# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1912—VOL. V., NO. 28 | PRICE TWO CENTS


## THOUSANDS CHEER NEXT PRESIDENT AS HE REVIEWS PARADE

### Governors Wilson and Mann Occupy Stand Together as Military and Civic Bodies Pass Before Guest

### RECEPTION IS HELD

### Governor Wilson Receives Prominent Citizens of Town at the Old Manse in Which His Father Resided

STAUNTON, Va.—Thousands cheered President-elect Wilson today when the next chief executive of the nation, standing at the side of Governor Mann of Virginia, reviewed a parade in his honor of all the military and civic bodies of the town. The two Governors occupied a stand directly opposite the old church where the Virginia House of Burgesses once sat. Half a dozen bands in the parade played "Dixie" continuously, while the crowds cheered and let loose the old rebel yell. The President-elect and Mrs. Wilson showed intense pleasure at the demonstration.

Hardly one of the 12,000 inhabitants pretended to do anything today but walk the streets, cheer the President-elect, blow horns and in every other imaginable way show the delight they feel at harboring so distinguished a guest on an occasion that means as much to him as to them.

Not one of the 25,000 visitors from all parts of the Old Dominion, which now has given the nation eight Presidents, thought of anything but today's event. From the moment he appeared after spending the night in the house where he was born—the old manse where his father, Joseph R. Wilson, lived when a Presbyterian preacher here, Governor Wilson displayed the keenest pleasure in his visit. This was especially marked when he was greeted by Frank T. Ware, the old negro servant who toted him around when he was a baby.

Mr. Ware still lives here and because of the regard entertained for him by Governor Wilson he was invited by the local committee to stand in the reception line at the small reception to prominent citizens and local officials at the manse this morning.

Governor Wilson also showed pleasure over his visit with Dr. A. M. Fraser, who is now pastor of the elder Wilson's old church and occupies the manse. He and the President-elect were school mates at Davidson College, Davidson, S. C.

An unexpectedly happy incident of the Governor's visit was arranged by Dr. Fraser, who managed to squeeze into the busy forenoon schedule a visit to Mrs. Elizabeth Keyser, who was an intimate friend of the Wilson family and frequently took care of "Tommy," the baby, when his mother wanted to get away for an hour or two.

Two other women of Staunton, Mrs. P. L. Hoover and Miss Amanda Fultz, boasted of having held the President-elect in their arms when he was a baby.

The address of welcome to the Govetnor this afternoon and his response were scheduled to be made on the portico of the Marybald Seminary.

The day's program included a reception for Mrs. Wilson this afternoon at Stuart hall under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Governor Wilson's day was scheduled to close with a public reception this afternoon and a dinner tonight. He planned to leave for Princeton tomorrow afternoon.

Staunton's gift to the President-elect was presented by the committee on arrangements today. It consisted of miniatures on ivory of the Governor's father and mother. Each was in an oval silver frame. The miniatures were the work of Miss Ellie Stuart of Staunton.

**COMMISSION SYSTEM ADOPTED**

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—This city has decided to adopt a direct commission system of government with initiative referendum and recall.

*Terms of Balkan Allies Formally Rejected by Spokesman of the Porte*

(Copyright by Central News)
RECHID PASHA

## TURKISH PROPOSAL HALTS CONFERENCE

(By the United Press)

LONDON—After the adjournment of today's brief session of the peace conference at St. James palace, it was learned from one of the Balkan delegates that the allies flatly refused to consider the Turkish proposal for the Sultan's suzerainty over autonomous governments for Albania and Macedonia. Upon this, Osman Pasha said, that the Ottoman plenipotentiaries would have to telegraph to Constantinople for more instructions and the Balkan envoys consented to adjourn the conference until 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

## WALKERS HASTEN TO REACH GOAL

VALATIE, N. Y.—Miss Rosalie Jones, Mrs. Craft and Miss Dock aim to get an early start from Niverville today and complete before the day is out the last 12 miles into Albany. The suffragist walkers covered 14 miles Friday against adverse conditions from Stockport. After pressing past here to Niverville they were brought back here by automobile Friday night to pass the night.

The Albany reception committee plans to meet the marchers four miles from the State House with a band. Miss Jones announces that the walkers will march around the State House at the journey's end seven times, shouting "Votes for women."

**SUFFRAGE MAY BE VOTED ON**

PHILADELPHIA—Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania came out Friday advocating submission of woman suffrage to the voters of Pennsylvania.

## DEPOSED FIREMAN SEEKS INJUNCTION

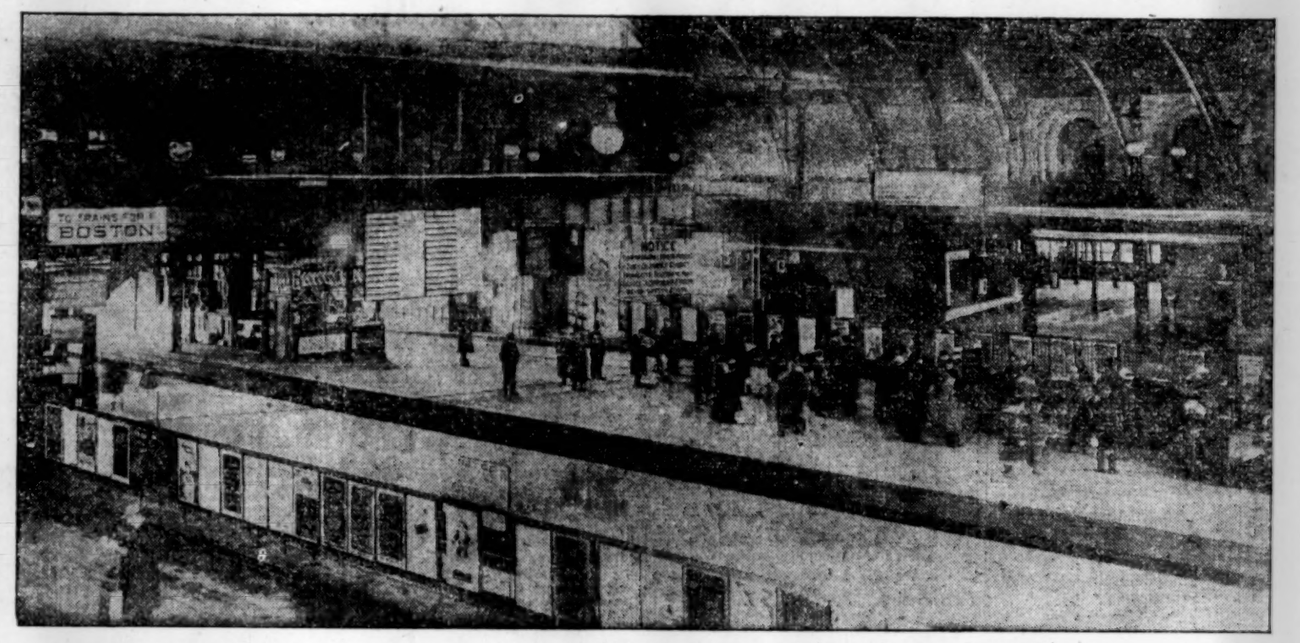
LYNN, Mass.—Writ of mandamus papers will be served today upon Mayor Connery of this city and Chief Edward E. Chase of the fire department, who yesterday succeeded the deposed chief, Thomas A. Harris. Judge Morton of the supreme court received the petition Friday from Mr. Harris' attorney and set next Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock as the time for a hearing.

Mr. Chase says that if Mayor-elect Newhall decides to depose him and replace Chief Harris he will be ready to retire without complaint.

**TRUMPETERS TO GREET 1913**

Four trumpeters from the Symphony orchestra will greet the new year with a fanfare from the portico of St. Paul's cathedral when midnight tolls the closing of 1912. From 12 to 12:15 they will play hymns.

## SULLIVAN SQUARE TERMINAL WITH SPAN OVER TRACKS




*General view of Boston Elevated station in Charlestown showing the improvement which caused objection in the left—Train platforms appear in foreground of the engraving*

## GOVERNOR BASS ASKS THAT A JOINT BOARD MAKE N. E. COAL PROBE

Governor Bass of New Hampshire has requested Governor Foss to appoint a commission to act jointly with a New Hampshire commission to investigate the coal situation in New England. Governor Foss, it is announced, will probably ask the incoming Legislature to look into the conditions throughout the state. The United Improvement Society has submitted all the evidence it has gathered to Frederick P. Schmid, federal agent. A special grand jury may be convened to hear the findings of the state police.

Following a long conference which Joseph J. Leonard, president of the United Improvement Association, had with Mr. Schmid, Myron E. Pierce and Howard Whitmore of the association Friday night, figures were given out to show that the present shortage of coal is apparent rather than real, and that it does not explain the prevailing high prices, although the coal supply is considerably less than last year.

## THIRTY-EIGHT MEN FOUND GUILTY IN DYNAMITE CASES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Daniel Buckley of Davenport, Ia., and Herman Seiffert of Milwaukee were declared not guilty and freed and the 38 other defendants in the dynamite conspiracy trial were found guilty on 52 counts of conspiracy and unlawfully transporting dynamite, in the verdict brought in by the federal jury at 9:50 o'clock this morning.

The jurors departed immediately. After the court room was cleared of spectators the defendants were called forward, one by one, and taken to the Marion county jail.

Officers of the International Iron Workers Union among those found guilty include Frank M. Ryan, president; John T. Butler, first vice-president; Herbert S. Hockin, former secretary; Phillip Cooley of New Orleans and Michael Young of Boston, members of the executive board.

Others found guilty are: Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco, secretary of the California Building Trades council; Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco; Frank J. Higgins, Boston; J. J. Munsey, Salt Lake City; Frank C. Webb, New York; Patrick F. Farrell, New York; John H. Barry, St. Louis; Paul J. Morrin, St. Louis; Henry W. Legleitner, Denver; Charles N. Beum, Minneapolis; William E. Reddin, Milwaukee; Michael J. Cunnare, Philadelphia; Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago; James Cooney, Chicago; James H. Coughlin, Chicago; William Shupe, Chicago; Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill.; James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill.; Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill.; William C. Bernhardt, Cincinnati; Wilford Bert Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; William J. McCain, Omaha; Frank K. Painter, Omaha; Peter J. Smith, Cleveland; George Anderson, Cleveland; M. J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa.; Edward E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles Wachtmeister, Detroit; Frank J. Murphy, Detroit; Fred J. Mooney, Duluth; Ernest G. W. Basey, Indianapolis; Hiram Shireman, Indianapolis; Hiram R. Kline, Muncie, Ind., ex-organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Under the cumulative penalty system, which a federal judge in his discretion may use, the maximum sentence possible for a defendant in these cases would be 39½ years. The punishment could range down to a suspended sentence or a fine. Court was adjourned to 10 a. m. Monday.

**SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND**

NEW YORK—Creditors of the failed Washington Savings Bank will receive an 8 per cent dividend of $113,254 immediately, in addition to the one of 50 per cent already paid.

## MALDEN-EVERETT PASSENGERS NEED NOT CROSS BRIDGE

Malden and Everett people coming to Boston by way of the Sullivan square terminal will be permitted for 90 days at least to board trains at the present unloading platform, instead of being required to reach the trains by way of an overhead bridge that has been much objected to.

The new rule, which goes into effect Jan. 1, is the result of a recommendation of the state railroad commissioners which has just been accepted by the Elevated company. By or before the end of the trial period the commissioners say they will make further recommendations for handling passengers at the terminal.

The action of the commissioners came as a result of protests of a committee of citizens of Malden and Everett. The recommendation says:

"When the company builds the extension of its elevated railway system to the cities of Everett and Malden the persons who now use this bridge at the Sullivan square station will board the elevated trains at the Malden station or at the Everett station. The present condition is, therefore, temporary.

"In view of all the facts the board recommends that for a trial period of three months, beginning Jan. 1, the company arrange the operation of its trains at Sullivan square so as to permit passengers arriving at the upper level from Malden and Everett districts to board, from the platform now used for unloading only, such trains as are to be operated around the loop and back into the city."

## BOSTON HELP FOR GRAND TRUNK IS LATEST REPORT

MONTREAL, Que.—That action has been taken through which an immediate settlement of the Grand Trunk-New Haven railroad problems will be reached, the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette wires.

It is declared that Boston financiers have offered to provide the necessary funds whereby the Grand Trunk can complete its program of construction in New England and build independent lines into Boston and Portland.

The report continues that in return for the financial assistance the Grand Trunk will give the Boston financiers control of the New England branches of the system.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Both the Connecticut Manufacturers Association and the New Haven Chamber of Commerce on Monday passed resolutions deploring recent criticism of the management of the New Haven railroad and their belief in the company's general policy of unification of the transportation facilities of New England.

## MILITARY HISTORY IS ROOSEVELT'S TOPIC

"A proper military history of the United States is yet to be written. It should be written by the general staff in collaboration with civilians who can write with frankness and breadth of view. Such a history would be valuable only as it told the whole truth about shortcomings as well as the successes of our maneuvers," said Colonel Roosevelt in addressing a conference by the Military Historical Association of Massachusetts at the cadet armory at noon today.

Mr. Roosevelt, who is president of the American Historical Association, arrived at the cadet armory at noon to attend the conference being held in connection with the convention of the nine allied organizations. This gathering was presided over by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University.

From this meeting he went to the luncheon of the American Historical Society and New England District Teachers Association at the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston street.

Mr. Roosevelt is the guest of Dr. William S. Bigelow at 56 Beacon street. This evening he is expected to attend the joint meeting of the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association at the Copley-Plaza.

## RADIO TIME TO MARK NEW YEAR

At midnight on Dec. 31 a radio time signal will be sent broadcast by the new naval wireless station at Arlington, Va., which, it is hoped, will reach all ships on the north Atlantic and the Caribbean sea, announcing the new year.

The signal will begin five minutes before midnight and the final signal will be given at exactly 12 o'clock by seventy-fifth meridian time.

All outgoing vessels are requested to listen for the signal and to inform other vessels of the new signal.

## COLLIER ON FIRST TRIP ARRIVES HERE

The steam collier, the Peter H. Crowell, recently launched at Newport News, arrived here this afternoon from Baltimore on her maiden trip. She is the first steamer to be built for the firm of Crowell & Thurlow, ship brokers, which has a fleet of 50 sailing vessels in operation.

Captain A. L. Kent, former commander of the steamer Governor Powers, is in command of the Crowell.

## SEVERAL RESCUES FROM FOUR-ALARM FIRE IN BACK BAY

Several rescues marked a four-alarm fire today that partly destroyed the interior of Eliott Hall, an apartment house at 56-60 Denmark street, and damaged Denmark Hall, which adjoins it, the total damage being estimated at $50,000.

Investigation was begun this afternoon by the state and city police and Arthur C. Everett, building commissioner, into the causes of the fire which was discovered in the basement at 7 a. m. by E. J. Ettor. Samuel Kosonitz, the assistant janitor, ran through the house alarming the inmates.

There were 51 suites in Eliott hall, formerly known as the Batavia chambers, and it was occupied by about 100 persons. These, with 50 lodgers in Denmark hall, a few from the Bristol Arms, 70 Denmark street, and some from the Allen chambers, which adjoins Eliott hall on the east side, were driven to the street and given shelter in neighboring apartments.

Firemen of ladder company 15 took eight or nine persons down the ladders. Most of them were women and lived in the upper stories.

Among those rescued were Frank Patten, assistant janitor; Mrs. Herbert Armstrong, Mrs. Katherine L. McCarthy, Mrs. Mary Donovan, Mrs. Edward Collins, Mrs. Fred Greene, Mrs. Ella James and Mrs. Josephine Sudhoff. All the women were taken down the ladders by Captain Stengle's laddermen. A baby was rescued by a little girl named Ada Bellandi, of 24 Denmark street.

Eliott Hall is owned by the Back Bay Realty Trust and is managed by Henry Green.

## ORDERS RECEIVED TO PREPARE FOR CLOSE OF PENSION AGENCY

Capt. Augustus J. Hoitt, head of the Boston United States pension agency, received instructions today from J. L. Davenport, commissioner of pensions at Washington, to proceed to close the agency in accordance with the federal order of August, which transfers all pension business to the central office at Washington. The transfer of records to the capital takes place about Jan. 15, although the new order does not become effective until Jan. 31.

No appropriation has been set aside to pay the traveling expenses of the 24 local clerks, to whom employment is offered in the Washington office. Eighteen clerks of the Boston office are women. The Boston agency pays all the navy veterans of New England and the army veterans of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

## STATE'S LIBRARY GAINS VALUE AND HAS INCREASING PATRONAGE

Requests for appropriations to increase the efficiency and value of the state library in the State House, are made in the third annual report of its trustees. The board consists of Josiah H Benton, chairman; Levi H. Greenwood, president of the Senate; Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House; Robert L. O'Brien and Winfield S. Slocum. The librarian is Charles F. D. Belden.

There are three items which, in the opinion of the trustees, do not come within the ordinary expenses of the library, and are not provided for by annual appropriation of $27,510.

They are the repair and preservation of certain rare and valuable books,—notably, the early session laws of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the tax acts of Massachusetts, of which the library possesses a unique collection; the purchase of statute laws and legislative reports of other states and countries, to fill gaps; and a proper catalogue of the library.

None of these can be accomplished, assert the trustees, within the fixed appropriation.

The recommendation of last year is renewed that provision be made for the editing and printing the valuable Tillinghast card catalogue, containing the record, so far as obtainable, of all past legislators and members of the state constitutional conventions, which to a large extent is available in no other form.

Need of a complete cross-reference card catalogue of all the volumes in the library, that should be open to public use, is urged. The staff is at present handicapped by the lack of such a device, as are also legislators and other patrons. The system now in vogue is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the large patronage of the library. Mr. Belden believes that with an appropriation of $8000 a year for the five ensuing years, at least 400,000 finished cards can be prepared for the General Court and the public.

A valuable guide to statute law under the title "Hand List of American Statute Law" has been issued by the librarian during the year.

Resort to the library has grown during the year. The report credits the staff with increased efficiency. There were 10,513 additions to the collection during the year, 5391 books and 5122 pamphlets.

## STANDARD DOLLAR TO CUT COST OF LIVING IS YALE EXPERT'S PLAN

### Delegates to Joint Convention of Nine Societies Also Discuss Minimum Wage, Military and Ancient History

### COLLEGE MEN TALK

### Harvard, Cornell and Other Institutions Are Represented at Conferences — Army Men Are Also Heard

Standardization of the unit of purchasing power was advocated by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University in his address this afternoon on "An Unshrinkable Dollar" before the American Economic Association, one of nine allied organizations convening jointly in Boston. The meeting was held in Huntington hall and the general subject was the risinig cost of living. E. Dana Durand, vice-president of the association, was in charge.

Establishment of a minimum wage was discussed by experts in economics before the joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation in Huntington hall.

The principal speaker at the minimum wage meeting was Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University, who declared that a minimum wage requirement would cause the individuals who are incapable of earning living wages to stand out as unemployables for whose benefit society must organize labor exchanges, provide ampler facilities for industrial training and develop wise systems of social insurance.

Prof. George G. Groat of Ohio Wesleyan University took part in the discussion which followed and maintained that a standard of living determined in the minimum by scientific methods would remove all obstacles and a wage determined upon this basis would lead to education and knowledge of how to spend.

Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, as a professor, said he agreed mainly with President Seager, but as member of the state industrial commission he could not see how a minimum wage could succeed without a mother's pension law. The minimum wage, he said, will throw the inefficient out of employment. Their place must be made good by law, he declared. Action must be taken in a short time, he continued. "Minimum wages demand a highly efficient administrative system to enforce the law," he said. "Probably we are not enough advanced for it in most states. The theoretical argument for a minimum wage is sound. We must have the law to enforce the wage. It will be constitutional."

George W. Anderson, member of the first minimum wage commission of this state, indorsed the previous speakers as to theory. He said: "Already several of our laws recognize the right of workers to living wages." He denied that most employers are slave-drivers in principle, but said that they are working under a bad system and are often enthusiastic advocates of reform.

Features of the military history conference in the armory, 130 Columbus avenue, were the necessity for the formation of a national military history society to train men to write history and proposed means for producing the best work, which was said to be by a combination of military and special educational training.

R. M. Johnson of Harvard University said that peace societies would benefit by having scholarly investigations of the causes of war. He said: "We have valuable means of conducting research work and of bringing about constructive military work in our colleges. It would be advisable to get the cooperation of military and technical experts so as to get the military administration to recognize military history training."

Capt. Arthur L. Conger of the United States army service schools at Ft. Leavenworth said that wars will not cease until commerce and traffic disappear. As to military history, he said it should be written not from an official, but from an independent standpoint.

Oswald Garrison Villard of New York city agreed with Mr. Roosevelt's appeal for a broader view of general history. He was not one of those who subscribed to war. He preferred peace at any price.

Col. William R. Livermore of Boston said that the study of American history is necessary to the improvement of military science.

Mr. Roosevelt attended the meeting, and made a plea for war preparations during times of peace, pointing out the lessons that might be learned from the war of 1812 and other American wars. He advocated the making of an exact military history of the United States to be written by officers and civilians in collaboration.

Prof. F. M. Fling said he believed peace to be within practical reach. "Military history has nothing to do with peace. Military history should be written by a military man who should be properly trained as a historian. He

(Continued on page four, column one)


**A GOOD DEED NEVER GOES UNREWARDED.** It is a good deed to make some friend acquainted with a good newspaper—a newspaper which stands for the good, tells of the good and promotes good. All Monitor subscribers know that the Monitor, as the militant exponent of clean journalism, is daily living up to this high newspaper standard, and that many friends are being made for the cause of clean newspapers by those who are giving and sending their Monitors daily to others.



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# MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### HANDLES

Of course one can't avoid it when
He's on the way to fame,
For he really has to gather
Some new handles to his name.
And our men of high distinction,
By their titles show us when
They become true "men of letters"
Have some letters added then.

Our President-elect is one
Who gathers on his way
Some titles of distinction which
Attach to him today.
And when once he's in the White House
Then the name his friends may use
Will be "Mr.," "Doctor," "President,"
Whichever one they choose.

But in spite of his distinction,
People seem to like the best
The leader who has risen till
He stands above the rest,
And yet, who in his bearing
Toward his fellows is the same
As though he quite forgot he had
A "handle" to his name.

### DEFINED

"Pa, what is an epigram?"

"An epigram, my son, is a brief statement that must contain an unusual number of grammes of wisdom in order to appear in a second edition."

Those who are really intending to "turn over a new leaf" the first of the New Year might better begin practising the performance just now. There is nothing so good as a little preliminary rehearsal to make a true performance run along smoothly and artistically.

### ROAD TO WEALTH

The men who every time they shave
At home, say, fifteen centimes save,
Can soon put lots of wealth away
By shaving several times a day.

### OVER-SPEEDING

Homeseeker—I thought you told me that the house was only seven minutes from the station?

Agent—By auto, sir.

With the parcels post in operation, the aspiring novelist whose volume of "light reading matter" weighs in the manuscript form less than 11 pounds, may be able to get it to the publisher at little cost. But of course he cannot mark it "merchandise" until he learns that it is something that can be sold.

### AMBIGUOUS

"Were we not in this canoe," said he,
"I would seek to kiss you." "Sir!" said she—
And her tender voice had meaning in it—
"Take me ashore, sir, right this minute!"

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

BOSTON—Eddie Foy.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Gingerbread Man."
COLONIAL—"Girl from Montmartre."
HOLLIS—John Mason in "The Attack."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
PARK—"Maggie Pepper."
PLYMOUTH—George Arliss in "Disraeli."
ST. JAMES—"Isle of Spice."
TREMONT—"The Rainbow."

### CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The Concert."
CORT—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK—"Pinafore."
ILLINOIS—"The Enchantress."
OLYMPIC—"The Million."
OPERA HOUSE—Louis Mann.
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
McVICKERS—"The Round-Up."
POWERS—Mme. Simone.
PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—Douglas Fairbanks.
CASINO—Harry Lauder.
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
CHILDREN'S—"Racketty-Packetty House."
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELLIOTT—"Hindle Wakes."
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—Maude Adams in "Peter Pan."
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—Wm. Collier.
FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."
GARDEN—"Hamlet."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—Mrs. Fiske.
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—Billie Burke.
LYRIC—Mlle. Trentini.
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
PARK—Lina Abarbanell.
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."

### BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday, 8 p. m., tenth Symphony concert, Sylvain Noack and John P. Marshall, soloists.

Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Mme. Fremstad and Mr. Martin.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 2 p. m., "Haensel and Gretel"; 8 p. m., "Boheme."
Sunday, 3:15 p. m., Verdi's "Requiem."

### PLEASANT PICTURES

If we were hanging pictures
Within our homes, good friend,
We would not choose a subject
To sadden or offend.
So, too, there must not linger
On mem'ries golden wall
A picture that we would not hang
In living-room or hall.

### SATISFACTORY

"I am told that when you asked her if she would wed you she gave you a very short answer."

"Quite true. It was just one word, but fortunately it had three letters in it instead of two."

Every dealer understands these days, that if he were to advertise perfectly fresh eggs at a very moderate price he could produce a real egg scramble after them.

### SO HE THINKS

Before they wed she sang to him:
"Hey my honey! my honey!"
But now the "h" has grown so dim
It sounds like "M'oney! m'oney!"

### SWITCHED OFF

The hobble skirt, it's not denied,
Has brought the world some gain,
For no one now can steal a ride
Upon a lady's train.

In addition to teaching law at Yale University, perhaps Mr. Taft will also serve as assistant instructor in golfing. He is said to understand both subjects to a "Tee."

### TABLES TURNED

"Do you let your wife have an allowance?"

"On the contrary, she demands the amount she wants and allows me the remainder."

Now that a homing pigeon has made the flight from Montreal to England, thus "pointing the way," it remains for the "men-birds" to pilot their way over the same course. The first to accomplish it will surely put a large feather in his cap to say nothing of his being able to feather his nest from the monetary rewards.

### WOMAN'S AIM

Some say she can't, some say she can
Throw straight; no doubt the chances
Are good that a girl will hit some man
When she goes to throwing glances.

No doubt another proper name in the form of a common noun has been added to our vocabulary. It is announced that Germany has added four new "Zeppelins" to its aerial equipment, each of which is designed to fly four days before coming down for a fuel supply. A flight of such long duration is something of which inventors may well feel proud, for as the poet has facetiously set forth:

"Let's not despise just common things,
For here's a truth there is no dodging;
The bird that soars on proudest wings,
Comes down to earth for board and lodging."

### SIGNS OF SUCCESS

The aeroplane will still stay hid
In a sort of modest second place
Until its makers begin to bid
For the auto's advertising space.

### OBVIOUS

The humorist who, it so sadly provokes,
To have the glum editors "sit on" his jokes,
Would find they'd not so treat his efforts if he
Were to put some good points in his writings, you see.

After their walk from New York city to Albany, the women suffragists, when once they are given the opportunity to vote, will be in a position, intelligently and heartily to do all they can to secure good roads.

### IRRIGATION MEN TO MEET

PORTLAND, Ore.—A tentative program for the second annual Oregon irrigation congress, to be held in Portland on Jan. 9, 10 and 11, was prepared by the program committee at the Commercial Club recently. It is proposed to divide the discussions into three parts: Farmers irrigation projects, state aid projects and federal or Carey act projects.

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS PLANNED

WINNIPEG, Man. — Several school buildings are to be erected as a result of an appropriation of $1,000,000, just made.

# MODERN EMBROIDERY AS A CRAFT

*Mrs. Archibald H. Christie, an English Authority, in an Interview, Speaks of the Former Dignity of Embroidery Art and Its Present Status*

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Now that so much attention is being given to woman's position, and more especially the position of woman's work, it is natural that appreciation of the dignity and beauty of her ancient craft, embroidery, should be renewed. Needlework was once a splendid art in which English workers were particularly famous; in the thirteenth century, indeed, under the protection and inspiration of the great art patron, Henry III., the art was practised both by men and women, and today in the east the finest embroideries are done by men. But women start with the advantage that all are trained traditionally to sew; and at present, in the west, women undoubtedly monopolize distinction in the craft.

In order to obtain some concept of the present status of embroidery, an interview with an English authority, Mrs. Archibald H. Christie, was sought and obtained by a special Monitor representative; and an interesting talk ensued, with some examples of modern English embroidery as subjects for criticism and exposition. After the masses of so-called artistic work which Mrs. Christie has to see, she received with pleasure these attempts of the worker to express coherent ideas, in a manner suited both to the material, and the purpose of the work. The pieces of embroidery were worked in cottons, dull and mercerized, upon coarse handwoven linen, and illustrated verses from the Song of Solomon, the vine, the fig, flowers, birds, the turtle and the doves having been selected as the motifs for six panels, to be let into specially designed chairs.

"It is always a pleasure to see fine words and intelligent ideas embroidered, however simple," said Mrs. Christie. "At the same time, silks seem to me the most attractive medium of expression. Mercerized cotton is an imitation of silk, and imitations are never satisfactory. Flax, cotton or woolen threads can all be effective, if they do not pretend to be something that they are not."

Taking up two other panels, she insisted on their right to the dignity of frames and wall space. "Embroidery deserves respect, as much as pictures," said she, and cited the wonderful pieces that have been preserved to us from far-off ages, the work of the tenth century expressing, perhaps, the nearest approach to perfection yet reached. Mrs. Christie had been up to investigate this marvelous work with Prof. Baldwin Brown, professor of fine arts at Edinburgh University. The process employed for this particular example was a combination of weaving and embroidery, as may be seen on the old Coptic pieces; and as Mrs. Christie both weaves and is an adept at stitches, she was able to trace the method.

This subject led to the fact that embroidery, like the other minor arts, followed the lead of architecture, the designs following the general trend of the architecture of the period; at first, a motif or detail of the design employed in the temples or cathedrals would be used; later, when gardens began to be established, flowers became a more important feature; and indeed in the sixteenth century when the Paris Guild of Embroiderers (men and women) was at the height of its power, the Jardin des Plantes was founded in Paris by the gardener, Jean Robin, and by Pierre Vallet, brodeur to Henry IV., simply to furnish flower subjects for embroidery design. The English work of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is famed for its floral patterning.

On being asked for some practical hints, likely to be of service to Monitor readers, Mrs. Christie replied with a smile that she had certain methods which could only be called "tricks," but which proved successful. In designing from natural flowers, she found that one must usually draw them full face or side view, spreading them out flat as one would pin out a butterfly, and thus obtaining a diagram as it were of the flower. Another "trick" was the repetition, exactly the same size, of some flower in the design—repeating it over and over in definite places through the general design. This gave the effect of order which is such an essential of design.

Inquiry as to the general influence of the art training which women are now receiving, elicited the opinion that at present it had to be digested before natural expression could follow.

"For needlework is without doubt an excellent medium for the expression of decoration," said Mrs. Christie. "A woman begins by hemming her linen beautifully, and then proceeds to mark it beautifully: how beautifully depends upon the intrinsic qualities she possesses, such as order, patience, harmony, exactness, and above all, the love of expressing beauty in a serviceable and right way." The instinct to beautify her work still further finds expression in simple decoration, fitted to the material and purpose of her work. But it can be seen that the careless, hasty, slovenly embroidery, executed with the evident intent of putting into it the minimum expenditure of time and labor, has no value of any kind, temporary or lasting; and naturally such work is felt to have neither artistic nor utilitarian importance, but is regarded as trivial "fancy-work." The appalling monotony, the futile adaptation of the designs which are too often considered suitable for the woman's page in magazines of today, are deliberately implying to women that embroidery is merely an invention to occupy their profitless time. A design of three daisies, for instance, was recently printed, wherein a variety of motif was gained by a kink halfway down the stem of each daisy.

On hearing of the important part craftsmen played in the ages when embroidery was regarded as a dignified art, the interviewer asked Mrs. Christie if she approved of it as a suitable craft for men, and received an emphatic affirmative. So many men find a craft an enjoyable relaxation today; embroidery can be pursued in any light, in any place; it demands the most perfect precision, and gives scope for any amount of invention and fertility of idea; and the soothing effect of lovely colors and textures after the gray round of an ordinary business day, can be understood.

But it is obvious that before embroidery can be treated with respect, the debasing counterfeit known as "fancy work" must be swept from the domestic arena, and, as means to this end, the growing importance of embroidery in art schools is a distinct gain even though art designs are too seldom related to the practical exigencies of the craft.

# PEOPLE BETWEEN CITY AND SUBURB RATHER OVERLOOKED

They, in Stratum of Modest Things, Have Realizing Sense of One Another's Burdens and Do Well

## MODEST EFFICIENCY

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THERE is a great deal written about the city and them that dwell therein; much, very much, is written about the country, the "champaign" as it used to be called; again, we have a respectable volume of literature, humorous and otherwise, devoted to suburbs.

But when one is in a train that passes through the outskirts of a city, especially a large one, one perceives instinctively that there is a territory that does not exactly come under any of these divisions. One sees, in fine, what we shall attempt to write about, a certain city fringe, not suburb nor country nor yet of that city which always looms in one's mind's eye as a nucleus of bustling prosperity and knowing uproar. As the city limits are approached, one passes great factories and foundries, storehouses and all sorts of big buildings that tell plainly their story of wholesale dealings; dealings in bulk, in great masses of iron and grain, steel and its wrought forms, foodstuffs in dimensions that seem to have nothing to do with eating but are there as great economic facts. These are the whales of the city's outskirts; but soon come the minnows in the shape of little houses in little streets, little tradesmen plying in little workrooms, little shopkeepers selling things out of little shops to modest customers. The atmosphere has changed; the background has different elements and a different arrangement; the people and the houses and the streets are not depressed but in many ways they bear the stamp of modest ambitions and a modest economy.

We have sometimes thought that novelists do not pay quite the attention to these actors in the play that they ought; these may be lacking in picturesqueness, but their coefficient is that of us all, of doing their best in a given place, at a given time and striving with what materials are at hand. The men and women and children that live in these less colorable worlds are nevertheless not out of touch with the play and glitter of more lively central parts; they go and hear the band play quite as others do only not so often and the band itself has not so many skilled musicians. It is impossible to transfer areas and where one lives, one lives.

In this territory of which we speak, where somehow or other all the trees (what there are) seem to be slim trees of a reticent foliage and the shopkeepers bear an anxious, personal relation to what they have in their windows, there is one thing at least to be seen that is not conspicuous in some other quarters. The inhabitants, hard perhaps as they may be in what is after all rather a meager scheme of living, have, all the same, a realizing sense of one another's burdens, a sense commended to our consciousness by a very good authority and treated by many of us as having something to do with Bristol board and memorial windows. We are aware that we express an idea by no means novel or, now, particularly original but it is an idea oftener heard than understood. When we live on a little street and think in half-ounces and never hundredweights, when there is but the thickness of two bricks between the outside and the inside, when butcher's meat is butcher's meat to us and not a monotonous superfluity; when we hear the scolding and the welcome, the complaining and the gratulation on one side and another, when the faces over the way are more than familiar to us and sometimes less than beautiful; when all these things seem to be and yet Mrs. Jones helps Mrs. Smith and does so quite cheerfully, giving of her little to some other's less, why, then, reader, is taking place something that you and me perhaps shrink from, the courageous meeting of what may not be interesting.

Can anything be more profoundly distasteful than what is not interesting? Are there any tenors greater than those of the apparently eternal flatness? Think of the universe with the primary colors quite evaporated. You naturally shrink from the thought and so do we. Well, were you transplanted from your present quarters, replete with everything there your well known taste has insured, were you rapt away from what you call necessities and plumped down amid some others' actualities, your capacity for heroism had need crystallize quickly or be doubted. You would be, as Mr. Micawber used the term, "floored," because you would not be accustomed to this particular purview of the world. But here, in our neutral tinted territory, very fine things are seen and done and sometimes said and you are not to fancy that the sun does not shine there. It does not shine on as many holiday-makers as what you may call your sun shines; we do not approve of discouragement, so we shall not say of our friends that they do not have holidays, but instead that as yet they have not taken them. Yet here are they on that outer belt of the city pierced here and there by trains that carry holiday-makers; our friends no doubt see the trains and perhaps think about them and what they carry, but that matters little.

What we would have done, courteous reader, is for you, when you whirl through this stratum of modest doings, to tilt that polished object known as your mind's eye and to behold your friends that some day, perhaps, will make a little holiday with you, at all events in sympathy and understanding. Perhaps you will not see them in the flesh but you will remember the little streets and the little shops, the slim trees and the small wares. You will remember Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith and for symmetry's sweet sake, do not forget that little matter of the burdens. These excellent women love quite as you do, though perhaps not so analytically, the little Smiths and the little Joneses and their fathers are all doing their best, the whole community is doing its duty pretty well and without much encouragement.

### $6,000,000 DEAL IS CLOSED

SEATTLE, Wash.—Holdings of the Ocean Falls Company, the $6,000,000 pulp mill and townsite company, have been purchased by a London syndicate. I. Hamilton Benn of London is the new head of the concern. The company is located in British Columbia.

# WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### MOVING AN ALTERNATIVE

A New York judge says flat dwellers do not have to pay rent if the landlord fails to furnish sufficient heat. The judge should be made president of the Humorists Association. In New York rent is paid in advance, same as elsewhere.—St. Paul Despatch.

### PENALTY TOO LIGHT

Post—Let me tell you, sir, that poem cost me a month's hard labor.

Editor, who has read it—Is that all? If I'd had the passing of the sentence you'd have got a year.—Spokane Chronicle.

### A TRADE SECRET

"I shall probably go through life with one ambition ungratified."

"And that is?"

"To know what the Chinaman really writes on my laundry ticket."—Washington Herald.

### EVERY NOW AND THEN

Our belief in things
Gets many shocks,
Fire oft consumes
Our fireproof blocks,
Now I've worn a hole
In my hole-proof socks.
—Detroit Free Press.

### PRACTISES AT HOME

"Why this large hook in the library?"

"Papa has to read the Sunday paper while suspended from a strap. He has the habit."—Washington Herald.

### ENJOYABLE OCCASION

The musicale was a great success. A soprano solo was given by Mrs. Wallaby and a dozen cookies by Mrs. Wombat.—Washington Herald.

# RUSSIA WARNS CHINA NOT TO WAIT LONGER

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—The Mongolian question has not yet been settled, and the Russian minister has now warned China that unless the matter is brought to a satisfactory conclusion shortly, negotiations between Russia and China on the subject will be ruptured.

This action is considered significant in view of the impending arrival in St. Petersburg of the Mongolian delegates who will, it is understood, ask the Czar to recognize the complete independence of outer Mongolia.

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—Feeling is still strong, especially in the provinces, with regard to the attitude of Russia in Mongolia, and it is therefore still impossible for the Chinese government to accept the Russian proposals.

In the meantime the visit of the notables from Urga to the Czar, who has already consented to receive a deputation of these gentlemen, is being awaited with considerable anxiety. The policy of Russia with regard to Mongolia is apparent, and the situation is being watched with much interest by those concerned in the development of affairs in the east, and the future attitude of Japan with regard to the matter is being freely discussed.

### GETTING DOWN TO FACTS

"I shall never forget," said the popular statesman, "the crowd of 10,000 people who cheered me for one solid hour."

"Have you ever thought of your terrible responsibility?" asked the mathematician. "An hour each for 10,000 people represents 10,000 hours, or nearly a year and two months devoted to the exhaustive and unproductive occupation of cheering!"

### WORDS TELL THE STORY

"I find it easy, said the visitor from abroad, "to tell which men were elected and which were disappointed."

"By noting whether they say 'republics are ungrateful' or 'we may always depend on the judgment of the plain people.' "—Washington Star.

Panama Canal

"I Can" and "Do It Now" Are Guide Posts on the Road of Today

John J. Ingalls said regarding "Opportunity" — "If sleeping, wake; if fasting, rise before I turn away. It is the hour of fate." T. R. said—"We've got to go to it, boys. We've got to dig the ditch. It's the biggest ditch the world has ever seen." Listen! I know this is the opportunity to see the

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before the water goes in—for when the water goes in the big sight goes out. Sailing on the Spanish Main among the islands of the West Indies! Cuba and Jamaica are visiting points on the Caribbean Cruises.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

# Princeton Crew Work

## WINTER PRACTISE TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK FOR PRINCETON CREW

### First Work Since the Fall Rowing Will Be Confined to the Machines in the Gymnasium

### OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's winter crew practise will open on Thursday afternoon with the return of the Tiger athletes to college at the close of the holiday recess. The work will be confined solely to the machines in the gymnasium, and will be the first since the close of the outdoor practise late in November. Although no definite information can be gotten on the Princeton schedule for the ensuing spring, there is every reason to believe that Princeton will meet Columbia, Cornell, Harvard and Pennsylvania on the water.

Just how these races will be scheduled is still a matter of much conjecture. There is some likelihood of a triangular race on Charles river, Cambridge, with Harvard and Pennsylvania, Cornell and Harvard will not permit the Tigers to take part in their race this year, as they did last season, but each of them is said to be agreed to a race for some other date. The races with Cornell and Columbia will doubtless be held at separate times, for in the event of a triangular race the Cornell and Columbia eights would know their relative strength prior to the regatta at Poughkeepsie. This is hardly in keeping with the ideas of either Coach Courtney or Coach Rice, and Princeton will be expected to schedule two dates. All of these races will be limited to about two miles, for the Tigers have not attempted a longer course since their revival of rowing. Yale, whom the Tigers defeated by eight lengths in 1911, will not yet consider a renewal of relations in this sport, and there is not a possibility of Princeton being represented at Poughkeepsie, though this is the ultimate aim of most of the Princeton crew enthusiasts.

Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth, the Tiger coach, returns in a few weeks from an eight months' stay in Europe and will at once take the reins in his hands. The possibility of three scheduled races will give the Princeton instructor the biggest program he has yet faced. During his absence this fall the work has been in charge of Professor Schoon and Shellous, who are also in the faculty of the college. But Dr. Spaeth's presence is sorely needed because of the instruction in a stroke peculiarly his own, which Princeton crews have been using in the past four years. The return of five veterans and the presence of some likely new material give the Tigers bright prospects in this sport.

Capt. Rudolph Rauch '13 of last year's eight has been reelected and will doubtless be found at No. 7. North has been moved to stroke, where he is giving promise of real ability. Briggs at No. 5, Pyne at No. 4, and Curtis at No. 3 will fill the body of the boat with experienced men and this trio in itself is a strong nucleus. The vacent seats in the boat will be bow, No. 2 and No. 6. Joseph McKibbon, captain of last year's freshman crew, is at present getting the call at bow and looks like good varsity material. Austin and Purdy are the first choices for No. 2 and No. 6 respectively, but they are being pushed hard for their berths and are by no means regarded as fixtures. Davison and Bunzel are among the promising substitutes for No. 6 and bow, respectively, but the close of the football season witnessed the return to the crew of Jewett, J. Swart and W. Swart, all weighty men who may be used at the varsity oars. The two Swart brothers, who hail from Boston, are experienced oarsmen and will be watched closely by the coaches. Others on the second string list of more than ordinary merit are Oliver Ellsworth, Quimby and Drinker.

## BULLETIN GIVEN BY PRES. LYNCH

NEW YORK—T. J. Lynch, president of the National league of professional baseball clubs, announced Friday night the following contracts and releases:

Contracts—With Boston, Walter J. Maranville and Charles E. Brown; with Brooklyn, Frank L. Allen, Clifton G. Curtis, George W. Cutshaw, William F. Dahlen, Jacob E. Daubert, 1913-14-15; John E. Hummel, Herbert Moran, Patrick Ragan, G. N. Rucker, Zach. D. Wheat, and Bird H. Yingling; with Chicago, A. H. Bridwell (assigned by Boston), and M. F. Mitchell (assigned by Cincinnati); with Cincinnati, J. B. Tinker.

Releases—By Boston to Buffalo, I. L., Arthur E. Schwind; by Cincinnati to Montreal, I. L., Howard McGraner; by Cincinnati to Ottumwa, C. A., Frank E. Gregory; by Pittburgh to Philadelphia, N. L., Michael J. Donlin (claimed under waiver rule); by Pittsburgh to Louisville, A. A., Sherred Smith and Ovid Nicholson; by St. Louis to Springfield, C. L., John P. Kelleher; by St. Louis to Indianapolis, A. A., J. C. Galloway; by St. Louis to Montreal, I. L., Frank Gilhooley; by St. Louis to Beaumont, T. L., D. E. Willie.

### BOSTON MAY GET REGATTA

NEW YORK—Although the place for holding the next regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will not be officially determined until the next meeting of the National Association, which will be held in two months, it is reported today that it will probably be held in Boston. At the present time both Baltimore and Philadelphia are making strong bids for the event.

## NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. PRAISES FOOTBALL RULES

### Present Game of Football Best Ever Played by American Colleges Is Report of Committee — LeBaron R. Briggs Elected President for Coming Year

NEW YORK—Followers of the 1912 college football style of play are much pleased today over the fact that the National Collegiate Athletic Association put its approval on the present rules at its annual meeting here Friday. Not only were the rules praised by Coach H. L. Williams of Minnesota but the statement was made that they "made possible the best game of football ever played by American colleges."

Mr. Williams told of the difficulties that had to be overcome and of the many radical changes that were made, all of which, he said, proved most fortunate. For several years back, he said, the proper adjustment of the balance between offense and defense, with just the right equilibrium between these forces, has always been a serious problem. The advantage, he contended, had been on the side of the defence, and it had been well recognized that as the goal line was approached the defence became stronger through the drawing in of the backs to support the line, so that the scoring of touchdowns by equally balanced teams was exceedingly difficult. For these reasons, he said, the rules were changed to give four downs in 10 yards instead of three, a change which he characterized as the most important and beneficial introduced since the 10-yard rule was adopted.

The elimination of the on-side kick was another change which he said was most important for the best interests of the game.

After reciting the disadvantage of annual changes in the rules, both to the players and the spectators in general, Mr. Williams closed his report with the statement that "now at last we seem to have a game that is the most satisfactory, popular alike to players, spectators and coaches, where the balance between attack and defense is nicely adjusted; where a team that is properly instructed and properly directed upon the field of play ought always to be able to score unless outclassed and where the team of superior ability and skill almost invariably wins."

Dr. J. A. Babbitt of Haverford, reported for the committee on soccer football and J. A. Raycroft for the basketball rules committee. The track rules committee of which A. A. Stagg of Chicago University is chairman, had no important changes to propose.

Mr. Ehler in discussing the work of the committee on amateurism declared that there was a "twilight zone" within which the application of the law is not always simple or clear.

"The trouble," he said, "does not arise so much out of the difficulty of determining whether an actual violation of the letter of the law has occurred, but whether there has been a violation of the spirit of the rule. That there is no widespread demand for liberalizing the amateur law is the view of the committee. On the contrary several events seem to indicate a tendency to upsold the present standards and to extend the benefits of cooperation to that end."

Lieut. H. M. Nealy of West Point was the only new member elected to the football rules committee. The nominating committee proposed the following slate, which was elected: President, Le Baron R. Briggs, Harvard; vice-president, Prof. T. L. Moran, Purdue; secretary-treasurer, Prof. Frank W. Nicholson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

For district representatives, C. E. Bolser, Dartmouth; Prof. W. L. Wilson, Lehigh; Dr. Ronald T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins; Prof. Walter Hullihan, University of the South; Prof. P. S. Paige, University of Minnesota; Prof. W. G. Manley, University of Mississippi; Prof. Hugo Bezdek, University of Arkansas and Frank Castleman, University of Colorado.

The track rules committee is composed of P. W. Marvel of Brown, W. A. Lambeth of Virginia and Frank Castleman of Colorado.

The basketball rules committee is made up of Dr. James Naismith of the University of Kansas, originator of the game; Dr. Raycroft, Princeton; Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; Henry A. Disher, Columbia; Oswald Tower, Dr. Louis J. Cooke, Minnesota and L. W. St. John, Ohio.

The executive committee decided to hold the next meeting on Dec. 30, 1913. The place of meeting was not selected.

## PENNSYLVANIA IS SURE WINNER OF TRIANGULAR CUP

### Has Commanding Lead Over Cornell and Brown Through Brilliant Work of Sze and Teitelbaum

NEW YORK—The final round in the Triangular College Chess League is being played here today, but the result of the games will have no direct bearing in the winning of the title as the University of Pennsylvania team has already won first place beyond question.

The steady play of Rudolph Sze, the Chinese player, representing the University of Pennsylvania, well supported by his team mate, M. J. Teitelbaum of Philadelphia, resulted in victory for the Quakers at the conclusion of the third round Friday evening.

Pennsylvania has now a total of 5½ points. Cornell follows, with 3 points, and Brown is last with half a point.

In the second round, played in the morning, Pennsylvania and Cornell divided the 3 points, each taking 1½, Brown scoring nothing. In the third round, however, Pennsylvania swept the boards, and Brown tallied for the first time. R. E. Mitchell taking a hard fought draw from Ehrlich of Cornell, after 73 moves, the longest game of the tournament. The summaries follow:

SECOND ROUND

| WHITE | BLACK |
|---|---|
| Boards | |
| 1—Ehrlich (C)...1 | Wooley (B).....0 |
| 2—Perkins (C)... ½ | Teitelbaum (P)... ½ |
| 3—Mitchell (B)...0 | Sze (P).....1 |

The openings: 1, Ruy Lopez; 2, French defense; 3, King's bishop's gambit.

THIRD ROUND

| WHITE | BLACK |
|---|---|
| Boards | |
| 1—Mitchell (B)... ½ | Ehrlich (C)..... ½ |
| 2—Sze (P).....1 | Perkins (C).....0 |
| 3—Wooley (B)...0 | Teitelbaum (P)...1 |

The openings: 1, center counter gambit; 2, Petroff defense; 3, Petroff defense.

## PAUL HUNTER HAS THE LOWEST CARD

PINEHURST, N. C.—Paul Hunter, Midlothian Club, Chicago, outplayed Walter J. Travis, the Garden City veteran, in the qualification round of the ninth annual Pinehurst holiday week golf tournament Friday. Hunter brought in a card of 75, while Travis covered the course in 82. A high wind made play difficult.

In the rounds played 16 of 69 entrants qualified for play in the match rounds, which continue through next Tuesday. Among the leaders were the following: C. L. Becker, Woodland, 88; I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill, 91; R. G. Shaw, Brookline; C. L. Bishop, Yale, and A. H. Shaw, Brookline, 92; C. B. Hudson, New Suffolk; H. S. Horton, Midland; J. C. Linneman, Shawnee, and T. B. Boyd, Glen Echo, 93; G. H. Crocker, Brooker, 94; W. S. Rathbone, Detroit; R. J. Clapp, Hartford; J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, and W. E. Trusdell, Fox Hills, 96.

## COLUMBIA WINS CHESS TOURNEY BY HALF POINT

### Takes Three Points From Princeton in Postponed Match and Thus Passes Harvard Team in Standing

RESULT OF CHESS TOURNEYS

| | Harvard | Columbia. | Yale. | Princeton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 7½ | 9 | 5 | 2½ |
| 1893 | 7 | 8½ | 5 | 3½ |
| 1894 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| 1895 | 8½ | 8 | 3½ | 4 |
| 1896 | 10 | 4½ | 4 | 5½ |
| 1897 | 10 | 6½ | 4½ | 3 |
| 1898 | 10 | 8½ | 2½ | 3 |
| 1899 | 9 | 8½ | 5 | 1½ |
| 1900 | 6 | 8½ | 3½ | 6 |
| 1901 | 5½ | 6½ | 7½ | 4½ |
| 1902 | 6 | 7½ | 7 | 3½ |
| 1903 | 9 | 4½ | 7 | 3½ |
| 1904 | 8½ | 5½ | 4 | 6 |
| 1905 | 9½ | 6 | 8 | ½ |
| 1906 | 8 | 11½ | 1 | 3½ |
| 1907 | 3½ | 9½ | 6½ | 4½ |
| 1908 | 6½ | 3½ | 4½ | 7½ |
| 1909 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 3½ |
| 1910 | 6 | 8½ | 7 | 2½ |
| 1911 | 8½ | 10½ | 2 | 3 |
| 1912 | 7½ | 8 | 4½ | 4 |
| Totals | 162½ | 155 | 105 | 81½ |

NEW YORK—For the third time in succession Columbia University stands champion today of the Intercollegiate Chess League, the twenty-first of a series with Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Columbia finished with a total score of 8 points, Harvard second with 7½ points.

Columbia won the tournament by taking three points out of four from Princeton in the match postponed from the first round and played off Friday. The New York collegians at the beginning of the day's play increased their total of five points to six by the default of VanVliet of Princeton, who had also forfeited his games to Harvard and Yale.

Columbia needed 2 more points to win and 1½ to tie Harvard. The victory was won by the good play of S. H. Childs and A. P. Sachs, who defeated their Princeton opponents. E. L. Gluck, on the other hand, suffered his first reverse after having won both games to date, L. W. Jarman defeating him.

Yale finished the tournament third with 4½ and Princeton last with 4.

### TECH MEETS DARTMOUTH MONDAY

Monday night the Dartmouth hockey team, which has been practising this week at the Arena and rapidly coming into excellent form, will play the Institute of Technology seven at the Arena. The Dartmouth seven has taken advantage of the holiday vacation to get in daily practise at the local rink and Monday night's game will largely be in the nature of a good test.

### CHICAGO SIGNS MILLER

CHICAGO—Frank Miller, San Francisco's pitcher, has signed with the Chicago Americans. His contract came in today's mail to Manager J. J. Callahan. Miller is a right-hander and has earned a great reputation on the coast. He is a graduate of the Wisconsin-Illinois league and has been in the game four years.

*Famous Western Coach Who Praises the Present College Football Game*

COACH H. L. WILLIAMS
University of Minnesota

## EXPECT FAST GAME WHEN B. A. A. MEETS ST. NICHOLAS SEVEN

### New York Team Comes to Arena Eager to Be First to Score a Victory Over Unicorn Wearers

When Boston Athletic Association and St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York meet tonight in their challenge match at the Boston Arena the big crowd of hockey followers which will turn out to see this game will witness a fast and clever exhibition of the popular Canadian sport.

Local fans have been eager to see another game between these two rivals since their last game two weeks ago which was won by the local seven by the score of 3 to 2 in an extra-period match. Judging by the last contest and the improvement which has been made in each team during the past fortnight, tonight's battle will be even more thrilling than the last.

The New Yorkers have been anxious to take the measure of the B. A. A., which has been establishing an enviable reputation this season and would like to be the first team to score a victory over the locals. Manager von Bernuth declares that the St. Nicholas will put on a much better team tonight and that all his players are confident they can win.

The wearers of the unicorn, however, are fully as confident they can repeat again tonight, but not too much so. They will not suffer from overconfidence, which has often cost so many matches in various branches of sport, but they will play to keep their list of victories unbroken, especially by a team which they have already defeated. The lineup will be as follows:

| B. A. A. | ST. NICHOLAS |
|---|---|
| Hornblower, r.w. | l.w., Peabody |
| Clifford, r.c. | l.c., Chew |
| Hicks, l.c. | r.c., Morgan |
| Leslie, l.w. | r.w., Stanley |
| Huntington, c.p. | c.p., Loutrel |
| N. Foster, p. | p., Von Bernuth |
| Canterbury, g. | g., Washburn |

## WANT AMERICANS TO SKATE AT BIG VIENNA EVENT

CHICAGO—Representatives of the United States and Canada, will take part in the world championship figure skating events to be held in Vienna, Austria, Feb. 23, 1913, if a recommendation of Everett C. Brown of Chicago, is heeded by Amateur Athletic Union officials of New York and Canada.

H. S. Wisinger of the commission of the Training Eis Club of Austria, recently wrote Mr. Brown urging him to use his influence toward sending a representative from either the United States or Canada, or both. There has been no representative in skating events from America since 1890, he says, when events were held at St. Petersburg.

"I have recommended to the New York officials," said Mr. Brown last night, "that prominent skating associations of this country and Canada, should either send their last year's amateur skating champion, or elimination contests should be held to determine who shall represent the United States in these international championship contests. If enough money can be raised to send three men, I would strongly urge that our three best skaters be sent to Vienna."

### PRINCETON WINS AGAIN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Princeton hockey team left for home today, having a second victory to their credit over Cornell, winning last night's contest 5 goals to 3. Captain Baker scored three of Princeton's markers

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The book called "The Royal and Ancient Game of Golf," as its name indicates, deals with the game from historic as well as educational point of view. Now we will turn to one which treats principally of the technical side. Harry Vardon has always been famed for the ease of every movement which caused his game to be delightful to watch, because it looked so simple and easy. The title of his new book holds just the same charm. It is as unassuming, as clear, as unaffected as the man himself. Vardon makes no claims about being able to do things; he does them and leaves the results to speak for him. Knowing his subject perfectly every word he says is backed by past accomplishment, and what a mass of knowledge and ability to execute lies behind those four single-syllabled words, "How to Play Golf"! It has 48 illustrations, costs 5s. and is published by Methuen & Co., Ltd., 36 Essex street, London, W. C. The Glasgow Citizen says it is the most readable text-book on golf that has yet been written. Mark Allerton says the same thing in the Pall Mall Gazette: "I do not suppose that there is any better teacher of golf in the world than Harry Vardon, and in this volume he tells us all he knows. His instruction has the great virtue of brevity. He says what he has got to say and then he stops talking. Because of that, I think that this volume of his is the best text-book on golf that has yet been written."

The Sportsman praises him as an instructor: "His teaching is conveyed so cleverly that the student of golf is bound to learn from it, and to learn a lot. His method of teaching is admirable. He tells the learner what to do in simple, clear-cut language, enlivening his discourses with occasional flashes of delightful humor. 'How to Play Golf' can be conscientiously recommended as a valuable addition to the golfer's library, and as a short, safe cut to an improved game."

The instructive power of pictures is commented on by Sporting Life which declares that the author speaks in a blunt, clear, informative manner, and that the illustrations are magnificent, any one of the number sprinkled through the book being worth the price of the whole volume.

The criticism of the book which appeared in Golf Illustrated from the pen of Garden Smith was quoted in the Monitor Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. Among other things Mr. Smith says: "He gives what we are bound to say is the clearest and best description of the golfing swing that has yet been written. The attempt has been made many times with varying success, but we do not remember reading any analysis of the swing, both in its principle and in the details of its working, which sets it forth so simply and lucidly. The chapter on 'How to Drive' should be read carefully by every beginner and by every duffer. No less admirable is the chapter on mashie shots. . . . Vardon combines the enthusiasm of a virtuoso with the authority of a master and his book has therefore a unique charm and weight."

Vardon does not confine himself to the actual methods of accomplishing shots, as one might think from the title of the book. He takes the sensible stand that to learn to play one ought to have suitable courses to help one to do so, and devotes quite a bit of space to correct bunkering. Mr. Smith does not agree with him entirely in regard to cross hazards at right angles to the course being objectionable, and remarks that such hazard "is more definite, it shows a player to a yard what he has to do, and if it be objected that against the wind it is too far to carry, and with the wind that it was too easy, the answer is that these are matters which call for the judgment of the player." Vardon also goes into the question of equipment and refers to some of the prominent golfers. One thing he says which is quite startling, is that the gutta ball demanded better golf than the rubber-cored ball and that in consequence the actual standard of the game is deteriorating.

Golf is best learnt by imitation, or by personal instruction, but no written advice could be more useful than that which will be found in Vardon's simple, lucid and masterly book.

## COMMITTEES CHOSEN TO RULE ATHLETICS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's athletic authorities have announced the committees which will be in charge of the different sports for the ensuing year. The football advisory committee, the body of men that have the final jurisdiction over the gridiron sport and the most powerful of all the committees, includes the names of B. H. Farr '12, Knowlton L. Ames '90, Philip King '93, Ross P. McClave '03, and Donald G. Herring '07. Mr. McClave and Mr. King are the only two men reappointed from his year's committee. The new committee is composed of adherents of the old and new game and includes representatives of several different kinds of football.

The other graduate committees are baseball, F. W. Kafer '00, William E. Green '02, and Samuel J. Reid, Jr., '06, all of whom were successful Princeton captains; track, Franklin L. Wright '03, Prof. C. W. Kennedy '03, and Maitland Dwight '11; minor sports, Clarence N. Peacock '10, Alvin Devereux '12, and B. D. McClave '12.

## SCOTT TO RUN IN NEW YORK GAMES

NEW YORK—H. Lewis Scott, the star distance runner of the South Paterson A. C., who was recently suspended by the registration committee for failure to appear before that body to answer charges made against him, has been reinstated. Scott sent a letter from the firm by which he is employed saying it was impossible for him to attend the meeting.

The members of the committee reinstated Scott with the understanding that he would appear before them at the next meeting on Jan. 18. It is supposed that the committee wishes to continue questioning Scott about the expenses allowed to him by the St. Agnes A. C., last month.

I DESIRE to notify my friends and patrons that I have secured the entire capital stock of the Frank J. Ross Co. ¶ In assuming complete control I would like to emphasize a few facts. ¶ In future the cutting department will be in the hands of Mr. A. Lucas, who being a natural artist in his line, the little details, which mean so much in our business, will be attended to in such a manner that our clothes from now on will have no peer, and will from the time of delivery bear the most exacting scrutiny. ¶ I feel that I am now more than ever entitled to your patronage, which I can assure will always be highly valued. ¶ At this time I would like to mention that for those desiring lighter weight clothes for Southern wear we have already received some shipments of our Spring Fabrics. ¶ Our prices for the coming season will be from $50.00 to $65.00. ¶ With kindest solicitations for the future, and best wishes for 1913, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Frank J. Ross

FRANK J. ROSS CO.
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
Rich Building
220 Devonshire St., Boston

## PLAN BIG REGATTA FOR PACIFIC COAST

NEW YORK—The greatest rowing regatta ever held in this country is being planned by rowing followers on the Pacific coast for San Francisco, to be held during the World's Fair in that city in 1915.

Word from the Pacific Coast Rowing Club, which reached this city Friday, brings out the fact that early plans are being formulated for the regatta, which will assume an international proportion.

This was confirmed by Fred Fortmeyer, secretary of the N. A. A. O., who announced the clubs affiliated with the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen have been invited to send crews on to the coast to take part in the big regatta.

Invitations are to be sent to the leading rowing clubs in England, France, Belgium and to several other clubs which take special interest in the sport.

## J. E. GAFFNEY BUYS J. M. WARD'S SHARES

NEW YORK—John M. Ward, who induced James E. Gaffney to buy the Boston National league club last winter and who resigned the presidency of the club last summer, received a check for $25,000 Friday for 250 shares of stock which he purchased at the time the Boston club passed out of the control of the Russell estate.

Mr. Gaffney now owns the entire club. He was elected president when Mr. Ward withdrew. Mr. Ward said that he had been fairly treated by Mr. Gaffney and declared that he was glad to get out of baseball.

## DATE SET FOR FAST RACES AT WESTERN POWER BOAT REGATTA

### Prize Money Will Be Divided Into Purses—Special Races Will Be Held by the Peoria Canoe Club

### $1500 TO BE GIVEN

PEORIA, Ill.—The fifth annual regatta of the Western Power Boat Association will be held in Peoria on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 9 and 10. The races will be run on Peoria lake under the aupices of the Peoria Yacht and the Illinois Valley Yacht Clubs. There will be prizes of $1500 for the four regular events.

The Peoria Canoe Club plan to hold a matinee of canoe racing events in connection with this annual motor boat regatta. The races will be for all-western championships. The dates were selected so as not to interfere with the Put-in-Bay races in Ohio, the Lipton cup races in Chicago or the Mississippi Valley Association events at Keokuk, Iowa.

The prizes will be divided in purses as follows:—

Forty-foot (free for all, two heats in three), $500, first; $100, second, and $50 third.

Thirty-two-foot class (limit 650 cubic inches piston displacement), $250, first, $50, second; $25, third.

Twenty-six-foot class (limit 350 inches displacement), $200, first; $50, second; $25, third.

Twenty-foot class (limit 200 inches), $200, first; $50, second; and $25, third.

## AMERICANS MAY ACCEPT FRENCH GOLF CHALLENGE

NEW YORK—Robert C. Watson, secretary of the United States Golf Association, sent out letters Friday to a number of American professionals with a view to ascertaining just who of them contemplate a trip to Great Britain next spring and at the same time announcing that he had received a letter from P. Deschamps, president of the Golf de Paris of La Boulie, challenging four American professionals to a match on French links against an equal number of Frenchmen.

Watson sent a reply to M. Deschamps Friday to the effect that if possible the international match be arranged, and apprising the French executive of the fact that the matter of selecting a representative American team would be taken up at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association on Jan. 11. There will be half a dozen Americans to compete in the British open championship, shortly before the French.

In view of the foregoing, international golf in 1913 will be a feature of the season, for in addition to the visit of American professionals to Europe there will be probably a dozen or more well known amateurs to go abroad for the amateur title.

### SOLDIERS IN TRACK MEET

Twelve companies, representing the strength of the ninth regiment, M. V. M., besides contestants of companies from Worcester, Lawrence, Natick and Clinton took part in the athletic meet held in conjunction with the military review at the East armory Friday night. The events were closely contested and brought out some fine struggles. They included the regulation regimental contests besides the running events on the flat.

### LIEUT.-COL. HALE IS APPOINTED

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. Harry C. Hale of the regular infantry, at present an assistant to the chief of the division of militia affairs here, has been appointed a director of the National Rifle Association of America and designated as executive officer of the matches for 1913.

SPECIAL

Annual Winter Reduced Price Sale

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY'S ANNUAL WINTER MARK-DOWN SALE WILL BEGIN ON

Monday, Dec. 30

AT 8.30 A. M.

Substantial Price Reductions have been made in Boys' and Men's Clothing and Furnishing Departments, in order to close out quickly all broken lots. Exceptional opportunities are therefore offered to make profitable purchases.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 400 Washington Street

# STANDARD DOLLAR TO CUT COST OF LIVING IS YALE EXPERT'S PLAN

(Continued from page one)

must approach his subject from an independent point of view, find the truth of the situation, and then know what he is to do with it. We are hardly at the beginning of the writing of United States history in the proper way. The principal difficulties are that military men are not trained to write as historians."

Professor Fling advised the training of the men of the army in the work of writing history.

Major J. W. McAndrew said that the men of the army and navy are not looking for war, nor do they want war. But so long as warfare exists the country must stand prepared. He said that a recent war of the United States was brought about by public demand and against the advice of army and navy officers. He said that education of the public on the dark side of war would do more to abolish warfare than all the work of the peace organizations.

Other conferences included one on ancient history in engineering building B at Technology, in charge of Arthur Fairbanks of the Museum of Fine Arts. The subjects were "Oriental History as a Field of Investigation" and "Graeco-Romon History as a Field of Investigation" and the speakers to present them were George F. Moore of Harvard and Henry A. Sill of Cornell. In the discussion following those to lead were: James H. Breasted, University of Chicago; Robert W. Rogers, Drew Theological Seminary; Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Johns Hopkins University and Oric Bates of Boston.

A conference on historical bibliography was held in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, in charge of Ernest C. Richardson of Princeton University. Carl Becker of the University of Kansas presented "The Reviewing of Historical Books," which was followed by a discussion participated in by J. Franklin Jameson of the American Historical Review; W. Dawson Johnston of Columbia University; Clifford H. Moore of Harvard and Walter Lichenstein of Northwestern University.

A conference of archivists was held in the Massachusetts Historical Society rooms under the direction of Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania. The subjects were: "Plan and Scope of a Manual of Archival Economy for the Use of American Archivists," by Victor H. Palsits of the public archives commission; "Some Fundamental Principles in Relation to Archives," Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie Institution, and "A Report on the Federal Archives Outside of Washington," Gaillard Hunt, chief of the manuscripts division, Library of Congress. Speakers to lead the discussion were Dunbar Rowland, director of the department of archives and history, Jackson, Miss.; James J. Tracy, chief of the archives division of Boston, and Henry E. Woods, commissioner of public records of Massachusetts.

Business sessions were held by the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, American Sociological Society and American Statistical Association. In addition, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society and the American Statistical Association convened, while a joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation was also held.

The American Political Science Association met in the lecture room of the Boston public library with Prof. Adam Shortt, vice-president, in the chair. Under the general theme of jurisprudence and political theory, "Political and Economic Interpretations of Jurisprudence" were discussed by Roscoe Pound, Harvard University law school; "The Theory of Subjective Right to Vote," by Walter J. Shepard, University of Missouri, and "The Tenure of English Judges," by Charles H. McIlwain, Harvard University.

A joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation took place in Huntington hall, where the minimum wage was discussed. The opening paper was given by Henry R. Seager, president of the latter association. Among those to take part were: George W. Anderson, member of the first Massachusetts minimum wage commission; John R. Commons, professor of economics, University of Wisconsin; George G. Groat, professor of economics, Ohio Wesleyan University; Henry Abrahams of Boston and Paul U. Kellogg, managing editor of The Survey.

The meeting of the American Sociological Society was held at 23 Walker building. Subjects for discussion were: "Social Phases of Psychology," by G. Stanley Hall, Clark University, and the "Social Aspects of Education," by Paul Monroe, Teachers College, Columbia University.

The American Statistical Association met at 16 Rogers building, where a paper on "State Supervision of Municipal Financial Statistics" was given by Charles F. Gettemy, director Massachusetts bureau of statistics. Discussions followed on papers by Charles V. Chapin, city registrar, Providence, R. I., "Statistics and Politics," by Leroy D. Peavey, vice-president, Babson's statistical organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Frank H. Dixon, chief statistician, bureau of railway economics, Washington, D. C.; Henry C. Emery, Yale University, also took part.

Two executive meetings were held at the Copley-Plaza yesterday afternoon, one of them by the executive council of the American Historical Association and the other by the executive council of the American Economical Association.

The meetings, which dealt with various financial matters of the two societies, were not public. Prof. F. A. Fetter of Columbia University presided at the meeting of the American Economical Association. Prof. W. A. Dunning of Columbia University presided at the meeting of the American Historical Association in the absence of Theodore Roosevelt, its president.

Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago, president of the American Sociological Society, spoke on "The Present Outlook of Social Science," in Huntington hall yesterday afternoon before the joint meeting of his organization and the American Statistical Association.

## Meetings This Afternoon

Many meetings are being held this afternoon. The American Sociological Society is holding its annual business meeting at 23 Walker building, and members of the American Association for Labor Legislation are holding theirs at the Copley Plaza.

Three conferences are being held by the historical association. A joint meeting with the New England History Teachers Association is held at the Museum of Fine Arts, with William S. Ferguson, president of the latter association, in the chair.

Those who take part are Henry Johnson, Teachers College, Columbia University; Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College; Samuel B. Harding, Indiana University; Daniel C. Knowlton, Central high school, Newark, N. J.; Arthur P. Butler, Morristown school, Morristown, N. J. A series of rooms in Simmons College are furnished with reference libraries, maps, and other illustrative material suitable for a high school equipment, and are open to the public.

The ninth annual conference of historical societies is held in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, with Henry Lefavour, president of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, chairman and Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association, secretary. Dunbar Rowland, department of archives and history, Jackson, Miss., presents a report on "Cooperation Between Historical Societies." Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, discusses "Geology and History." Withington C. Ford, editor of publications, Massachusetts Historical Society, tells of that society's work.

George B. Adams of Yale is chairman of a conference on medieval history in Jacob Sleeper hall at Boston University. James U. Thompson of the University of Chicago discusses "Profitable Fields of Investigation in Medieval History."

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart presides at the American Political Science Association conference in the lecture room of the Boston public library on general problems of contemporary government. Frederic J. Stimson of Harvard, H. B. Learned of New Haven, Conn.; Walter E. Weyle of New York and J. S. Schapiro of the College of the City of New York take part.

The American Economic Association meets in Huntington hall with E. Dana Durand, vice-president, and director of the census, presiding. Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale discusses the "Cost of Living" and those taking part in the discussion are: Charles P. Neil, commission of labor; Robert C. Chapin, professor of economics, Beloit College; Nathaniel C. Murray, bureau of statistics, department of agriculture; James H. Brookmire of the Brookmire Economic Chart Company; Albert C. Whitaker, professor of economics, Stanford University; Willard C. Fisher, professor of economics, Wesleyan University.

The American Statistical Association meets at the South End house, 20 Union park. The subject is: "The Compilation of Urban Population Statistics by Small Local Areas." Walter F. Wilcox, president of the American Statistical Association; Robert A. Woods, head of South End house university settlement; E. Dana Durand, Lawrence Veiller, secretary and director, National Housing Association, take part.

The American Sociological Society meets at 23 Walker building to consider "Some Aspects of the Influence of Social Ideas upon the Study and Writing of History." Carl L. Becker, University of Kansas, speaks.

Tonight at 8 a joint session of the American Political Science and American Economic Associations will be held in the banquet hall, Copley-Plaza hotel. The presiding officer will be Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Presidential addresses will be given.

The address of Mr. Roosevelt in Symphony hall last evening was followed by a reception in his honor at the Copley-Plaza hotel, headquarters of the convention.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was introduced by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, said in part:

"There has been much discussion as to whether history should not be treated as a branch of science rather than of literature.

"There was a time—in the dawn of Hellenic life—when history was distinguished neither from poetry, from mythology nor from the first dim beginnings of science. At the opening of Rome's brief period of literary splendor poetry was accepted by a great philosopher as the appropriate vehicle for teaching science and philosophy. At the time of Holland's leadership in arms and arts one of the two or three greatest world painters put his genius at the service of anatomists.

"In each case the steady growth of specialization has rendered such combination now impossible. We are long past the stage when we would accept as parts of the same epic Siegfried's triumph over dwarf and dragon. The Roland of the Norman trouveres, the Roland who blew the ivory horn at Roncesvalles, is to our minds wholly distinct from the actual warden of the marches who fell in a rear-guard skirmish with the Pyrennean Basques.

"As regards philosophy, as distinguished from material science and history, the specialization has been incomplete. Poetry is still used as a vehicle for the teaching of philosophy. Goethe has influenced the thought of mankind far more deeply than Kant because he was also a great poet. Robert Browning was a real philosopher.

## Need of Research

"History can never be truthfully presented if the presentation is purely emotional. It can never be truthfully or usefully presented unless profound research, patient, laborious, painstaking, has preceded the presentation.

"The vision of the great historian must be both wide and lofty. But it must be sane, clear and based on full knowledge of the facts and of their inter-relations.

"Many hardworking students have grown to distrust, not only all historical writing that is romantic, but all historical writing that is vivid. They feel that complete truthfulness must never be sacrificed to color. In this they are right. They also feel that complete truthfulness is incompatible with color. In this they are wrong.

"These students have rendered invaluable service to history. They are right in many of their contentions. They see how literature and science have specialized. They know that in many, perhaps in most, of its forms, literary ability is divorced from the restrained devotion to the actual fact which is essential to the historian. They know that nowadays science ostentatiously disclaims any connection with literature. They feel that this is essential for history.

"There is much truth in all these contentions. Nevertheless they do not indicate what these students believed that they indicate. Because history, science and literature have all become specialized, the theory now is that science is definitely severed from literature and that history must follow suit. Not only do I refuse to accept this as true for history, but I do not even accept it as true for science.

"The imaginative power demanded for a great historian is different from that demanded for a great poet, but it is no less marked.

## Qualities of Historian

"When we say that the great historian must be a man of imagination we use the word as we use it when we say that the great statesman must be a man of imagination. Moreover, together with imagination must go the power of expression. The great speeches of statesmen, and the great writings of historians can live only if they possess the lasting quality that inheres in all great literature.

"The greatest literary historian must of necessity be a master of the science of history, a man who has at his finger tips all the accumulated facts from the treasure house of the past. But he must also possess the power to marshal what is past so that before our eyes it lives again.

"Many learned people seem to feel that the quality of readableness in a book is one which warrants suspicion. Yet sooner or later the time will come when the mighty sweep of modern discovery will be placed, by scientific men with the gift of expression, at the service of intelligent laymen.

## Historian of Future

"The great historian of the future can never equal what has been done by the great historians of the past unless he writes not merely with full knowledge, but with an intensely vivid consciousness of all that of which they were necessarily ignorant.

"The great historian of the future will have easy access to innumerable facts patiently gathered by tens of thousands of investigators, whereas the great historian of the past had very few facts and often had to gather most of these himself.

"The great historian of the future cannot be excused if he fails to draw on the vast storehouses of knowledge that have been accumulated, if he fails to profit by the wisdom and work of other men, which are now the common property of all intelligent men.

"He must use the instruments which the historians of the past did not have ready to hand. Yet even then he cannot do as good work as the best of the elder historians unless he has vision and imagination, the power to grasp what is essential and to reject the infinitely more numerous non-essentials.

## Usual and Unusual

"Those who wish history to be treated as purely utilitarian often decry the recital of the mighty deeds of the past. They say that we should study not the unusual but the usual.

"Beyond all question the great historian of the future must keep ever before him the relative importance of the usual and the unusual. If he is a really great historian, if he possesses the highest imaginative and literary quality, he will be able to interest us in the gray tints of the general landscape no less than in the flame hues of the jutting peaks.

"Great thoughts match and inspire heroic deeds. The tense epic of the Gettysburg fight, the larger epic of the whole civil war, when truthfully and vividly portrayed, will always have, and ought always to have, an interest that cannot be roused for the description of the same number of hours or years of ordinary existence. These are supreme moments in which intensity and not duration is the all-important element.

## Reverence Necessary

"Let each man fearlessly choose what is of real importance and interest to him personally, reverencing authority, but not in a superstitious spirit, because he must needs reverence liberty even more.

"The greatest of future archeologists will be the great historian who, instead of being a mere antiquarian delver in dust heaps, has the genius to reconstruct for us the immense panorama of the past. He must possess knowledge. He must possess that without which knowledge is of so little use, wisdom. He must be able to paint for us the life of the plain people, the ordinary men and women, of the time of which he writes. He can do this only if he possesses the highest kind of imagination.

"The historian must deal with the days of common things so that they shall interest us. He must ever remember that while the worst offense of which he can be guilty is to write vividly and inaccurately, yet that unless he writes vividly, he cannot write truthfully; for no amount of dull, painstaking detail will sum up as the whole truth unless the genius is there to paint the truth.

"The true historian will bring the past before our eyes as if it were the present. He will make us see as living men the hard-faced archers of Agincourt, and the war-worn spearmen who followed Alexander down beyond the rim of the then known world. "Ours shall be the hoary wisdom and strange crooked folly of the immemorial civilizations which tottered in India and in China; we shall hear the drum beat as the armies of Gustavus and Frederick and Napoleon drive forward to victory.

## New Ethic Type Seen

"We shall see the glory of triumphant violence, and the revel of those who do wrong in high places; and the broken-hearted despair that lies beneath the glory and the revel.

"Some day the historian will tell us of these things. They will show how the land which the pioneers won slowly was filled in two generations by the overflow from the countries of western and central Europe. The formation of a new ethic type in this melting pot of the nations will be told.

"The hard materialism of our age will appear, and also the strange capacity for lofty idealism which must be reckoned with by all who would understand the American character. A people whose heroes are Washington and Lincoln, a peaceful people who fought to a finish one of the worst of wars, waged solely for the sake of a great principle and a noble idea, surely possess an emergency standard far above mere money getting.

"When the tale is finally told I believe that it will show that the forces working for good in our national life outweigh the forces working for evil, and that, with many blunders and shortcomings, with much halting and turning aside from the path, we shall yet in the end prove our faith by our works, and show in our lives our belief that righteousness exalteth a nation."

# CHECK FOR $20,000 ENDS WOOL SUIT

William H. Garland, assistant United States district attorney, received a certified check for $20,000, signed by the cashier of the National Shawmut Bank, in payment of judgment against the Barre Wool Combing Company, F. Vernon Willey and Arthur Saville, in the case of the United States versus the corporation and the two men. By this transaction the action against Willey and Saville for bringing alien laborers into this country on contract was settled.


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# Prof. H. R. Seager Tells How Better Wages Will Affect Business

At a joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation today, Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University gave an address on "The Theory of the Minimum Wage."

He said that the proposal that minimum rates of wages be prescribed by law involves four different problems. First is that of deciding what the minimum rate for any class of workers ought to be; second, what classes of workers fail to secure such wages; third, the reasons for this; fourth, whether machinery can be devised to determine minimum rates and compel employers to observe the law. He said that he did not believe the theory that all wages must be above the living level. He declared insufficient wages are often paid to women and children and sometimes men in prosperous cities. He declared that most employers paid wages the labor market conditions required.

Home work, he said, in large cities forced wages down below the living level. Girls who work in large stores, he declared, too often get insufficient wages.

He said if these businesses paying such low wages were compelled to pay higher stipends they would have to organize on different lines. In this case he said, "the wholesale employment of unskilled women and children and men in tenement house homes, which now occurs, would largely cease.

The economic interest of society requires the payment of living wages to all workers, except, possibly, children learning trades and those who must be treated as wards of the state. In the United States the great majority of industries pay such wages to the great majority of their employes. Very low wages are only found under exceptional circumstances. Typical of these are home work under the sweating system and the employment of girls in department stores. The objections to the plan are mainly practical, and the most convincing answer to these objections is the fact that other countries are actually making minimum wage regulations effective.

## Society Held Responsible

George G. Groat, professor of economics, Ohio Wesleyan University, in discussing Professor Seager's paper on the minimum wage at Huntington hall said:

"Society is not entitled to the products of an industry that is not self-supporting on the basis of the human 'live-and-let-live' principle. Not until it has developed the ingenuity, the inventive and organizing ability to make an industry self-sustaining in all of its returns, may society have that industry.

"A standard of living determined in the minimum by scientific methods will remove many disturbing elements. A wage sufficient to satisfy needs thus determined and legitimatized will lead to education and knowledge of how to spend. It will remove the element of sympathy from the class of foolish spenders, and undertake instruction with the class of ignorant spenders. It will clear up the situation of some of its present confusion and reveal more clearly the next step."

# NEW EDUCATION TYPE NEEDED, SAYS EXPERT

There is a strong movement for the socializing of industry, religion and education in the West, wherein a new view of social life, based on the concept of social unity, is taking root, in the opinion of A. J. Todd of the department of sociology of the University of Illinois, who is attending the sociological conferences in this city.

"It is an old principle, that of unity," said Mr. Todd, "which is working out, but sociology is cleaning it up. It is notorious that business has been run on a basis almost wholly of individuality, that it has been considered a private matter in which the public had almost entirely no concern.

"But largely owing to the growing feeling of social solidarity the public is beginning to take a larger view of its responsibility. This does not mean necessarily that the general public is meddling more in business, but rather that the public is demanding a standard of hours, of wages and of working conditions which will produce the greatest social efficiency.

"In fact, probably the next step in efficiency engineering will be the greater conservation of the men in industry, the men representing by all odds the most important part of a modern industrial plant.

"In relation to the church, religion has for a long time been considered as a personal thing, but people are now beginning to realize that the only really religious man is the one who puts his religion into active practise.

"Education has been largely a matter of individualization, of personal culture. The development of the individual ability has been the dominant note. Now both educators and sociologists are realizing the necessity of definite training for social life.

"So far no definite program has been worked out, but such movements as playground extensions, the social center movement, the wider use of the school plant, are indications of the necessity of a new type of education and also a limit of the means for obtaining it."

# ANCIENT HISTORY PICTURED AS OPEN NOT A CLOSED BOOK

"Ancient History as a Field for Investigation" was the subject considered at the meeting of the American Historical Association this morning. Prof. George F. Moore of Harvard and Prof. Henry A. Sill of Cornell were the speakers, and Prof. James H. Breasted of Chicago University led the discussion. The point most emphasized by all the speakers was the fact that ancient history is still an inquiry and not a tradition.

Professor Moore referred to Egypt, Crete and Babylonia as the three centers of ancient civilization, and said that we might expect to find much in future excavations in Asia Minor that would lock together their histories and show their relations to each other. He mentioned the Mycenean and Aegean civilization as fields for study, calling the people of these civilizations "the little

(Continued on page six, column one)

*Notice to Charge Customers*

*All Charge Purchases during the remainder of this month will be entered upon bill rendered February 1st, 1913.*

# Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Largest and Most Progressive Store

*January White Sale*

*This annual event is also in progress this week, with hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise at greatly reduced prices.*

# Annual January Mark-Down Sale

## *Greatly Reduced Prices Upon Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Reliable Merchandise from Every Section of This Great Store*

In addition to the Mark-downs throughout our own regular stocks this great sale includes MANY HUNDREDS OF LOTS OF NEW MERCHANDISE which will be sold at the same low scale of prices.

## More and Better Values Than Ever Before Offered in This Yearly Sale

### Women's Coats

Main Store, Second Floor

10.50 MACKINAW COATS—Sale price ..... 7.50
12.50 RAINCOATS—Sale price ..... 7.50
15.00 RAINCOATS—Sale price ..... 10.50
21.50 RAINCOATS—Sale price ..... 15.00
15.00 TOPCOATS—Mixtures and plain effects. Sale price 10.00
21.50 MIXTURE COATS — Three-quarter length. Sale price ..... 15.00
21.50 MIXTURE COATS—Full length. Sale price ..... 15.00
25.00 MOTOR AND TOURIST COATS—Sale price ..... 18.50
30.00 MIXTURE COATS—Full length. Sale price ..... 21.50
37.50 MOTOR AND TOURIST COATS—Sale price ..... 25.00
45.00 TO 60.00 IMPORTED MOTOR COATS—Sale price 35.00
18—50.00 TO 75.00 DRESS COATS—Sale price ..... 37.50
14—65.00 TO 95.00 DRESS COATS—Sale price ..... 43.50
6—75.00 TO 100.00 CARRIAGE WRAPS—Sale price ..... 58.50
9—75.00 TO 125.00 VELVET COATS—Handsome models. Sale price ..... 58.50
3—135.00 SILK MODEL COATS—Sale price ..... 75.00
10—150.00 VELVET MODEL COATS—Sale price ..... 75.00
4—200.00 SILK MODEL COATS—Sale price ..... 95.00
7—250.00 VELVET MODEL COATS—Sale price ..... 95.00

### Women's Costumes

Main Store, Second Floor

15.00 SERGE DRESSES—Two styles, in fine quality serge, braid trimmed, fancy collars and cuffs. Sale price ..... 10.50
22.50 NOVELTY WOOLEN DRESSES — Miscellaneous dresses in sponge and novelty wool materials. Sale price ..... 15.00
29.50 NEW AFTERNOON DRESSES—In charmeuse with deep yoke of shadow lace and satin vestee. Sale price 22.50
39.50 NEW EVENING GOWNS—Beautifully beaded tunics, draped over satin messaline en train; black and colors. Sale price ..... 27.50
35.00 SERGE DRESSES—A dressy model, braided and beautifully tailored; lace collar and yoke. Sale price 29.50
35.00 NEW EVENING GOWNS—In charmeuse and chiffon brocade, plain lines, shadow lace bodice and trimmed with fur. Sale price ..... 29.50
60.00 STREET DRESSES—In velveteen and sponge, trimmed with mouflon and skunk fur. Sale price ..... 39.50
150.00 DECOLLETE GOWNS—Three imported model gowns in pink—Nile green—yellow—chiffon and gold brocade. Sale price ..... 75.00
150.00 MODEL GOWN—Black chiffon over yellow satin, corsage ornaments. Sale price ..... 85.00
75.00 DECOLLETE EVENING GOWNS—One of a kind. Sale price ..... 39.50
500.00 MODEL COSTUME—Black chiffon velvet; also coat. A beautiful creation. Sale price ..... 145.00
85.00 EVENING GOWNS—Brocade satin with Boheme lace bodice. Sale price ..... 65.00

### Women's Gloves

Main Store, Street Floor

75c CHAMOISETTE GLOVES—16 Buttons. Sale price .. 50c
1.75 BLACK LACING KID GLOVES—4 Hooks. Sale price 1.25
1.75 to 2.00 KID GLOVES—One and two clasps, an odd lot, resewn. Sale price ..... 89c
1.25 and 1.50 OVERSEAM KID GLOVES—Two clasps. Sale price ..... 85c
1.50 ENGLISH CAPE GLOVES—Sale price ..... 1.15
3.10 BLACK KID—20 Button. Sale price ..... 2.10

### Art Embroidery

Main Store, Third Floor

1—10.00 and 15.00 HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN SCARF AND OVAL CENTREPIECE—Sale prices .... 7.50 and 10.00
1—30.00 36-INCH DAMASK CENTREPIECE—Sale price 18.00
75c 27-INCH STAMPED LINEN CENTREPIECES—Sale price ..... 49c
25c 18-INCH STAMPED LINEN CENTREPIECES—Sale price ..... 15c
4—12.00 to 15.00 HAND-EMBROIDERED PILLOWS—Sale prices ..... 7.50 and 10.00
3—25.00 and 30.00 HAND-EMBROIDERED CENTREPIECES—Sale prices ..... 12.00 to 20.00
3—10.00 36-INCH CENTREPIECES—Sale price ..... 6.00

### Wash Goods

Main Store, Street Floor

7500 YDS. 79c to 1.25 IMPORTED ENGLISH VOILES—Silk stripes, 40 inches wide. A wash fabric in high favor for spring. Sale price ..... 48c
39c HALF SILK PRINTED EOLIENNES—In light and dark colorings. All seasonable. Sale price ..... 12½c
750 YDS. 1.00 to 2.00 FRENCH NOVELTY FABRICS—Sale price ..... 29c
19c PRINTED BATISTE—With satin stripe. Sale price .. 9c
25c PRINTED IRISH DIMITIES—Good patterns. Sale price ..... 15c
29c IMPORTED SCOTCH GINGHAMS—32 inches wide. Sale price ..... 15c
49c and 59c HALF SILK SHIRTINGS—Neat stripes. Sale price ..... 19c
75c to 1.00 WAIST PATTERNS—Sale price ..... 50c
1.25 to 2.00 WAIST PATTERNS—Sale price ..... 89c
ALL WASH GOODS, remnants from stock, at half price or less.

### Children's Knit Underwear

Main Store, Third Floor

1.25 and 1.50 UNION SUITS—Broken lots. Sale price .. 98c
37½c to 50c VESTS AND PANTS—Medium weight, broken lots. Sale price ..... 25c

### White Silk Waists

Main Store, Second Floor

5.00 WHITE CREPE SHIRTS—Mannish effects. Sale price ..... 3.95
5.00 PRINCESS IMPERIAL BLOUSES—Of heavy white Jap silks. Sale price ..... 3.95
5.00 TAILORED WAISTS—Of white Jap silks. Sale price ..... 3.95
5.00 TAILORED WAISTS—Of white washable satin. Sale price ..... 3.95

## Extraordinary Savings in Our Great January Sale Silks

This important sale easily eclipses all other events of its kind in Boston, in the high quality of goods, the vast amount of fabrics offered and the deep reductions on all items.

## *Prices Cut ⅓ to ½ Off Regular Values*

*Some of the Finest Silks in the Entire World* are included in this great sale, as well as the best medium priced goods, for our buyer goes to Europe regularly in preparation for this big annual event, where he secures the newest, choicest and most exclusive fabrics to be found in all the leading foreign silk markets.

*An Annual Event—But Greater in Every Way Than Even the Wonderful Sales of Past Seasons*

**3.00 Charmeuse**— 42 inches wide, light and dark shades. Only once a year may one buy this 3.00 quality at ..... **1.95**

**5.00 Satin Paquin**—42 inches wide, a wonderful quality at a more wonderful price; medium and dark shades only. Regular 5.00 value at ..... **2.00**

59c NEW FOULARD—24-inch, all silk, splendid variety of dots, in navy and black ..... 39c
1.00 CREPE DE CHINE—Beautiful quality and colors, the scarcest silk that fashion demands ..... 69c
1.50 to 2.50 FANCY SILKS—Foreign and domestic, taken from our stock and marked down for our annual sale ..... 98c
2.50 SATIN AND GOLD VOILES—42 to 46 inches wide, a combination of voile with satin border and delicate tracings of gold ..... 98c
2.50 to 3.50 BORDERED CHARMEUSE—Ombre Meteor Fleur de Soie, 40 to 54 inches wide, a collection of sample pieces for evening gowns and afternoon costumes .. 1.25
2.00 FRENCH CHARMEUSE—40-inch, forty street and evening shades, a good quality at a popular price ..... 1.50
1.50 SATIN PEAU DE CYGNE—36 inches wide, splendid range of light and dark shades. A number discontinued by the best silk manufacturer in America ..... 98c
1.50 to 2.00 FOULARDS—Borders and all-over points, 42 inches wide, exclusive designs and colorings ..... 98c
85c WASH SILKS 69c—One yard wide, in fifteen stripe combinations ..... 69c
59c and 69c PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS—All desirable styles and colorings ..... 39c
1.25 WHITE WASH HABUTAI—27-inch, splendid quality for shirts, sleeping garments, slips and waists .. 95c

*3.00 Silk Poplin Now 1.25 Yard*

*43 inches wide, charming shades to choose from. We consider this the greatest silk value ever offered by us in many years.*

*3.00 Value at 1.25*

1.00 FRENCH SATIN—Copyright name stamped in gold on every yard, pure dye, sold in Boston at 1.00. Now ... 49c
1.00 and 1.25 FANCY SILKS—24 and 26-inch, in a wonderful color assortment and smart designs in taffetas, messalines, peau de cygne and satins ..... 69c
2.00 to 4.00 BROCADE MESSALINES—40-inch, in a good selection of colors and a collection of odd dress patterns of much higher value. Quantity limited ..... 98c
1.00 WHITE MESSALINE—Full yard wide, a true messaline for slips and linings ..... 69c
75c WHITE BROCADE WASH SILKS—23 inches wide, the most fashionable silk waisting for the coming season ..... 39c
1.00 and 1.25 TOURIST SILK—32 and 36 inches wide, especially woven for auto and travelling coats and recommended for satisfactory service ..... 69c
1.00 FRENCH OTTOMAN—42 inches wide, a fine rib silk with satin back or double face. A splendid silk for evening wraps. Regular 4.00 value ..... 2.00
1.00 SATIN DE LUXE—26 inches wide, in thirty-six light and dark colors, a splendid quality for slips with our novelty chiffons ..... 75c
3.50 to 5.00 BROCADE CHARMEUSE—40-inch, in several qualities and a good line of choice shades ..... 2.98

**1.50 and 2.00 Border Satin**—42 inches wide, in fifty most desirable combinations, for costumes or plaited skirts. Regularly 1.50 and 2.00. Special ..... **79c**

**85c and 1.00 Spotproof Foulards** —The best American foulard. *We are not allowed to use the maker's name at this low price.* Over one hundred designs and colorings **59c**

## Fine Black Silks at Lowest Prices

1.25 BLACK "ASURITY" TAFFETA—35-inch, one of the best American black silks ..... 90c
2.50 BLACK PEAU DE CACHEMIRE—42-inch, a fine cashmere from Lyons ..... 1.65
2.50 BLACK CHARMEUSE—40-inch, a fine type of domestic silk ..... 1.65
1.25 BLACK ORIENTAL WATERPROOF SILK—27 in. wide; a very desirable weight and quality. Sale price .. 95c
75c BLACK MESSALINE—26 inches wide, especially attractive for slips ..... 59c
2.00 BLACK SATIN LUMINEUX—One yard wide, a dress silk of merit ..... 1.49
1.00 BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE—35 inches wide, our regular 1.00 number. Now ..... 80c
85c BLACK MESSALINE—35-inch, for slips and lining. 69c

### Women's Suits

Main Store, Street Floor

25—25.00 CHEVIOT SUITS—Sale price 15.00
20—30.00 BLUE WHIPCORD SUITS—Sale price ..... 18.50
18—35.00 TWO-TONED DIAGONAL SUITS—Sale price ..... 20.00
15—25.00 WORSTED DIAGONAL SUITS. Sale price ..... 22.50
17—40.00 DIAGONAL SERGE SUITS—Sale price ..... 25.00
15—50.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED MIXTURES—Sale price ..... 30.00
12—50.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED CORDUROY—Sale price ..... 35.00
12—65.00 HIGH-GRADE SUITS — Sale price ..... 40.00
8—65.00 TRIMMED BROADCLOTH SUITS—Sale price ..... 45.00
7—65.00 BROADCLOTH SUITS — Sale price ..... 45.00
4—75.00 EMBROIDERED VELVET SUITS—Sale price ..... 45.00

### Furniture

Furniture Building, Cor. Chauncey & Bedford Sts.

2—110.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS. Sale price ..... 75.00
5— 40.00 MAHOGANY BUREAUS. Sale price ..... 28.50
7— 25.00 BRASS BEDS, full size. Sale price ..... 16.50
30— 9.75 IRON BEDS, all sizes. Sale price ..... 6.50
50— 21.00 HAIR MATTRESSES, full size. Sale price ..... 14.00
18— 7.50 MAHOGANY ROCKERS. Sale price ..... 5.00
7— 16.50 MAHOGANY ROCKERS. Sale price ..... 11.00
12— 28.00 ROCKERS, leather seat and back. Sale price ..... 18.50
50— 9.00 MAHOGANY DINING CHAIRS. Sale price ..... 6.00
11—20.00 RATTAN ARM CHAIRS—Baronial style, cushioned. Sale price .... 12.75

### Oriental Rugs

New Building, Fifth Floor

8.50 and 10.00 ANATOLIAN AND SHIRVAN MATS. Sale price ..... 6.50
10.00 LARISTAN MATS. Sale price .... 7.85
15.00 BELOUCHISTAN AND LARISTAN MATS. Sale price ..... 11.25
35.00 KURD AND HAMEDAN RUGS. Sale price ..... 23.00
50.00 BERGAMO AND ANATOLIAN RUGS. Sale price ..... 31.50
50.00 ANTIQUE MOSOUL RUGS. Sale price ..... 31.50
85.00 BOKHARA RUGS. Sale price ..... 72.50
65.00 SAROUK AND IRAN RUGS. Sale price ..... 50.00
300.00 MESHED CARPET RUGS. Sale price ..... 197.50
135.00 to 175.00 Assortments of ORIENTAL CARPETS of different weaves. Sale price ..... 122.50

### Men's Clothing

Main Store, Street Floor

15.00 TO 18.00 SUITS—Fancy mixtures. Sale price ..... 12.00
20.00 TO 28.00 SUITS—Fancy Mixtures. Sale price ..... 17.00
30.00 TO 40.00 SUITS—Fancy mixtures. Sale price ..... 25.00
25.00 TO 30.00 OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS—Fancy mixtures. Sale price ..... 20.00
35.00 TO 40.00 OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS—Fancy mixtures. Sale price ..... 30.00
45.00 TO 50.00 OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS—Fancy mixtures. Sale price ..... 40.00
40.00 to 50.00 MOTOR COATS—Imported. Sale price ... 35.00
55.00 TO 60.00 MOTOR COATS—Imported. Sale price .. 40.00
70.00 MOTOR COATS—Imported. Sale price ..... 50.00
30.00 to 35.00 TOP COATS AND ULSTERS—Imported. Sale price ..... 25.00
40.00 TO 45.00 TOP COATS AND ULSTERS—Imported. Sale price ..... 35.00
50.00 TO 55.00 TOP COATS AND ULSTERS—Imported. Sale price ..... 45.00
60.00 TO 70.00 TOP COATS AND ULSTERS—Imported. Sale price ..... 50.00
10.00 TO 12.50 YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS—Fancy mixtures. Sale price ..... 7.00
15.00 TO 18.00 YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS—Fancy mixtures. Sale price ..... 12.00
20.00 TO 25.00 YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS—Fancy mixtures. Sale price ..... 15.00

### Men's Furnishings

Main Store, Street Floor

1.50 SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS—Sale price ..... 75c
65c SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS—Sale price ..... 45c
45c SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS—Sale price ..... 25c
2.50 HIGH GRADE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Sale price ..... 1.15
2.50 AND 3.50 PAJAMAS—Sale Price ..... 1.50
50c SUSPENDERS—Elastic and silk. Sale price ..... 25c
4.50 TO 5.00 SHAKER SWEATERS—Sale price ..... 3.50
4.50 TO 5.50 SQUIRREL LINED GLOVES—Sale price .... 3.50
1.50 DOMET PAJAMAS—Sale price ..... 95c
1.00 DOMET NIGHT SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS—Sale price 79c
75c DOMET NIGHT SHIRTS—Sale price ..... 62½c
95c NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Sale price ..... 65c
1.50 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Sale price ..... 95c
3.00 SILK SUSPENDERS—Sale price ..... 1.50

### Men's Hats

Main Store, Street Floor

1.50 TO 2.00 IMPORTED CAPS. Sale price ..... 95c
2.50 TO 3.50 IMPORTED WINTER CAPS. Sale price ... 1.95
3.50 ENGLISH TWEEDS. Sale price ..... 2.75
4.00 IMPORTED SOFT HATS. Sale price ..... 3.00

### Men's Underwear

Main Store, Street Floor

1.50 AND 2.00 UNION SUITS—Medium and heavy weight. Sale price ..... 95c
2.50 UNION SUITS—Mercerized. Sale price ..... 1.35
1.00 RIBBED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Winter weight. Sale price ..... 50c
4.00 UNION SUITS—French wool. Sale price ..... 1.98
50c AND 75c BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Sale price ..... 39c

### Men's Hosiery

Main Store, Street Floor

25c FANCY LISLE AND COTTON HOSE—Sale price .. 12½c
50c PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Sale price ..... 25c
3.50 TO 4.50 FRENCH FANCY SILK HOSE—Sale price .. 1.95
1.50 SILK HOSE—Plain and clocked. Sale price ..... 85c
2.50 FRENCH SILK HOSE—Self-clocked. Sale price ..... 1.35
50c IMPORTED SILK LISLE HOSE—Sale price ..... 35c
2.50 FASHIONED ACCORDION SILK HOSE—Sale price 1.50

### Men's Shoes

Main Store, Street Floor

5.00 CUSTOM GRADE GUN METAL LACE BOOTS—single and double sole, nearly all sizes. Sale price .. 3.65
4.00 BOOTS—Calf, tan grain calf, broken sizes. Sale price .. 2.85
6.00 CUSTOM GRADE TAN BLUCHERS—English last. Sale price ..... 4.45

### Upholsteries and Lace Curtains

New Building, Sixth Floor

8.50 ETAMINE CURTAINS—Barman lace trimmed ..... 6.00
13.50 REAL ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS—Sale price .. 10.00
15.00 REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS—Sale price ..... 11.50
10.00 MERCERIZED TAPESTRY PORTIERES ..... 7.50
6.50 MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE NET CURTAINS—Sale price ..... 4.00
10.00 REAL IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS—Sale price 7.50
3.00 and 3.50 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—White and Arabian. Sale price ..... 2.25
2.00 to 15.00 ODD PAIRS OF VARIOUS LACE CURTAINS—Sale price ..... 1.00 to 7.50
40c BLOCK AND STRIPED ETAMINE—40 inches wide, white and Arabian. Sale price ..... 25c
40c, 50c and 60c CRAFTSMAN'S LACE NETS—White and Arabian, 50 inches wide, 8 to 20 yards. Sale price .... 20c
4.00 to 12.00 SOFA CUSHIONS—Assorted. Sale prices ..... 2.00 to 6.00
2.50 SHIRT WAIST OR UTILITY BOXES—Sale price ... 1.50
4.00 and 5.00 DAMASK—Assorted designs. Sale price .... 2.50
3.00 and 3.50 TAPESTRY—Assorted designs. Sale price. 1.75
1.75 and 2.00 SUNFAST DRAPERIES—Assorted ends. Sale price ..... 1.00
2.50 REMNANTS—Single Faced Velours. Sale price ..... 1.25
3.50 REMNANTS—50-inch Double Faced Velours. Sale price ..... 2.00
2.00 and 2.50 REMNANTS—50-inch Velvets. Sale price .. 1.25
65c HAND-TINTED WINDOW SHADES—On spring rollers. Sale price ..... 25c

### Domestic Rugs

New Building, Fifth Floor

SAXONY RUGS—Discontinued patterns:
9x12 ft. Value 50.00 ..... 35.00
8.3x10.6 ft. Value 45.00 ..... 31.75
3x5.3 ft. Value 8.50 ..... 5.75
27x54 inches. Value 5.00 ..... 3.50

# MINIMUM WAGE IS CONFERENCE SUBJECT OF ECONOMY EXPERTS

(Continued from page four)

men of the Mediterranean before the time of the Greeks," and said their language was still unknown.

In a consideration of Graeco-Roman history, Professor Sill said that never before had Graeco-Roman historians made such an effort as now to study oriental history, never before had they taken such an interest in the social and economic problems of ancient times, and never before had the enterprise of philology been carried so far. He mentioned the cost of living in ancient times, the labor problems of the ancients, and various phases of ancient socialism as subjects to which present day historians are giving much attention.

The decline of classical studies in America he declared detrimental to further study of old time history because the subject is being further removed than ever from any connection with modern education and hence is losing modern interest.

Professor Breasted said that an enormous amount of material for research was already accessible and deplored the fact that so much that has been published and is being published on the subject of oriental history is inaccurate.

# EDUCATION CLAIMED TO BE INSEPARABLE FROM SOCIAL REFORM

"Education has become a new process in the last two or three generations, due to social progress," declared Prof. Paul Monroe of Teachers College, Columbia University, at the meeting of the American Sociological Society in the Walker building this morning. With "Social Aspects of Education" as his topic, Professor Monroe made a plea to all the organizations at the convention for the furtherance of public education.

"Social progress has been due to a growing perception of human interrelationship," he said. "The old conception was that ignorance was bliss, and if the poorer classes were kept in ignorance they would be happier. It was as late as 1870 that this idea began to be replaced and even now it has some adherents, so strong is tradition.

"It is the function of normal education to prepare for vocational guidance. Possibly this is nowhere else developed as far as in Boston today. The enfranchisement, or at least the advancement, of women necessarily follows upon the more widely spread education.

"Education dealing with actual industrial and social aspects of society has become more successful than the old idea of highly generalized theory. It has become the symbol of power rather than the symbol of thought."

Professor Monroe described the educational progress in Japan since 1872, when compulsory education was introduced. He said even more remarkable is the change which has taken place in the Philippines in 12 years, the language and culture having been changed. A similar process, he said, is now going on in China. He touched upon the vast work done in the education of children of immigrants to this country. In all these he claimed recognition of the close relation of education and social reform.

President G. Stanley Hall read a paper on various phases of sociology. Professor Munsterberg, following him, said that the present sociological conditions allow men to be in the wrong place. There is need for more vocational guidance, more efficient management. Determine early what is the right channel for a man to follow and thus avoid an immense economic waste, he said.

# ARCHIVISTS DISCUSS METHODS OF KEEPING VALUABLE RECORDS

"Rational and scientific care of public archives," and the publication of a manual for the use of American archivists were the subjects upon which was centered the attention of the archivists of the American Historical Association in session this morning in the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society on Boylston street.

The conference was opened by Herman V. Ames of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman. Mr. Ames called to attention that it was in this city 13 years ago that the public archives commission was established. Much bibliographical material relating particularly to colonial history, he said, and manuscript material in British archives has been published. The archives of no other country, he said, had been so carelessly kept as those of the United States, but now a movement for the erection of a national archive building promises well. All town, state and national archives, he contended, should be carefully safeguarded against destruction.

Gaillard Hunt, chief of the manuscript division of the library of Congress, told of the investigation regarding foreign records that has been carried on under the sanction of President Taft. He enumerated some valuable material that is to be found in various foreign offices; in Turkey relating to the establishment of educational missions; in Liberia regarding the slave trade; in Colombia relating to the Panama canal and Indian records. Outside of Washington, he stated, no records were continuously kept. He contended that everything of this kind should be sent to Washington and made accessible so that a person, historian or otherwise, in search of information which they contained, need not go all over the world to find it.

The plan and scope of a manual of archival economy for the use of American archivists was discussed by Victor H. Palsits of the public archives commission. It included adaptation of archives to public uses, sites and plans for buildings, administration, organization of staff, cataloguing, classification, museums and exhibitions.

"Some Fundamental Principles in Relation to Archives" was the subject of a paper by Waldo G. Leland of Carnegie Institution. The papers were followed by a discussion led by Dunbar Rowland, director of the department of archives and history, Jackson, Miss. Other speakers were James J. Tracy, chief of the archives division, Boston, and Herbert O. Bingham of Rhode Island.

# NEW HAVEN OFFICIAL TELLS OF EFFORTS TO AID FREIGHT SERVICE

H. J. Horn, vice-president of the New Haven Railroad Company, was again a witness before Chairman Prouty of the interstate commerce commission at the hearing today on the complaints of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange and others, of excessive rates and poor service on the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads.

Mr. Horn said that he had sent 90 Boston & Maine locomotives to the scrap heap during the last 15 months. In answer to a question by Chairman Prouty as to how many others should be sent, Mr. Horn replied that he would send as many of them as the interstate commerce commission would furnish money to buy substitutes for.

"We're not financing anything, Mr. Horn," said the chairman, "but I would like to know how many engines you are scrapping. I went up to northern Vermont on one of your trains the other day, and, when we got as far as Lyndonville, the engine broke done and we had to stop and repair it before we could go on," was the reply to Mr. Horn.

Mr. Horn then told the chairman of the freight troubles of the New Haven-Boston & Maine system, and of the efforts that are being made to overcome them and to give better service. He said there has been a great increase in the business that has come upon the roads within the last year, especially the New Haven. During the five months immediately preceding this December, he said, the system has received from foreign connections, 70,500 loaded freight cars, an increase of 16 per cent over the total amount received during the last half of 1911. The greater part of this business was east-bound, in the proportion of approximately 60 to 40, and there had been considerable difficulty in handling the loaded freight cars with sufficient expeditiousness to return the empties in good time.

Mr. Horn told of the volume of business that has recently come upon the New Haven system at Maybrook, Conn., over the Central New England. "Our enlarged yard at this place was completed last year," he said, "and we thought we had something up our sleeve in the way of reserved capacity, but this spring business at this point increased greatly and we were called upon to handle 1100 loaded cars daily coming into New England from the West, through this gateway. In March we made an appropriation of $450,000 for the reinforcement of this yard by establishing an east bound lump yard, and expect to have that additional facility in good working order by next June.

Mr. Horn at yesterday's session said there was no question among the supervisory officers of the two railroads as to the desirability of improving the freight service on these two roads.

Both at the morning and afternoon sessions Chairman Prouty told Mr. Horn that he saw no excuse for the admitted fact that four out of every 100 packages of freight handled on the system go astray to the extent of being missed for several days.

Chairman Prouty made other criticisms of the management. After hearing testimony that M. I. T. students had made investigations of freight terminal congestion in Boston, the chairman told Mr. Horn that the management itself should make such investigations.

# EXTRA FORCE IS STILL WORKING ON HEAVY MAILS

About 100 substitute clerks are working at the Boston central postoffice today to relieve congestion of mail.

Thirty-six hundred bags were received from Great Britain, which, with the large amount of new year business notices, is taxing the office to the utmost. The first class mail is said to be the heaviest in a number of years.

### CANDIDATE HARRIS TALKS

Isaac Harris, a candidate for the Boston school board, spoke on school committee campaign topics before the Italian Literary Society, at the Jefferson Club, in the North End Friday evening.

# FEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNTRAINED GIRLS, INVESTIGATOR SAYS

## Limited Field of Employment Open to and Meager Wages Possible for Untrained Candidates of 14 and 16

### MISS DODGE REPORTS

"The wage earning world affords the untrained girl of from 14 to 16 years meager opportunities and places a low valuation on her earning capacity. Because of the unskilled work which is given her to perform it has an influence upon her efficiency as a future worker and upon her future worth as a human being" says Miss Harriet Hazen Dodge, who has just completed a survey of occupations in Greater Boston open to the girl from 14 to 16 years old.

This investigation was made for the Girls Trade Education League, which is doing for girls what the vocation bureau is doing for boys.

"This influence," Miss Dodge continues, "is nearly always a destructive one. Added to this stands the now well-established fact that the majority of girls do not leave school early for work because of financial conditions of the home. Instead they leave because other girls are leaving, because they are too big for their class, because they don't get on well in their studies, or because they are tired of school and would rather go to work.

"The whole problem raised by the young girl in industry is the development and conservation of worthy womanhood in spite of conditions which tend to suppress and destroy it," Miss Dodge says in conclusion. "Its solution can be effected only through the cooperation of educators and employers, of teachers and parents, through a more intimate knowledge of individual girls in the school room and of the experience of girl wage-earners, and through an adaptation of schools and classes to the real needs of individual girls as future wage-earners and homemakers."

According to Miss Dodge from 3000 to 4000 such girls are working for wages in this city. Opportunity is afforded them chiefly by the department stores, the candy factories and the shoe factories, which secure about 60 per cent of the total number, the department stores leading with about one third of all employed.

Outside this group, the number of these young girls in any individual industry is small, those industries which take the greatest number being knitting mills, paper box factories, book binderies, laundries and shops producing machine-made clothing, along with those where the cheaper tailoring is done. The number entering millinery and dressmaking, it is surprising to note, appears to be decreasing constantly and the kind of work offered to be chiefly that of errand girl.

A remainder of 20 to 24 per cent, she says, is distributed among miscellaneous industries in which with few exceptions the number in each industry is small, the range being from 2 to 30. These industries include addressing and mailing, electric work, leather work, engraving, braid and ornament, brush, buffing wheel, carpet, elastic and rubber goods, extract, hardware, novelty, nail, preserved fruit and tin can manufacturing. In almost every instance the work is mechanical and monotonous. In these latter named industries, with the exception of carpet manufacture and leather work, the usual wage, even after consecutive years of employment, is $5 to $6 with almost no opportunity for advancement either in wage or manual skill, and in some the work is nearly always temporary.

Because of her immaturity a girl of from 14 to 16 years can seldom obtain general office work, even though she be an accurate speller and bright in arithmetic, says Miss Dodge. She is considered too young to go away from home for domestic service and for like reason personal service such as that of the trained nursery maid is barred. The minimum age requirement of places which train nursemaids is 17 years. A telephone operator must be at least of 17 years and seldom a girl is taken who has not had a grammar school course. The highly skilled trades of dressmaking and millinery have closed their doors practically on the 14 to 16 year girl apprentice, although there is a constant demand for older girls who have real ability or who have had training before entering the shops.

Range of choice for the untrained 14 to 16 year old girl, therefore, lies almost absolutely between the factory and the department store, according to Miss Dodge, and even within these restricted boundaries possibilities are lessening. One of the largest department stores has already set the minimum for all women employees at 17, including stock and bundle girls.

Many individual establishments in the factorized industries offering work which she can perform will not employ the 14 to 16-year-old girl because she is "too immature," "thoughtless," "childish," "slow to grasp details," "careless," "frivolous"; as one far-sighted employer said: "The firm is looking for dividends, and it cannot afford the economic waste."

In the belief of many employers, the two years added maturity is a decided asset. Some will not take girls under 18, although others in the same industry employ them at 14. Employers who express approval of the child worker do so because "her fingers are nimble," because she is "more easily taught their ways," or because when there is a lack of supply of experienced and mature workers they resort to "taking and training her." It is declared that in establishments where the standard is higher in regard to age requirements it is nearly always above the average in other respects.

In the group of occupations holding the greatest number of 14 to 16 year girls, the candy factory, the department store and the shoe factory, the last two held opportunities for advancement to a high wage. In the department stores are assistant buyers and buyers who started as cash girls. While such places may be reached the outlook is doubtful. The average wage of saleegirls is about $7. The maximum in selling after long service and in a few cases is $10 and $12. In boot and shoe manufacture wages range from $6 to $25. Book binding, paper box making, clothing machine operating, knitting mills and the laundries include work which is semi-skilled and afford to some a living wage. The opportunity for advancement is wholly lacking in many of the occupations which the 14 to 16 year girl enters. Where opportunity exists for advancement, even in the first possible steps, the sifting process for the mass of the young girl workers is a merciless one. Dropped into the monotonous, unskilled, though manually active tasks of the factory, or the more attractive but continuously low-paid tasks of the department store, the average young girl-worker lack the control, the perseverance, the far-sightedness and the patience to stick to and perform her present task with an eye to a position beyond, says Miss Dodge. One of two things often happens, therefore, she shifts from one place to another looking vainly for something more satisfactory, or she gives way to dull resignation and small flames of initiation and ambition easily die out.

Often when the 14-year-old girl enters industry, the amount of intellectual training which she has gained is but the minimum which the law allows. The department store lays more emphasis upon schooling than the factory, where the requirement in this respect is the legal one only, but in the former a full grammar school education is not necessary, only one store requiring it. The mass of 14 to 16-year wage earners have received far less than the full grammar schooling, and very many whose associations in their home life are constantly with those of alien birth and alien language enter upon their vocational careers able merely to pass the letter of the law; "to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language.

Miss Dodge includes in her report a statement of what the public schools and private philanthropies are doing already to meet this condition among the young girls of Boston. Outlines are given of the principal occupations open to girls of these years.

# FILIPINO EDUCATION SHOWN TO BE CREDIT TO THE GOVERNMENT

There are on exhibition many fine specimens of cloth, embroidery and basketry, made according to native designs and those proposed by the American teachers. Through the medium of a sales agency in Manila, a market is found for the work turned out by the schools. At the last exhibition in 1912 at Manila, after the finished work was sold, more orders were received than could possibly be filled in the coming year.

The exhibit in the museum includes specimens of a large number of the textbooks used, covering the subjects of reading, writing, arithmetic, English, geography, history, zoology and domestic arts. It is interesting to note that while the books are patterned after similar texts in the United States, they are made suitable for the native schools by the use of local color, names of persons and familiar objects. In the primer, for example, the native proper names are found; native fruits, animals and traditions are mentioned, and, altogether, the books are appropriate to the Philippines.

Physical culture is given and all sports are cultivated, among which baseball seems decidedly the most popular, having practically been adopted as the national game of the islands.

An American scholar who has traveled extensively and studied the problem of social conditions is said to have remarked to President Taft that our government was "doing the most interesting and most promising piece of original work in education now in progress anywhere in the world." This is readily accorded when the exhibit is examined and the wonderful results are realized.

# NOTICE OF NEW STATION GIVEN

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Notice has been given local authorities that the New York Central railroad has directed the building of a $400,000 union station here next spring. J. H. Hustis, vice-president of the road, makes official announcement and asks a part of West street abandoned by the city.

A location partially on the site of the old Burbank hotel, purchased some time ago by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, will be used. The new station will face New West street and will be 144 feet in length and 56 feet high, with an annex 176 feet long and one story high, to be used by express companies, as a mail room and for baggage. The tracks will be reached by a subway from the station.


# C. F. Hovey & Co.

## Our Mid-Winter Sale

CONTINUES

*Items From Our Ready-to-wear Departments*

All Goods Charged Between NOW and JANUARY 1st Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered FEBRUARY 1st

## *Women's and Misses' Coats, Suits, Skirts, Tub Dresses and Gowns*

Woolen and Mohair Suits, plain and fancy styles. Were $22.50. Reduced to ..... **$10.50**

Suits, fancy and plain models, Serges and Eponge, copied from imported models. Were $45 to $85. Reduced to ..... **$28.50**

Suits, Linen and Crash, white only. Were $12.50 to $15.00. Reduced to... **$4.75**

Suits, in Black and Colors, plain and fancy mixtures. Were $30.00 to $45.00. Reduced to ..... **$15.00**

Suits, in Broadcloth, Silk and Serge, braided and embroidered. Were $48.00 to $75.00. Reduced to ..... **$35.00**

Suits, Linen and Crash, fancy and plain styles. Were $17.50 to $22.50. Reduced to ..... **$6.98**

Suits, in Serges, Broadcloth and Mixtures, black and colors. Were $37.50 to $45.00. Reduced to.. **$22.50**

Suits, a small lot of Velvet Suits, stripe and plain. Were $68.00 to $85.00. Reduced to ..... **$50.00**

Suits, Linen and Crash, fancy and plain material. Were $21.00 to $38.00. Reduced to ..... **$9.75**

## *Misses' and Small Women's Suits*

Suits, in Serge and Mixtures, blue, black and brown. Were $16.00 to $25.00. Reduced to ..... **$9.75**

Suits, Plain and Fancy Whipcord, Serge and Cheviot. Were $20.00 to $35.00. Reduced to ..... **$14.75**

Suits, in Serge, Whipcord, Cheviot, Zibeline and Mixtures. Were $35.00 to $68.00. Reduced to.. **$19.75**

## *Women's Coats*

Auto and Street Coats, all imported materials and newest models. Were $48.00 to $75.00. Reduced to **$38.00**

Coats, Mixtures and Plain Materials, Black and Colors. Were $35.00 to $75.00. Reduced to ..... **$25.00**

Afternoon and Evening Wraps, Velour, Brocade, Satin and Plush. Were $80.00 to $120.00. Reduced to ..... **$69.00**

One Lot of Coats, in Mixtures, Serges, English Cravenettes, Broadcloth and Mohair. Were $18.00 to $45.00. Reduced to ..... **$10.50**

One Lot of Dressy Afternoon Coats, Fur Trimmed and Braided Velour, Vicuna and Corduroy. Were $68.00 to $98.00. Reduced to.. **$38.50**

Afternoon and Evening Wraps, Velour, Charmeuse and Brocade, trimmed with costly Furs. Were $150.00 to $225. Reduced to **$95.00**

Street and Auto Coats, plain and mixtures. Were $22.50 to $35.00. Reduced to **$15.00**

Afternoon and Evening Wraps, Plush, Brocade, Velour and Charmeuse. Were $60.00 to $90.00. Reduced to.. **$45.00**

5 Extreme Model Wraps, in Gold and Silver Brocade, White Plush, Trimmed with Seal, Fox and Ermine. Were $175.00 to $225.00. Reduced to ..... **$115.00**

## *Misses' and Small Women's Coats*

1 Lot of Misses' and Small Women's Coats, in mixtures and double face. Were $17.75. Reduced to..... **$4.75**

Coats, in mixtures and plain colors. Were $15.00 to $28.00. Reduced to.... **$8.75**

Coats, in mixtures and plain colors. Were $38.00 to $48.00 Reduced to.. **$14.75**

## *Women's and Misses' Skirts*

Small Lot of Wash Skirts, White Pique and Rep. Were $5.00 to $13.50. Reduced to..... **$2.50**

Lot Odd Skirts, in Mixtures, Serge, Broadcloth, Mohair and heavy Crash. Were $7.50 to $16.00. Reduced to **$3.75**

## *Women's and Misses' Gowns*

Dinner Gowns, in Brocade, Charmeuse and Chiffon. Specially priced, **$35.00**

One Lot of Afternoon and Evening Gowns, consisting of Lace, Chiffon, Foulard and Charmeuse. Were $42.00 to $80.00. Reduced to ..... **$22.50**

Lingerie Dresses, in Net and Batiste, cream and white. Were $16.50 to $20.00. Reduced to ..... **$9.75**

Dinner Gowns, in Charmeuse, Lace Bodice and Beaded Ornaments. Price.... **$19.50**

Afternoon Dresses, Taffeta and Summer Silk, also Foulard and Chiffon. Were $26.50 to $48.00. Reduced to ..... **$14.75**

Lingerie Dresses, French and Domestic. Were $25.00 to $37.50. Reduced to.. **$15.00**

Dresses for Afternoon and Evening Wear, Mourning Crepe and Chiffon and Dull Serge. Were $35.00 to $48.00. Reduced to.. **$22.50**

Afternoon and Evening Gowns, in Chiffon, Brocade, Charmeuse, Taffeta and Marquisette. Were $48.00 to $95.00. Reduced to **$35.00**

1 Lot Odd Dresses, slightly soiled from handling. Were $15.00 to $35.00. Reduced to ..... **$7.50**

## *Tub Dresses*

1 Lot of Soiled Wash Dresses, White and Colors. Were $3.75 to $4.75. Reduced to **$1.50**

1 Lot of Wash Dreses. Were $6.75 to $9.50. Reduced to ..... **$3.75**

1 Lot of Wash Dresses. Were $18.00 to $30.00. Reduced to ..... **$8.75**

**FURS**

20% Discount on All Furs


# EFFICIENT SERVICE FOR PUBLIC IS POINTED OUT

"Remarkable progress toward efficient service in public administration has taken place in the last two decades," says Frank A. Fetter, president of the American Economic Association.

"Of course, all progress is wave-like. There are times when it is much more rapid than at others, and times when it seems as if we were slipping backward. Two of the greatest obstacles are lack of trained experts and an inclination on the part of the public to be prejudiced against specialization.

"This is natural, as at first glance it seems to be contrary to the ideals of democracy. We must have a democracy, I believe, but the people should not be overloaded with the choice of too many officials. Executives should have as their highest duty the selection of qualified experts to carry on each branch of the service unhampered by politics or other considerations. If it is an engineering proposition, the best engineer obtainable should be appointed; if a census, the best statistician, and so on.

"Of course, from a theoretical standpoint, the best form of government may be maintained by a wise and beneficient despot. The difficulty here is apparent at once. Only once in tens of generations do we have a man capable of being entrusted with such responsibility. From a practical view point we must depend upon democracy; but we must eliminate, through education, the prejudice against specialization which seems to be growing.

"In proportion as the public ceases to distrust so-called experts the demand will increase and the supply will follow. It must be stated that one of the chief reasons for the distrust manifested today is that there are so many self-proclaimed specialists who have little ability to do anything but advertise themselves.

"In the purely mechanical branches this training of experts has advanced to a very high degree. Now we want more men highly trained from a sociological point of view. The technical schools are appreciating the necessity for this by adding more and more general studies to their curriculums. Where a short time ago students were given mathematics, chemistry, physics, shop work alone there is a growing tendency to add such topics as economics, history and so forth. This has come about because statistics have shown that graduates go into executive positions, where a broad outlook is necessary. This outlook is of more value than the ability to make blueprints."

# NEW SHAFTESBURY WORK DISCOVERED

NEW YORK—Dr. Benjamin Rand of Harvard University department of philosophy announced at the annual convention of the American Philosophical Association here Friday the discovery by him of a hitherto unknown work by the third Earl of Shaftesbury, written in 1712. It was entitled "Second Characters," and is the second of the English nobleman's manuscripts unearthed by Dr. Rand in the London record office.

The latest discovery deals with esthetics and "reveals Shaftesbury as the philosopher of the beautiful, alike in art and life." The first, discovered several years ago, entitled "Philosophical Regimen," ranks the Earl of Shaftesbury with Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius as an exponent of the Stoic philosophy, according to Professor Rand.

# AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

MEMBERS of the study class connected with the civil service reform department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in the lecture hall of the Boston public library next Saturday morning. The subject for discussion will be "Playgrounds." Miss Maude Folts, chairman of the civics department, and others will speak.

Mrs. Charles W. Averell, president of the Upland Woman's Club of North Reading, has announced that the next meeting will be held Jan. 16 and will be addressed by Mrs. Earl William Smith, vice president of the Massachusetts Congress of Mothers.

Reading Woman's Club members vied with each other yesterday afternoon in making the young folks happy and a merry throng of boys and girls of club members gathered for the annual holiday entertainment. E. L. Harrell entertained them with musical novelties, after which the children were given a luncheon. In charge of the event were Mrs. Allie G. Johnson, Mrs. Lillian N. Johnson, Mrs. A. Belle Bancroft; Mrs. Florence E. Clarke, Mrs Millie E. Badger, Mrs. Lizzie V. Thorne, Mrs. Roxana C. Underwood, Mrs. Alice D. Hodson, Mrs. Grace C. Nichols and Mrs. Grace H. Damon.

The last meeting of the Kunkshamooshaw Club of North Reading furnished a unique program, which was in charge of Mrs. Foster R. Batchelder. She had prepared a series of letters, mailed from various points in North Reading to Milwaukee and Mt. Hope, Wis., and "The Trail of the Red Letter," the subject of the evening, was discussed by Miss Ruth E. Homan, Miss Ruby Power, Miss Edna Power and Miss Abbie N. Parker.

Kosmos Womans Club of Wakefield will hear a lecture on "The Possibilities of the Theater," by Edward H. Chandler, next Friday afternoon, and Miss Rosetta Key, soprano, will sing. The afternoon will be in charge of the sociology department, Mrs. Frances R. Pike, chairman.

Jeanne d'Arc will be the subject of the next meeting of Lexington Outlook Club, Tuesday afternoon in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club. Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle, the president, will preside at the business session and will introduce Katherine Jewell Everts, the speaker for the afternoon. She will then give a dramatic recital, rendering Percy MacKaye's "Jeanne d'Arc." The social program will be in charge of Mrs. Elwyn G. Preston, Mrs. J. Odin Tilton, Mrs. Henry A. C. Woodward, Mrs. A. J. Fraser and Mrs. Richard Marcy. Mrs. Fowle announces that the third open meeting in the series of five is to be held Jan. 14, in the Old Belfry Club hall.

Varied forms of entertainment for women and children will be given next Wednesday by the Waltham Mothers' Club, when "Children's day" will be celebrated. The Day Nursery Association of the club is making steady progress and is receiving the indorsement of the citizens of Waltham.

Ladies of the George G. Meade Woman's Relief Corps of Lexington are planning a celebration in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their organization in the G. A. R. hall, Lexington, on Jan. 15. Mrs. Ella R. Jones, the new president, is in charge of the celebration. A feature will be the installation of new officers. The veterans of the G. A. R. post and the Sons of Veterans of Lexington will probably be guests. These are the officers to be installed: President, Mrs. Ella R. Jones; vice-presidents, Mrs. Chastine McDonald and Mrs. Lizzie Fitch; treasurer, Mrs. Emily Bacon; chaplain, Mrs. Mary Etta Davis; conductor, Mrs. Minnie Britton; guard, Mrs. Caroline Evans; delegate to county convention, Mrs. Ina Cutter and alternate, Mrs. Sarah Buttrick.

To raise funds for the vacation school and playground work for children of Arlington the ladies of the Arlington Woman's Club will publish a paper with three editions a year, to be called the Club Record. The first edition will come out in January, and is to contain reports of the vacation schools and playgrounds, besides a account of the Home Garden Club of Arlington. At a recent meeting of the pageant committee plans for a site for the Arlington pageant were discussed. A committee was appointed to consider whether it will be advisable to have pageant masters. On Thursday afternoon the club will open the new year with an entertainment in Associates hall. Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, the president, will have charge of meeting. Mrs. A. D. Woodworth, corresponding secretary, is to mail soon to each club member a calendar of events for January and February.

Music committeemen of the Singers Club of Arlington Heights have arranged their program for the coming season. The operetta "Sylvia" by Rhys-Herbert in concert form, the barcarolle from the "Tales of Hoffmann," and the sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor," arranged for a mixed chorus, are some of the events planned.

Ladies of the Arlington Heights Study Club will have a musical afternoon Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Herbert Snow on Claremont avenue, Arlington Heights. Mrs. E. S. Gibbs, chairman of the music committee, will be in charge. Mrs. Bert S. Currier, president, will preside and refreshments are to be served by the hostess. On Jan. 14 the women will resume their study of the "Romance of Old New England," taking as the special topic "Menotomy." "Mt. Gilboa" and "Noted Landmarks" will be described in papers, read by

## ASSEMBLY CLUB TO HONOR HEAD OF WOMEN'S UNION

MRS. MARY SCHENCK WOOLMAN
New president of Women's Educational and Industrial Union

Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, supervisory head of the household economics department of Simmons College and newly elected president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given Monday evening at the Assembly Club, 280 Boylston street, under the auspices of the New England Home Economics Association. Mrs. Woolman comes to Boston from New York where she was for 10 years professor of domestic art at Columbia University and director of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls for 10 years. She is also well known as a speaker on subjects relating to her work, and at the recent Philadelphia conference of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education led the discussion on "Teachers for Girls' Work." She will take up her duties at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in January.

Ladies of the Littleton Woman's Club will gather in the Littleton Unitarian church vestry Monday afternoon for their last meeting of the present year, and Mrs. Florence B. Wilcox will preside. Mrs. Minna Tenney Peck will give an informal talk on "Stories of Great Artists and Their Masterpieces as Seen in European Cities." Guest evening will be observed Jan. 13 with a short concert and lecture.

Musical numbers will be given at the first meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club for the new year in West Acton, Jan. 13. American folk music will be sung by Mrs. Evelyn S. Littlefield, Mrs. Evelyn L. Bailey and Mrs. Florence E. Salmon.

Kappa Delta Phi Society of Melrose composed of the women graduates of the high school, held their mid-year party in the Melrose auditorium, Friday evening, with music by the Salem cadet orchestra. The matrons of the party were Mrs. A. M. Hume, Mrs. W. S. Blake, Mrs. Fred E. Ellis and Mrs. Daniel W. Starratt. The committee in charge consisted of the Misses Gladys Starratt, Frances Allen, Florence and Ethel Curry, Marguerite Blake, Leonie Waggatt, M. Ethel Moore, Ruth Greenleaf and Helen Martin.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester postponed its regular meeting from last until next Monday. A large number of the members have been attending the Boston Art Club exhibition during the week through the chairman of the art committee, Miss Ruth Quimby. At the next meeting a stereopticon lecture on "Cathedrals of Europe" will be given by the Rev. Charles T. Billings. The literature group will meet Jan. 3 at the high school when "Arnold Bennett Criticisms" will be discussed. The parliamentary law class will meet Jan. 2.

Ladies Chaminade Choral Society of Melrose has started its weekly Monday rehearsals in Union hall. Only one concert is to be given this year instead of the three, and it will take place in March. No soloists have as yet been selected. The last Monday evening of each month the chorus holds a social and on Monday next the members will be entertained by Mrs. T. D. Moriarty of 9 Vine street. Albert W. Snow is chorus director this season.

Malden Musical Club has started its fifteenth season under the direction of Edward L. MacArthur. Next Friday one of its three social afternoons will be held at the residence of Mrs. George Blakesley. The next morning recital will be held in the auditorium reception hall Jan. 15 when the soloists will be Miss Agnes Edwards of Melrose and Miss Grace Campbell. The ways and means committee is considering a concert for April. A colonial party will be held in February in charge of Mrs. E. E. Locke.

Medford chapter, D. A. R., observed its sixteenth anniversary Tuesday evening when 50 of the members enjoyed the dinner and entertainment. Of those present, 13 were charter members. Of the others, four were direct descendants of Sarah Bradlee Fulton after whom the other Medford chapter is named. All of the former regents were also present. Miss Helen M. Wild gave a historical sketch of the chapter and its work. Readings were given by Miss Ada B. Bockman and songs by Mrs. Mary Wilkins.

Members of the Informal Club of Everett were entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Viola Morrill, 503 Broadway. Mrs. A. J. Currier, vice-president of the club, read a paper. David Henderson rendered several vocal selections. Refreshments followed, and in serving them the hostess was assisted by Miss M. Gertrude Nelson of Somerville.

Old State House chapter, D. A. R., was entertained Tuesday by Mrs. Elijah W. Jones of Bellevue avenue, Melrose. Miss Clara Carter of the Naomi Baldwin chapter of Woburn read a paper entitled "Cupid in the Revolution." Mrs. Irvine Small and Kenneth W. Jones gave vocal selections, and a social was served at the conclusion of the program with Mrs. Hiram W. Fisher in charge.

Waltham Woman's Club after a brief recess held a meeting yesterday at which an address on "Everyday Law for Women" was given. Miss E. Gertrude Johnson, a soprano, rendered several vocal numbers. On Jan. 3 Prof. William I. Ward will be the speaker.

The annual New Year's social of the Lexington Old Belfry Club will be held Tuesday evening in the club hall at Lexington. William L. Smith, chairman; William H. Ballard and Miss Josephine Galloupe are the committee in charge. Next Saturday afternoon the members will give their annual party to the children. F. O. Harrell will entertain.

Members of the associated board of Arlington at a recent meeting held in the selectmen's room in Arlington town hall, listened to a number of talks on charitable work, which it is actively aiding. The board is composed of these organizations: the Together Club, Clover Club, R. D. Club, Daughters of Isabella and Sunshine Club of Arlington Heights. Jacob Bitzer, chairman of the overseers of the poor, spoke of the work done by the clubs in the town. Mrs. Benjamin A. Norton, president of the Together Club, gave an outline of what the Arlington Lend-a-Hand Clubs have endeavored to accomplish. Following Dr. Laurence Peirce's address, Thomas J. Robinson, town clerk, gave an account of the financial side of charitable work in Arlington.

The annual children's afternoon was held Friday in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, under the direction of the West Concord Woman's Club. Mrs. Lillian S. Jones was in the chair, and introduced Miss Ruth Coons, who gave an entertaining program before a number of the younger folks of Concord. The club will give a musical in Odd Fellows hall, Jan. 10, with the program arranged by the musical committee.

Executive board members of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club will hold a meeting Jan. 6, in Concord, and the following week the ladies will open the new year with an entertainment in the Concord town hall. The program will include music and monologues, and Mrs. Richard F. Wood, chairman; Miss Winnie Carrigan, Mrs. F. E. Cutter, Miss Georgie Crenner, Miss Miriam W. Davis, Mrs. Warren B. Goddard, Mrs. A. R. McLeod, Mrs. Guy G. Furnald, Mrs. Thomas Todd, Jr., Miss Grace Hunt and Mrs. J. H. Whitney, will be in charge.

## SHORTER DAY, SAME PAY, ANNOUNCED BY BOSTON ELEVATED

Nine hours a day will be the schedule for carmen of the Boston Elevated Company after Jan. 1, with the same pay for the nine hour day as for the 10 now. This was announced last night by Elevated officials. The minimum wage under the new system is 25.6 cents an hour as against 22.5 cents an hour under the present system. The minimum wage for a day of nine hours will become $2.255 as against $2.25 for a day of 10 hours under the old system. Men will, by seniority, have the privilege of applying for routes and hours instead of having both assigned.

By making these changes and increases in pay, the company will adopt what is almost universal practise on street railways now of paying by the hour and of permitting men to apply for their respective runs instead of assigning them to their runs as has been the practise.

The company continues the practise of minimum pay, of considering eight and one half hours as constituting a day's work on Sundays and certain holidays and by paying stripe money.

The Bay State Company, however, which signed a new agreement with the men last October, will pay on a nine hour basis, meaning a lower daily wage for its employees after Jan. 1.

### LOW PAY CALLED STRIKE CAUSE

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—More than a score of striking workers testifying Friday in the state mediators' examination into the cause of the textile strike, declared the wage question alone caused the strike, as they did not earn enough for subsistence.

## ARCHITECTS ADVISE AGAINST MOVEMENT FOR PLANNING BOARD

Opposition to the proposed ordinance to establish a Boston planning commission on the ground that the work is too great for a small body of men and the authority too limited to insure effective results, is made by the public improvements committee of the Boston Society of Architects in a communication which has been received by the city council. The society was requested by the council to render an opinion on the matter.

The variety of subjects included in the duties of the proposed commission," says the report, "would be beyond the powers of any five men to study seriously, thoughtfully and thoroughly, even if the entire time of the commissioners were devoted to this work, and therefore the operation of such an ordinance would inevitably result in the division of the commission into sub-committees of one or two members, each with a separate field to investigate.

"These subcommittees would naturally become, or claim to be, especially qualified in their several departments and the commission as a whole, from mere lack of time if for no other reason, would tend to the usual habit of giving a perfunctory acquiescence to the results and recommendations of such subcommittees."

## NIGHT TOUR FOR SUFFRAGE PLANNED

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government and the Boston Woman Suffrage party are planning a New Year's eve suffrage demonstration. A feature will be an automobile decorated with the American flag, "Votes for Women" banners, the woman's suffrage party flag and bunting. The auto will contain speakers for open air meetings at Roxbury Crossing, Field's Corner, Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, City square, Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston, with a big midnight rally somewhere in the city proper. The speakers will be Harry Phillips, Mrs. Charles Park and Miss Florence Luscomb.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, will give an address under the auspices of the two associations at Tremont Temple on the evening of Jan. 29.

### MALDEN

Crystal chapter, O. E. S., last evening elected: Worthy matron, Mrs. Louis F. McCarthy; worthy patron, Edmund S. Wellington; assistant matron, Miss Christine F. Hodgdon; secretary, Mrs. W. M. Carr; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Ballard; conductress, Mrs. E. D. Marsh; associate, Miss Carrie B. Phillips; trustee, Mrs. F. M. Miner.

The nominating committee of the deliberative assembly has prepared a list of nominations to be voted on Jan. 4. The candidates are: President, Alexander Kerr and President John H. Grady of the common council; vice-president, Edward S. King and Arthur J. Plummer; secretary, Lloyd Makepeace and former City Solicitor Joseph Wiggin; auditor, D. C. Freeman and Francis A. Shove; executive committee, Secretary A. S. St. Claire Chase of the Everett Board of Trade, Fletcher S. Hyde, Henry M. Thompson, Wilfred B. Tyler, Eugene C. Upton and John W. Young.

### WAKEFIELD

Officers were elected Friday night by Crystal lodge, A. O. U. W. as follows: Master workman, William J. Mayne; foreman, Percy C. Sweetser; overseer, W. E. Heustis; recorder, Nathaniel E. Cutler; financier, George H. Scovell; receiver, George E. Zwicker; guide, W. H. Woods; inside watchman, A. B. Davis; outside watchman, P. E. Russell; representative to grand lodge, Joseph D. Alden; alternate, C. W. Stevens.

F. A. Butters of Reading was elected president of the Wakefield Carpenters union last night, and other officers named as follows: Vice-president, A. A. Magee of Wakefield; secretary, G. B. Moore of Greenwood; financial secretary, W. G. Malonson of Reading; treasurer, Edwin McDuffie of Wakefield; conductor, Van B. Staples of Wakefield; warden, Raymond Doucette of Wakefield; auditors, William Nichols and Amos M. Gaetz of Wakefield; trustee, George L. Flint of Reading.

### RANDOLPH

Blue Hill lodge K. P. has elected: Past chancellor commander, Charles H. Saunders; chancellor commander, William L. Madan; vice chancellor, Arthur C. Baker; prelate, Henry C. Knight; master of work, John L. Madan; keeper of records and seal, Ernest Wrisley; master of finance, Leonard A Robbins; master of exchequer, Joseph D. Wales; master-at-arms, Herbert E. Saunders; inside guardian, Frank C. Wales; outside guardian, Charles Dyer; trustee, Walter M. Howard (three years); representative to the grand lodge, Joseph D. Wales.

A three act play will be presented in Jonathan Belcher hall Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Ladies Library Association.

### ABINGTON

The class of '12 of the high school held a reunion in Standish hall last evening.

The Woman's Club will observe household economics day in Grand Army hall Thursday evening.

WM. H. RICHARDSON & CO., Inc.

ANNOUNCE THEIR GREAT

Anniversary Sale

Men's and Young Men's Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Leather Goods and Novelties of the highest order

SALE BEGINS MONDAY, DEC. 30th

The management look forward to spirited buying as a result of the severe price cutting, but trade conditions warrant unusual measures at this time

The Famous "Benjamin" Suits and Overcoats

Men's and Young Men's $20.00 Suits and Overcoats ..... $15.50
Men's and Young Men's $25.00 Suits and Overcoats ..... $19.50
Men's and Young Men's $30.00 Suits and Overcoats ..... $23.50
Men's and Young Men's $35.00 Suits and Overcoats ..... $28.50
Men's and Young Men's $40.00 Suits and Overcoats ..... $31.50
Men's and Young Men's $45.00 Suits and Overcoats ..... $35.50
Men's and Young Men's $50.00 and $60.00 Overcoats ..... $45.50
Men's and Young Men's $65.00 Overcoats ..... $49.50
Men's and Young Men's $75.00 Overcoats ..... $56.50

MEN'S FUR and FUR-LINED COATS and CAPS 33 1-3% REDUCTION

Furnishing Goods

$3.00 and $3.50 Fancy Neckwear ..... $1.95
$2.50 and $2.00 Fancy Neckwear ..... $1.65
$1.50 Neckwear ..... 95c
$1.00 Fancy Neckwear ..... 65c
50c Fancy Neckwear ..... 35c
3 for $1.00
$1.50 Gloves ..... $1.15
$2.00 Gloves ..... $1.65
$1.50 and $2.00 Fancy Shirts ..... $1.15
$2.00 Fancy Shirts ..... $1.85
50c Onyx Hose ..... 35c
3 for $1.00
$2.00 Pajamas ..... $1.45
$3.00 and $3.50 Pajamas ..... $2.45
All Pajamas $5.00 to $12.00 ..... 25% reduction
All Leather Goods ..... 25% reduction
All House Coats, Bath and Lounging Robes ..... 25% reduction
All Sweater Coats and English Knit Coats and Vests ..... 25% reduction
All Mackinaw Coats ..... 25% reduction
All wool and wool-lined and fur-lined Gloves ..... 25% reduction

Goods purchased Monday and Tuesday will be charged to January account

Richardson's 388 Washington Street

# BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### CHELSEA

The Bartlett Debating Club has elected: President, Arthur Sawyer; vice-president, Harold Gaillace; secretary, Willard MacMillan; treasurer, Whitney Snowman.

The scholars in the Universalist Sunday school are supposedly crossing the ocean in the Mauretania and the Lusitania on a trip to Palestine. The party on one boat is designated by blue buttons and the other by red. Bringing a new member into the school counts for a certain number of miles, regular attendance also carries the pupil's boat a certain number of miles. The party reaching port first will be entertained by the later arrivals.

### READING

Election of officers will be held tonight by Reading Royal Arch Chapter, A. F. and A. M., and the Royal Arch degree will be conferred on 15 candidates. Nominations for the elective officers include: Most excellent high priest, G. Walter Monegan; excellent king, Henry L. Hall; excellent scribe, Joseph H. Crosby; treasurer, Stephen E. Ryder; secretary, George L. Pratt.

The pupils of the Highland grammar school have published a school calendar and the ornamental design is by Helen Nowell of the eighth grade and is colored by hand by drawing pupils of the school.

### MELROSE

Golden Rule Rebekah lodge last night elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Flora B. Wheeler; vice-grand, Mrs. Lou B. Watson; recording secretary, Miss Daisie Barrett; financial secretary, Miss Edna Stowe; treasurer, Mrs. Etta P. Emery; trustee, Lewis H. Rich; representatives, Mrs. Sadie Bishop, Mrs. Annie Perry and Mrs. Eva Grundy.

### LEXINGTON

Neighborhood afternoon will be observed Thursday by the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance at the First Parish Unitarian church.

The East Lexington Men's Club will meet Monday evening in the vestry of the Unitarian Follen church.

### QUINCY

The Wollaston and West Methodist Episcopal churches will hold union services the first two weeks in January.

The seventh annual boys' meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is held at the gymnasium of the local association this afternoon. About 100 boys take part.

### CONCORD

The ninth annual reunion of the Concord High School Alumni Association will take place this evening in Monument hall.

### WINCHESTER

Winchester high has sent a challenge to Arlington high school to a public debate Jan. 14.

### NEW ROAD ASKS CHARTER

ATHENS, Ga.—Application has just been made to the secretary of state for a charter incorporating the Georgia Interstate Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $500,000.

### MEDFORD

The inaugural exercises of the city government will be held Jan. 6. Alderman Harry N. Brown has been nominated for president of the board. City Clerk Allston P. Joyce, Clerk of Committees Edward W. Mitchell and City Messenger Michael A. Hernan have been renominated.

Medford lodge, K. P., has elected: Chancellor commander, O. F. Bathrick; vice-commander, M. G. Silva; prelate, E. H. Rouillard; master of work, J. W. Patterson; R. R. M., J. H. Camphorn; master of finance, C. C. Alden; master of exchequer, A. H. Tainter; master of arms, Charles McAlpine; inner guard, H. A. Morrison; outer guard, Thomas Bathrick.

### STONEHAM

Columbian encampment, I. O. O. F., has elected: C. P., Wilbur W. Chapman; H. P., Rowland H. Robbins; S. W., Thomas B. Tyner; recording secretary, Charles R. Farrin; financial secretary, Fred H. Chase; treasurer, W. P. Hay; J. W., Roy A. Hovey; trustees, W. C. Moulton, Rowland H. Robbins, Samuel C. Batchelder.

New officers chosen by the Calumet Men's Club are: President, S. M. Lent; first vice-president, Sidney A. Hill; second vice-president, S. S. Doughty; recording secretary, E. C. Currier; financial secretary, E. J. Russell; auditors, H. L. Emerson, W. W. Fisk; directors, Charles L. Walker, James A. Keenan, Herbert H. Richardson.

### SOUTH SUDBURY

D. D. Wiley camp, No. 102, Sons of Veterans, has elected: Commander, Roland R. Cutler; senior vice-commander, Lansford Harrington; junior vice-commander, Paul Buzzell; secretary, G. H. Golkie; treasurer, W. E. Chamberlain.

### DEDHAM

Onward lodge, K. P., has elected: Chancellor commander, Robert M. Davis; vice-commander, Francis J. Finlay; master of finance, John H. Wilson; master of work, Walter A. Whitney; master of arms, Hector J. Ferguson; keeper of record and seal, Henry E. Atkins; prelate, W. Theodore Bishop; inner guard, Albert Tays; outer guard, Frank O. Everett; trustee for three years, W. Theodore Bishop; past chancellor commander, George G. Darling; representative to grand lodge, William H. Jackson; alternate, Henry E. Atkins.

### ARLINGTON

The annual party of the Sunday school of the First Parish Congregational Unitarian church was held yesterday afternoon.

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued building permits to J. W. Connor to build a two-family house on lot 37 Cleveland street, to Elmer Buckley to build a two-family house on lot 36 Cleveland street, to L. H. and F. W. Lovering for a one-family house in Kensington park and to Arird Liljekrantz for a one-family house on lot 44 Fountain road.

### NEWTON

Mrs. S. L. Eaton of Walnut street, Newton Highlands, entertains the Shakespeare club today.

Members of the Newton Highlands Monday Club are visiting the Newton city home today.

### EVERETT

The park department has flooded the Elm street skating rink.

Petitions have been sent to the school committee by the principals of the grammar schools asking that the maximum salaries be increased.

Filene's

Announcing the Filene Annual White Sale

Afternoon Tea in the Restaurant from 3 to 5

ONE of the most important events of the year to our public and to us.

The feature as in past years will be the sale of new undermuslins for women, misses and children at special prices.

At the same time practically all of our shops will be included with either new lots specially priced or merchandise from regular stocks at lessened prices.

THE SALE BEGINS MONDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to Men, Women and Children

# GILCHRIST CO. will offer Monday

## Entire Stock of Bosworth Manufacturing Co. At a Quarter to a Half Under Usual Prices

The Bosworth Manufacturing Co. made Women's and Children's Cotton and Flannelette Underwear, House Dresses, Kimonos, Aprons, Neckwear and kindred lines. They were organized and equipped to manufacture moderate priced ready-to-wear garments, of better quality than hitherto obtainable. We took over every dollar's worth of their made-up stock, as well as the yard goods and other materials at a great price concession. The extremely low prices will unquestionably sell every dollar's worth of this stock in a few days. We are doubly sure of this for these reasons:

(1) The Bosworth Manufacturing Co., 8 Bosworth St., Boston, opened barely four months ago—*A NEW STOCK;*

(2) The factory was finely equipped, *bright* and *clean.*

(3) Only *skilled help* was employed.

(4) The garments are exceptionally *well made.*

(5) They used *standard grade materials* only—colors carefully tested, finished *soft*, meaning no filling, and *extra width.*

(6) Styles, patterns, colors, carefully selected *New*—intended for this season's business.

*The Bosworth Manufacturing Co. was overloaded.* Business did not come up to their plans. To keep the new factory running as long as possible, they made up stock in advance of orders. Thus ready-to-wear garments piled up. Forced to sell out barely four months after opening, their stock of *yard goods* not made up was *heavy.*

GET THESE FACTS, then, please—the Bosworth stock is new—Includes ready-made garments for women and children and thousands of yards of cotton dress goods and other materials—and the savings a quarter to a half.

A Legal Stamp With Every 10c Purchase

# GILCHRIST CO

Washington, Winter Streets, Hamilton Place



## THE LEE BROOM

A special process of enameling makes the handle of the LEE moisture-proof—makes it hard, smooth and glossy—attractive and inviting to use.

The LEE is the modern broom. Women from coast to coast specify it when ordering from their grocer. A style for every use. For parlor and general housework, ask for MIDGET, FYNELYTE, DAISY-LEE or FAIRY-QUEEN.

Address Department K, giving us your dealer's name, and receive free useful Household Article.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.



*Travellers and Householders, Attention*

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION

## Howard's Patent Key Lock Appliance

Absolutely Prevents Picking of Door Locks

Key Locks With Shield, 2 in Box 50c. By Mail Postage Prepaid.

UNION NOVELTY COMPANY Manufacturers and Distributers

216 SAN FERNANDO BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CAL.



REYNIER KID GLOVES

VILLE DE PARIS

317-323 SO BROADWAY 312-322 SO HILL STREET

A. FUSENOT CO.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

ANNUAL SALE *of* UNDERMUSLINS

THIS MOST IMPORTANT EVENT, for the women of Los Angeles and vicinity.

OPENS MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1912

Months of preparation, and advantageous buying of large assortments of dainty lingerie especially for this sale, permits us to offer

New and high-class undermuslins at low prices, without sacrificing quality, style or workmanship



## Beeman & Hendee

351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Happy New Year to Our Friends

To all our many friends and patrons we extend sincerest wishes for a bright and hopeful New Year. We hope to receive in 1913 the same generous measure of your patronage as we have enjoyed in the year about to close.


## EASY WASHING

For easy washing, put the clothes to soak over night in a suds made by boiling until dissolved the usual amount of soap in water enough to cover the clothes, and adding to it a couple of tablespoonfuls of gasoline, stirring it well as the clothes are put in. In the morning rub them out and put into the boiler with another suds made as the first. The gasoline loosens the dirt and makes it rub out easily, says the Commoner. Without the gasoline, use a washing fluid made in this way: One ounce of ammonia, one ounce of salts of tartar, one box of concentrated lye (potash), one gallon of boiling water. Put the ingredients in a porcelain or brass vessel, and pour the boiling water over it; let dissolve, and put in a jug. In washing, put a half teacupful of the fluid in the boil water. The fluid is inexpensive, and will last a long time. Keep from meddling fingers. Be sure to wash quickly, and rinse well to get all soap and alkali out of the clothes.

## SPUN SUGAR

Put half a pound of granulated sugar into a clean copper or porcelain sauce pan, add one gill of water and allow to dissolve; bring to a boil, add a pinch of cream tartar, remove the scum carefully and continue to boil till it registers 290 degrees F., or reaches the cracking stage. Take a fork or spoon and throw the sugar lightly on an oiled rolling-pin or oiled handle of a large wooden spoon. Move the fork or spoon to and fro; the sugar will then form the desired threads.—Commoner

## BOIL THE BUTTER

If butter becomes strong put it in a kettle with clean water, allowing a quart of water to each pound of butter. Boil with the kettle uncovered for two hours, then set away to cool, says the Pictorial Review. When the butter has hardened, skim it, wash, salt and work it as in making fresh butter. This will make the most rancid butter almost like fresh.

## TRIED RECIPES

CURRIED CHICKEN

ONE large chicken, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half cupful of chopped celery, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, two cupfuls of chicken stock, two teaspoonfuls of curry powder or paste, one medium-sized tomato, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, half cupful of thick cream, two cupfuls of boiled rice, salt to taste, a small dish of chutney, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one sliced onion.

Boil the chicken until it is tender, then cut it into neat joints. Brown the onion in the butter, add the celery, parsley, salt, curry powder, stock and tomato, and cook slowly for half an hour; then add the cornstarch, mixed with the lemon juice, and strain. Add the cream and the pieces of chicken, and reheat. Serve in a border of the rice, accompanied by a small dish of chutney.

POTATO CARAMEL CAKE

Two thirds cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of hot mashed potato, one half cupful of sweet milk, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of grated chocolate or two squares of melted chocolate, one cupful of chopped English walnuts, one teaspoonful each of powdered cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Cream the butter and the sugar, add the yolks of the eggs, the potato, spices, vanilla extract, baking powder mixed with the flour, milk, whites of eggs stiffly beaten, and the chopped nuts. Bake in a buttered-and-floured cake pan in a moderate oven. When cold cover with frosting.

ORANGE MARMALADE

Two green citrons, a piece of alum the size of a hazelnut, two large lemons, one fourth ounce of ginger root, six large oranges, lump sugar, one-half cupful of water. Slice the citrons in round slices three inches thick. Peel off the rinds and extract the seeds. Put the alum into a small pan of water. Dip the slices of citron into this water and take them out at once. Place in the refrigerator until morning, then cut them in thin pieces with a slaw cutter. Measure equal quantities of fruit and lump sugar. Dissolve the sugar in the water, then put in the fruit, and when it has boiled for three quarters of an hour add the lemons, sliced in thin rounds and cooked soft in a very little water. Now add the bleached ginger root broken in small pieces. After boiling for 20 minutes longer add the grated rinds of two oranges and the pulp of four oranges. Boil until the syrup jellies when tested in cold water. Divide into jars and cover with melted paraffin.

DAINTY SAUSAGE FINGERS

Some sausage meat, pie crust, one beaten egg. Roll out the pie crust as thin as for pie; cut out little oval pieces three inches long; lay a piece of sausage meat the size of a pencil, about two inches and a half long, on the crust longwise; fold the crust all around it tightly and wet the edges to hold it together. Place in a baking-pan, brush over the tops with the beaten egg and bake in a hot oven to a delicate brown. Serve hot with the soup or pass with the salad.

CAULIFLOWER FRITTERS

Boil one head of cauliflower in slightly salted water. When done, break it into pieces with a fork. Dip each piece in a thin fritter batter; drain and fry in deep grease. Arrange as a border around the ragout of lamb.

# FASHIONS AND

## EVENING GOWN WITH NET TUNIC

*Skirt and guimpe are of satin*

THE evening gown made with a tunic is always attractive. This season it is being extensively worn and the tunics are made from all sorts of beautiful materials. Net that is embroidered with beads is a favorite, lace is much used and all the soft silks are much liked.

This tunic is a most attractive one made on simple lines of the Greek idea. In the illustration the bodice portion and the trimming on the skirt portion are made from hand made embroidered net, while the foundation of the tunic is of plain net and the skirt and guimpe are of satin.

The edge of fur gives a distinctive finish for fur is one of the most fashionable of all trimmings just now. The simple skirt is cut in two pieces and the guimpe is made in kimono style with the sleeves making a part of it.

The combination of materials illustrated is a good one, but there are many others that can be used. Bead embroideries are fashionable on fabrics of all weights. This tunic made of net with a border of bugle trimming would be beautiful, while the same tunic made of velvet treated in a similar way would become quite different yet equally attractive.

The tunic of the lighter material seems more appropriate for the younger contingent, velvet for the more mature.

For the medium size, the tunic will require 3⅞ yards of material 27, 3 yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide with 2½ yards 18 inches wide for the surplice portions and the trimming; for the guimpe will be required 1¾ yards 36 and for the skirt 2¾ yards 36 or 44 inches wide. For the banding for skirt and sleeves will be needed 3¼ yards of fur edging.

The patterns of the guimpe and the tunic, 7294 and 7292, are both cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt 7304 from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## EASTERN BLOUSE

Fashionable folk are adapting the new Bulgarian blouse, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Some of the blouses are of Bulgarian-printed cotton with Bulgarian bolero.

## GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES

*Square house, built on economical lines, but very convenient and with ample accommodations*

THE square economical house is one that gives the largest amount of space at the lowest possible cost. Today's illustration pictures such a house. It is 26 feet in width by 28 feet in depth, exclusive of the piazza across the front.

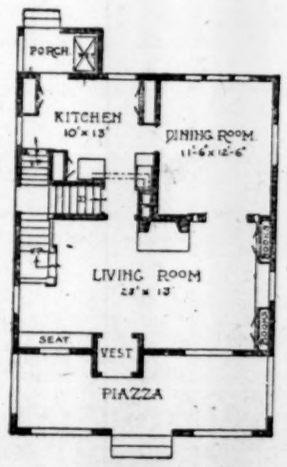
The design is for a frame house, constructed of first-class materials, sheathed, papered and sided on the outside, back plastered and plastered on the inside, cemented on the outside from the grade line up to the window sill course with a rough "pebble dash" finish. This makes the house very tight and warm around the base. The height of the first story is 8 feet 6 inches, second story 8 feet and basement 7 feet 6 inches. There is a good roomy attic well lighted with dormer windows. The attic is left unfinished, having only a good floor; it has space, however, that can be finished in one or more rooms if desired.

There is one large central chimney, with a broad liberal brick fireplace in the center of the main living room. This room is 25 feet in width by 13 feet in depth, extending across the full front, with a vestibule entrance and the stairway leading up from the left-hand side with platforms to the second story. These stairs are arranged with the combination, a short section extending up from the kitchen to the platform leading to the second story, basement stairs underneath with an entrance at the grade line, all of which is economical and very convenient.

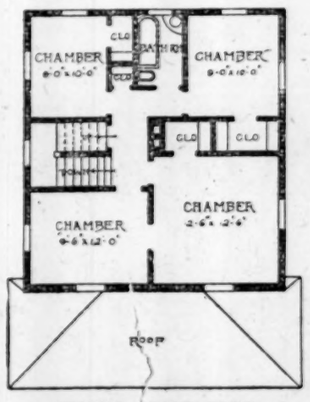
The dining room on the right at the rear of the living room connects with a columned arch and is of liberal size and well lighted. At the right end of the living room are book shelves on either side of the window with a seat below the window. The kitchen is well arranged with all conveniences, cupboards, etc. There is a full basement under the house with laundry and heating plant.

The second floor has four good bed rooms with bath room and closets, well arranged. The first story is finished in Washington fir stained, and oak floor left natural color, and the second story finished in pine and stained, the floor to be of birch.

The details of this house are well worked out and the exterior is very neat and pleasing.




FIRST FLOOR PLAN




SECOND FLOOR PLAN

## MATTERS ONE MUST LOOK INTO WHEN BUYING A HOME

MOST essential is it that the neighborhood immediately surrounding your site for a home be desirable. Even in the matter of houses the day has come when man cannot live unto himself alone. Are the surrounding properties good to look at? Is the land built up or vacant? Is it in the line of good development or not? What kind of structures are likely to go up? It is important to consider these questions, says the Pictorial Review. Once you have bought your lot, you must live on it and you will have to look at the surrounding properties every day. If the neighborhood is built up, its character is already formed, and you can tell at a glance what your outlook will be. But if it is still vacant, the problem is complex. The lot next to yours may be occupied in time by a lovely residence or a stable. If you buy land in a restricted development, you have no such problem to face. Again, are there objectionable factories, railroads, or the like near you? See where your town factories are, and note how the prevailing wind blows. The same breeze that carries odors will also convey smoke. If you are in the line of it, your washing will be blackened and everything about the house made grimy. Smoky towns should be avoided on general principles.

The kind of homes surrounding your plot will be a pretty good indication of the character of your prospective neighbors. Yet even here there may be a slip. Several years ago the real estate editor of a New York newspaper bought a suburban home. His lot was an excellent one, and everything indicated that he would have congenial neighbors. The only houses standing when he built his home were some good looking residences diagonally across the street. They seemed to promise high class tenants. These houses had been built on speculation and were for sale. Before they were occupied the owner had to sell them for whatever he could get. The new owner filled them up with Italian laborers, and the region became a tenement house district. The real estate editor parted with his home at a loss. Of course this was an exceptional case, but it illustrates the uncertainties of real estate buying and the need of forethought. Beautiful houses are no certain guarantee of lovely occupants. Nevertheless they are usually a pretty good index of their owners' characters. The town directory and a few discreet questions will help you to find out about your prospective neighbors.

When the land about your plot is not built up, the problem of neighbors is more perplexing. The best rule to follow is to buy the finest lot your purse will allow and locate in the line along which good development seems to be advancing.

Building lots are usually advertised as "city lots." A city lot is a plot with water, gas and sewer connections. These connections are costly. If you buy a city lot, be sure it has these improvements, for some real estate men sell unimproved land as city lots. Be sure, too, if you desire these conveniences, that you are within connecting distance of telephone and electric light. And be particular about the neighborhood sidewalks. In the dry summer weather rustic walks look charming, but in stormy March, when you are hustling for your train, they are likely to be mud holes. If muddy walks are anathema, what shall be said of a muddy yard? Your home site should be, if possible, elevated. The ground should slope, thus assuring good drainage, and it should slope away from the house rather than toward it. Otherwise the drainage may run down beside the house walls, get into the cellar, and even undermine foundations.

If your lot has sewer connections, well and good. Even then it is well to see where the public sewer drains. If you have no sewer connections, you will have to provide your own drains. And in that case sloping ground is almost essential.

## *PLATINUM IS MUCH FAVORED AMONG WEARERS OF JEWELRY*

PLATINUM holds undisputed sway in the world of jewelry, according to a Chicago Inter Ocean writer. There are many reasons for this. Its lightness, its adaptability to designs of exquisite delicacy, and the fact that it is a better background for precious stones than either gold or silver have all contributed to its extraordinary popularity. Jewels nowadays do not weigh a quarter of what they used to do, but they cost a great deal more.

There is no doubt that fashionable women spend much more in jewelry than they used to do, and they are always having their jewelry reset in newer designs. There is a great demand for old jewelry up to 1820. After that period jewelry became heavy and inartistic, very different from the styles in fashion now. Pearls, emeralds, and sapphires are the most popular stones at present. There is a demand for pendants—balloon and basket shapes, designs in diamond and pearl set in platinum are exceedingly popular. Button earrings are not much worn, but pearl drop earrings are continually asked for. Rings with single stones are fashionable, and single diamonds with colored stones around them. There is an eagerness at present for watch necklaces in enamel, in palest blue, pink, green, or other delicate colors. They are very effective. The newest wristlet watches are oblong in shape, thus fitting more comfortably to the wrist. Most of them are made in platinum.

## CALL FOR BRITISH TEACHERS IN SOUTH AFRICA STILL GREAT

IT is an interesting fact that in spite of the establishment of school boards in Cape Colony, the demand for British teachers is as great as ever, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The education committee of the South African Colonization Society has done admirable work in selecting suitable people, and two of their candidates were appointed in the present year principal and vice-principal of one of the leading high schools of South Africa. Assistant mistresses have been sent out both to the Cape and Natal, but as regards elementary teachers these provinces appear to be self-supplied. There is a demand for well qualified music mistresses and teachers of gymnastics and the allied subjects, while domestic training is making great strides in every part.

It is more evident each day that nobody should encourage women to emigrate in a haphazard manner. The organizations are improving their work all the time and are carrying it out in connection with the governments of each country. It is said that the development of the smaller branches of agriculture, though slow in South Africa, is a growing one, and before long English girls trained at agricultural colleges will be able to make a livelihood at fruit growing, jam making, market gardening, poultry keeping and so forth. At present to go out on chance, without previous knowledge of the requirements of the country, or the testing of personal capacities, is to court failure. Home-helps and nursery governesses are always in demand.

## WAIST PATTERN HELP

A waist pattern should be fitted right side out—as it is to be worn. Almost every one has some variation in the two sides of the figure. One shoulder will be a trifle higher than the other and the hip on the opposite side a trifle lower than its mate, resulting in a slightly longer-waisted underarm seam on that side than on the other, says the Tacoma Tribune. Now, if you fit the waist wrong side out, when you have stitched the seams and put it on right side out, the fitting will be exactly reversed. The high shoulder will be in the side of the waist that was fitted to the low shoulder.

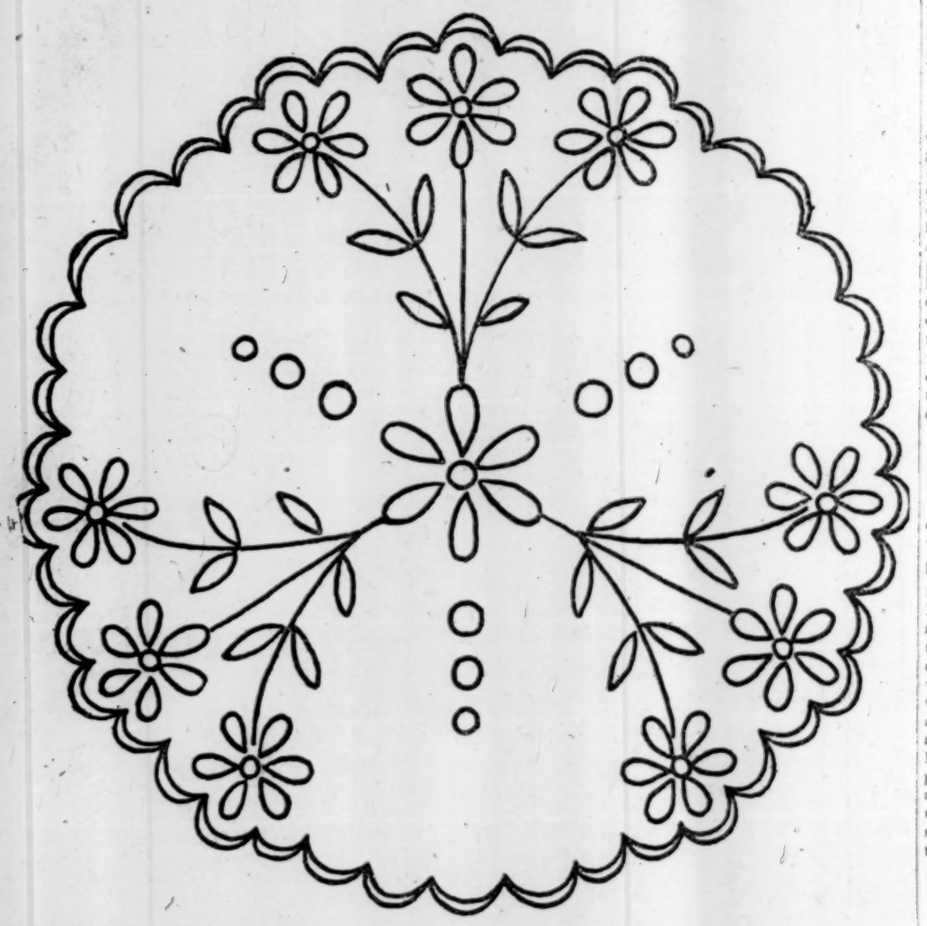
## MANDARIN EVENING COATS

It is a few years since the mandarin coat from Japan was introduced into this country as a handsome outer wrap, says the Newark News. Now they are being imported in large numbers, the result being an opportunity for a wide choice in patterns, colorings and lengths. There is also a wide range in price. Of course, the cost is largely dependent on the amount of handwork.

# THE HOUSEHOLD

## EMBROIDERY PATTERN FOR A SET OF DOILIES

*Flowers and leaves to be worked in solid satin stitch*



A SET of doilies is always appreciated as a gift. Work the flowers and leaves in the solid satin stitch with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. The scallop is padded and closely buttonholed. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

Directions for Transferring—Lay a piece of impression paper, face down, upon the material. Place the newspaper pattern in position over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil, firmly trace each line. If the material is sheer, this may be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way impression paper, of course, will not be required.

## LINEN CHEST

To keep house in an apartment containing two bedrooms and a maid's room, with two in the family, you will need in your linen-chest at least five pairs of the best sheets, either linen or cotton, two pairs of cotton sheets for the maid's bed, a corresponding number of pillow-cases of both kinds, two dozen towels of good quality, one dozen of the best quality, and one dozen for the maid's room, one dozen bath towels, one dozen face cloths, one dozen glass towels for the kitchen, one dozen ordinary dish towels, six roller towels, three dish cloths, three pot cloths, two dozen good dinner napkins, two dozen good breakfast napkins, one dozen good tea napkins, one dozen of all three of these kinds embroidered, four table covers, four sideboard covers, four serving-table covers, two sets of doilies and table centers for ordinary use, and one especially nice one.—Harpers Bazar.

## SCHOOL LUNCH

One mother has procured a small earthen jar about the size of a teacup. When baking beans, she fills this and bakes them for next day's school lunch for her little daughter, says the Mother's Magazine. They are not mussy as they are apt to be if dipped with a spoon from the family jar. Add to this a sandwich or two of thin slices of bread spread with butter, a crisp cucumber pickle wrapped in waxed paper, an orange or a good apple, two or three crisp cookies, all neatly packed in a clean, well-aired lunch box which has been lined with a paper napkin, and you have a wholesome, attractive lunch. The cup may also be used for custards, a favorite pudding, scalloped potatoes, or any baked dish that is relished cold.

## LOOKING AHEAD

It will soon be time to think of making shirtwaists, says the Chicago Journal. The shrinking of materials, and where possible, the sponging should be done long enough ahead so that everything will be in readiness when the work is to begin.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## IF PRICE OF EGGS IS HIGH HERE ARE EGGLESS DISHES

WHEN the price of eggs soars so high as to make their use almost prohibited, the wise housekeeper turns to her recipes that call for no eggs at all, says a contributor to the Pictorial Review. It is possible to make delicious cornbread and muffins, chocolate puddings and even cakes and cookies without eggs. Some cooks offer rolled crackers as a substitute for eggs and, in many food combinations, they succeed admirably. In frying oysters, when eggs are high priced, the oysters will be found most acceptable if rolled in corn meal before frying, or dipped in cornstarch moistened with milk to the consistency of batter.

Nut Biscuit—Two cups of flour, one half teaspoon of salt, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, one large tablespoon of butter, one cup of chopped nuts, four tablespoons of sugar, milk to make soft dough. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder together. Rub in the shortening and the nuts chopped very fine. Add the sugar and enough milk to make a biscuit dough. Shape with the hands into small balls, place well apart on greased pans, brush tops with milk, sprinkle some of the chopped nuts on top and bake in a hot oven. The tops may be covered with sugar and water icing if desired when baked, or they may be split and jelly put between the halves. They are also delicious just served hot with butter.

Apple Sauce Cake—One cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one cup of apple sauce sweetened, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon mixed, one and three fourths cup of flour. Lemon peel, orange peel, chopped nuts or a cup of raisins may be added if a richer cake be desired. Cream the butter and sugar. Then stir the soda in the apple sauce and add to the sugar mixture. Sift the spices with the flour and beat all together thoroughly. Bake in a moderate oven.

Hot Water Gingerbread—One cup of molasses, one scant teaspoon of soda, one tablespoon of ginger, one half teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of shortening melted, one half cup of boiling water, two cups of flour. Mix the ingredients in the order given and beat well. Bake in a shallow pan in a rather hot oven about 20 minutes.

Sour Milk Cookies—One and one half cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda, dash of nutmeg, flour. Cream the butter and sugar. Dissolve the soda in the sour milk and add to the butter mixture. Grate in the nutmeg and add sufficient flour to make a dough soft enough to roll out about one half inch thick. Bake in a moderate oven.

Sweet Milk Cookies—Flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of lard, pinch of salt, one half cup of sweet milk, flavoring (vanilla or one half grated nutmeg), one heaping teaspoon of baking powder. Thoroughly blend the sugar and lard. Add the milk, salt and flavoring. Sift the baking powder in with one cup of flour and then add enough flour to make dough soft enough to roll out thin. Bake the cookies in a quick oven.

Cookies With Dates—One large cup of dates, two thirds cup of butter, one cup of sugar, pinch of salt, one half teaspoon of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon of nutmeg, one half cup of milk, two teaspoons of baking powder, flour. Stone and chop the dates. Cream the butter and sugar and add to the dates. Add the seasoning and stir in the milk. Add the baking powder and enough flour to roll out about one half inch thick. Bake in a quick oven.

## HAT BAG FOR TRAVELER

On a long journey most women wear their hats simply because they don't know where to put them, says a contributor to Harpers Bazar. During my many vacation travels at home and abroad, my hat bag has proved a great boon. I made it of black mercerized sateen, the size of the ordinary hat bag, with drawstrings at the top. My hat is out of the dust as well as out of the way, without taking any of the limited space provided by either steamer or railways. When my sister started on her honeymoon, I gave her one of soft black silk with her monogram embroidered in one corner, and on her return she said it had been the most useful of all her traveling accessories.

## SHEFFIELD PLATE NOT COSTLY

Bread and butter plates of the Sheffield plate are to be had in several designs. These are not costly, and with moderate care should last a quarter of a century without replating. This considered, they are in the end far less expensive than china, for the china plates will break or chip, says the New York Press. In the vegetable dishes it is possible now to get a pair in a single base. The covers have the lock handles, so that the two covers may be easily transformed into separate dishes.

## GOOD MEAT AND FISH CUTLETS

*Ways of preparing and sauces to go with them*

THE cutlet as it is best known is of veal, and is usually served either plain, fried with bacon, or breaded. A favorite method of preparing is to trim the meat into pieces the size of a silver dollar; pound these thoroughly, sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice, roll in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Tomato sauce is good served with them, says the Delineator. This recipe may be varied by omitting the lemon juice, peppering and salting the cutlets slightly, dipping in beaten egg and then in grated Parmesan cheese before rolling in crumbs and frying.

To make a thick tomato sauce, blend over the fire two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour; add a little at a time, and stirring all the while, one large cupful of tomato juice. Stir until the mixture thickens; then season to taste with sugar, salt and cayenne pepper. The seasoning may sometimes be varied by adding a little chopped parsley or chopped onion or even both.

Broiled Cutlets—The cutlet may also be broiled, but for this very tender veal must be used. Cut into pieces as desired, pound and place in a dish with a little salad oil to which salt and pepper have been added. Leave them in this for 15 minutes, then broil eight or ten minutes.

Broiled cutlets with a brown onion sauce poured round them, and the center filled with well-cooked beans, are easily prepared, or they may be egged and crumbed and arranged around a center of green peas. In this case they should be served with a sauce. As another variation, let previously boiled rice, lightly mixed with shredded peppers and cheese, and with tomato sauce over it, fill the center.

Chicken Cutlets—The chicken cutlet is a modified croquette. The chicken is chopped, a sauce is made by cooking together a tablespoonful of flour and one of butter, pouring upon them when they bubble a half pint of chicken stock, stirring until this thickens, adding a beaten egg, putting in the minced chicken, seasoning to taste and setting the mixture aside to cool.

At the stage when it is stiff enough to handle, it should be shaped into cutlets and these may be rolled in egg and cracker-crumbs, then dropped into boiling fat and cooked to a good brown.

Salmon Cutlets—For a fish cutlet the fish must be boiled first and then flaked. After flaking the boiled salmon and seasoning to taste, mix with rich drawn butter made rather stiff in the proportion of a cup of sauce to two and one-half cupfuls of fish. When cold, shape into cutlets. There are molds which come for cutting the cold fish or meat mixture into exactly the desired shape, if you prefer this to forming the cutlet with the hands. Fry in deep or shallow fat and serve on a very hot platter with a garnishing of sliced or quartered lemon or parsley or watercress.

Lobster Cutlets—Boil the lobster, take out the meat and mince fine, mixing in the coral and the green fat. Moisten with a butter sauce, made with water instead of milk, and let simmer until sauce is blended with the lobster. Take from fire and while hot stir in two beaten eggs. Pour the mixture into a dish the depth you wish your cutlets in thickness. For this you will need a cutter unless you are skilled enough to cut them with a knife. When shaped, sprinkle with flour, dip each cutlet in beaten egg and then very carefully in crumbs, using a broad-bladed knife and tablespoon. Put in a cold place an hour before frying and brown in deep fat. These will need no sauce, but may have peas, fried potatoes or a salad served with them.

## CUTTING EXPENSES

When eggs are scarce and high, in making doughnuts, boil and mash a good-sized potato, beat it in with the sugar and make the doughnuts as usual without any egg. They will keep moist and good, says the Pictorial Review.

In making pumpkin or squash pies, in place of eggs, roll crackers fine and use as much of them in bulk as you would of eggs. You could not tell the difference, if you did not know.

When you want pudding for dinner and have no milk, try adding another egg and a few more raisins, and use warm water in place of milk.

## TAPESTRY RACK

A book rack, which has the metal uprights, covered with a rich tapestry, is somewhat new, says an exchange. Such a rack is especially fitting for the library table, which has a runner or cover of the tapestry.

## NAPKIN CASES

Among the many dainty pieces of Madeira work shown in the shops are napkin cases shaped quite like envelopes; the flap is elaborately embroidered, says the Newark News. Other cases similar in shape are for handkerchiefs.

Sleeves in different material from any part of the dress are a novelty, and most charming are the long velvet or damask sleeves which match the dress in color and have soft frills over the hand.—Washington World.

## NEW THINGS FOR THE KITCHEN

*Glass door to oven and double cooker*

AMONG the new things for the kitchen is the double vegetable cooker, which saves time, labor and fuel and prevents burning. It lessens also the necessary number of pots. In it any two vegetables may be boiled together in the same water without the flavor of one affecting that of the other. It is very simply made and has nothing about it to get out of order. It saves the labor of carrying heavy vessels full of boiling water from the range to the sink, and emptying the contents into a colander. In hot weather the cooker saves the heat from an extra burner, or it leaves another burner free to use for other purposes. To cook only one vegetable, or to make soup, remove the partition and the cooker will serve all the purposes of a strainer or a colander. The cooker is equally valuable for use in the fat saucepan, or in the cooking of Saratoga chips or croquettes. The water should be boiling when the vegetables are put into it. These cookers come in different sizes in tin and enameled ware, says the Ladies' Home Journal.

A unique feature of the portable oven for use on gas ranges is the door, a solid piece of glass. As a result the oven never need be opened after the food is put in. The glass is heavy and the only danger of breakage is through gross carelessness. Mica windows in the front of the base enable one to see the gas jets of the stove and to regulate the flame without lifting the oven.

The oven is large enough to accommodate several pans and may be used over gas, gasoline and oil stoves. It is constructed of polished steel and is lined throughout with a corrugated tin lining, this forming an air space between the outer body and lining and insuring both ventilation and distribution of heat. The removable heat deflector in the bottom of the oven is arranged to distribute heat throughout the oven, thus preventing overheating at the bottom, which is sure to occur if proper distribution is not secured. The grates in the oven are made of heavy wire securely fastened at the ends to insure durability. The ovens are made in a large variety of sizes, styles and prices, and they are convenient and economical.

A handy little article for manipulating eggs is a small round disk made of aluminum, with a center cup for holding the yolk of an egg while the white drops through an opening surrounding the cup. To use this simple but convenient utensil it is best to put it on the top of a cup or glass, so that when the egg is broken the white will fall into the receptacle without danger of losing any of it. In making pudding or cake the cup would not be necessary; the whites would then drop into the mixing bowl.

The last thing toward making the equipment of fireless cookers perfect is a set of seamless, aluminum kettles that will "nest" snugly in one compartment of the cooker. This set is a means of cooking several things at one time in one compartment in any make of fireless cooker.

The kettles are also splendid for using over one burner of a gas or oil stove. They fit together with mathematical accuracy, and not one of the kettles has a seam, joint or break.

Each kettle has capacity for two quarts, and the three together are 9½ inches in diameter. They afford additional economy to the cooker, as the same radiators will do the cooking for all three kettles.

## EASILY HANDLED

Wicker suitcases, if substantially made, are preferable to the case of leather, for they are light in weight and so more easily handled, says the Newark News. In selecting one, see that the frame itself is stout and that the corners are well protected with leather.


ARE your bookcases crowded with your Christmas books? If you already have a Globe Wernicke bookcase, one or two new units at a few dollars each will relieve the congestion. If you have an ordinary bookcase—start a Globe Wernicke Bookcase of two or three units and you will have solved your book storage problem for all times.

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AN APPROPRIATE NEW YEAR'S GIFT

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A beautiful calendar of 52 pages with a good thought verse or quotation for each day in the year. The selections of sentiments are especially beautiful, as well as new. It will make an excellent New Year's gift, for it is handsomely printed in colors and is packed in an individual box. Size 6x9 inches.

Price 50 Cents Postpaid

This calendar is for sale by the Book and Art Exchanges throughout the world.

GREEN & CO., 200 Broadway, New York

The Christian Science Monitor said—July 20, 1912—"To pause in the midst of a busy day just long enough to read a brief quotation that has been selected by some one as offering a helpful thought has served to brighten or sweeten many a home and give courage to many a heart. It is because of this, that quotation calendars are so sought, but alas, it too often happens that the selections are not of a nature that gives the 'crumb' at the moment of need. A calendar that has been arranged for the express purpose of providing something practically helpful for every day is just from the press of Green & Co., publishers, of New York City. It is called the 'Calendar of Good Thought' and is arranged and now ready for 1913. The compilation is by Maude F. Seyfert. It is of book size and is to hang on the wall. Each page contains quotations for a week. Each week begins with a Scriptural quotation. The others are taken from all sources."

Special Prices to Sunday School Teachers in Quantities

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## MAKING HOMES

Work which, as women are beginning to realize, they are better fitted to do than men, is that which concerns home-making—the buying and building and furnishing of houses, and domestic economy, says the Ladies Home Journal. Here is a teacher who found that she had a talent for buying and planning such houses as people like:

After I came West a few years ago I decided to venture into a new field, that of building. I bought a lot on a pretty residence street for $925. I then engaged a carpenter whom I knew by reputation as a very honest man and a good workman.

I built a pretty six-room bungalow for about $1800. In less than six weeks I sold the place for $3500 cash.

I immediately bought another lot for $1000, building a 1½-story house, at a cost of about $2300. I soon sold the property for $4100.

I made $2000 and over in 2½ years and had plenty of time for other things.

## RADIATOR HINT

Radiators should be thoroughly examined every little while to see if they are filled with cold air, or condensed steam, which keeps them from radiating the heat, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The small valve at the side should be opened to let out all cold air, or water.

## BOX TABLE

A handy place to keep doilies, embroideries and crochet material, patterns, etc., can be made of four cheese boxes, well washed and dried and lined with any suitable material, according to a writer in the Modern Priscilla. Use a cord at the top edge of the box to cover the edge of lining. The legs are made of eight pieces of half round molding, each two feet long. Two strips of the molding are used side by side for each leg and are attached to the boxes with screws. One leg is hinged so that the case can be opened, one half of the leg being sawed open between first and second boxes, the next leg sawed completely off at the same point, and the next one half way. You can stain, paint or varnish it when complete. A nice finish for the top would be one of the box lids. Make a cushion to fit onto it. To use the other lids get material for four legs and nail the lids five inches apart to the legs. This is handy for setting things to cool, etc.

## STUFFED PEPPERS

Cut off the tops and remove the seeds and cores from sweet green peppers. Make a stuffing of equal quantities of breadcrumbs, chopped cooked ham and chopped figs. Season with salt, pepper, paprika and a little butter, says the Hartford Courant. Use milk to soften the mixture to the right consistency.

# Notable Art Exhibition Opens in London

## LONDON EXHIBIT SHOWS FREEDOM

*Picture by Augustus John Arouses General Comment at New English Art Club but Other Works Please More*

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Every one at the New English Art Club is, as a matter of course, talking about Augustus John. It is the right thing to go straight to his big picture and remain there until inclined to deliver judgment upon it. Only the bravest or most juvenile, or presumably the most ignorant, speak at once; the wary wait for inspiration.

Perhaps we would all like to say it is quite hideous, and go away without taking any more trouble about it, but like Flawner Bannal, we know if it is by a good artist it's a good picture, and if it's by a bad artist, of course, it's a bad picture. So, awed into silence, we moor alongside and hope for the day. Frankly it is hideous. The most unpleasant people have been collected together and painted in several groups or as single figures on an immense canvas.

### Grouping Peculiar

A man with a head of impossible flame colored hair tops the right-hand group, which is composed of two girls, both with eyes that look in different directions, and two older people and a baby. At the feet of this party a woman, in a voluminous pink dress, kneels in the act of frying something over a fire of sticks, whilst a baby occupies the space behind her, and with the assistance of some patches of grass growing in rhythmic pattern on the ground, helps to connect the groups with each other. This seems to be the sole purpose of the baby, who, as it has not been dressed, apparently belongs to no one.

The second group are as forbidding as the first. Two women and a small girl, and another baby and two lads, finish the picture. To carry out the idea of covering an immense wall space one of the boys has had to lie flat on his face very much spread out. With the same end in view a wooden paling has been carried through from side to side and a long wisp of pinkish cloud has been swathed along the sky behind the trees.

Now comes the moment in the recital when we should say, but this is the biggest thing that has ever been seen, it is virile, immense, epoch-making, and here it is that we fall short. The picture gives no pleasure, although certainly deserving some praise. It has missed the mark of greatness completely.

Clever hands and a fearless bearing have been at the helm; nevertheless the power to sanctify and delight the heart of man is lacking, without which, in some measure, no picture can be called great. Merely a tour de force, a big animal undertaking, without other purpose, it amply shows that Mr. John can draw big figures and cover big spaces with great ability; thus finally "The Mumpers" justifies its existence and fulfils its little mission faithfully.

### Freedom Apparent

A sense of emancipation, a turn in the sleep, if not a whole awakening, is everywhere to be seen and felt in this exhibition. It is the most go-as-you-please show of good work that has yet been given in London. Go-as-you-please shows of execrable work are prevalent, but the New English Art Club is excellent, for whether a man desires to excel in pre-Raphaelite ideas or in the latest notions of modern art, he has gone ahead, apparently without apprehension of adverse criticism, and has given of his best. Hence probably the sense of freedom with which the atmosphere is fraught.

No one could fail to enjoy William Orpen's two little oil paintings, which make no bid for notice at all save that Mr. Orpen has a way of his own, which no man can take from him, of announcing himself upon the walls of a gallery. Possessing an amazing quality of authority and fitness, loving the open air and the effect of figures in sunshine and breezes, he paints them with a convincing sincerity. "Morning Breezes" with the lady of the lemon jacket and the roving life, is delightful, so also is "The Door of the Tent" where she sits partly in sunshine and partly in shade, with the heather among the rocks nodding in the breeze against a summer sea of palest blue. We are led to imagine by this drawing that Mr. Orpen has been camping somewhere on the shores of the Emerald Isle.

In this gallery there need be no fear of getting one-sided, for variety is provided on every hand. Harold Squire delights one with his designs for landscape in woolwork stitches, in which he gets some fine effects of color. Innumerable indeed would be the changes of strands required to carry out "Dans l'haute Savoie," with the needle point, but it would be quite worth doing. Again, take his descriptive statement of "The Green Lane of Spettisbury," of which it would be difficult to deny the charm; yet it also could be reproduced in stitchery by clever fingers, whilst Lucien Pissarro, to whom landscape appears as a series of tiny squares, or dabs, illustrates his point. Fine landscape can be produced his way. His "Swampy Meadows at Riec" is fine.

### Contrasts Marked

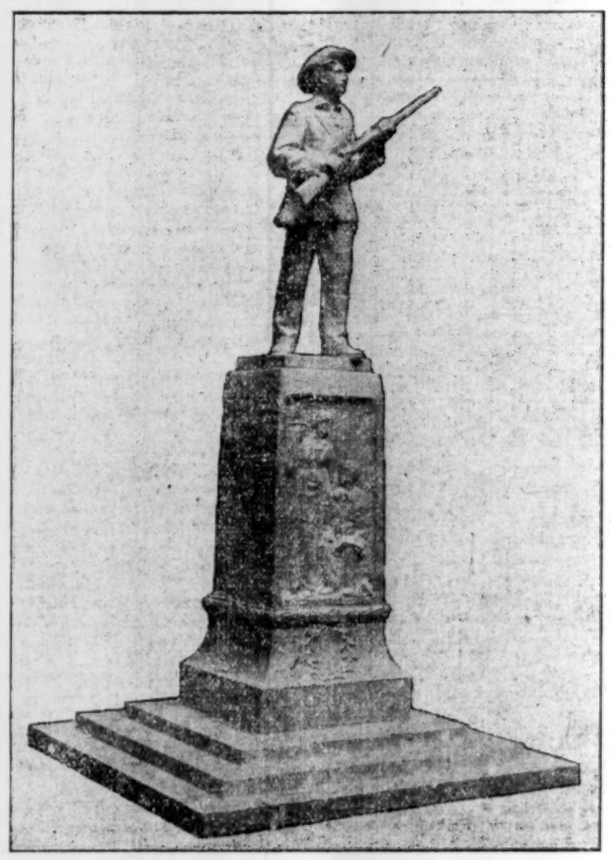
What greater contrast could be found between these artists and C. J. Holmes, and Holmes also gets there. Landscape, his way, is also true and beautiful. Truer perhaps and more beautiful because more impersonal than the others. "Outside Rotherham" speaks of toil, the very spirit of toil, unrelenting but a necessity, a veritable "Song of the Shirt," told by the chimneys and the sky. "Wood and Quarry—Horton," by the same man, lies in calm and luminous daylight. A hill, valley, and a fir wood; a scene prosaic enough, with nature aiding nothing of noble form or outline, but sensitive and lofty in mood, simple and serene. As a pure unpassioned colorist discovering the beauty of plain things Mr. Holmes has few rivals. How rare and acceptable are simple things beautifully done!

William Rothenstein's "Panel for a Hypothetical Decoration to Symbolize the Religions of the East and West" is remarkable for fine painting, but it does not strike the bigger note that the title signifies. The studies of faces and figures against a golden haze are intensely interesting as personalities, more so indeed than if they were merely symbolic, for they express the effect of their religion upon their lives. These people are about their day's business of which their religious observances form an essential part.

Ethel Walker's decorative picture of "Spring" is not a success, although having a prominent place accorded to it in the large room, while Alice Fanner sweeps all before her in her appreciation of the movement of breaking wave and racing water. "A Breeze off Ramsgate" and "Six-Meter Yachts Maneuvering for a Start on the Crouch" are among the most radiant and enchanting of the work she sends. "A Cotswold Holiday," Charles M. Gere, is a fine West country landscape, and Darsie Japp's "Saddleback from Wallthwaite" should not by any means be missed.

The water color room is filled with interest. A. W. Rich has contributed many fine sketches in the grand manner which he adopts. He lends style and distinction to the simplest or most intricate subjects he deals with, but no one surpasses David Muirhead's "Bridge at Toledo," a little quiet masterpiece, perfect in its solid earth and aerial sky, with the well-known bridge, the beloved of many artists, shown from an unusual point of view and with unusual skill and felicity.

## HONORS VALOR OF NORTH CAROLINA



(John Wilson, sculptor)

*Model of statue to be erected to fifteen hundred students who served in Confederate army*

## COMPLETES MODEL OF SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

NEWTON—A model in clay of the bronze statue that is to be placed on the campus of the North Carolina University at Chapel Hill, N. C., in honor of the 1500 soldiers of the confederacy that served in the civil war who were connected with that institution has just been completed by John Wilson, the sculptor, at his studio at 61 Waban Hill road, Chestnut Hill.

The statue will represent a youth in the uniform of a southern soldier. The figure will be eight feet four inches in height, and will stand on a pedestal of Mt. Erie granite, nine feet high. On the front of the pedestal will appear a relief in bronze, representing the state calling upon her students to take up arms for the South. The model of this has also recently been completed by Mr. Wilson, and stands six feet high.

In a few days, both models will be removed from the studio and will be sent to the bronze foundry, where the metallic work will be completed. The memorial, which was subscribed for by the people of North Carolina, will be unveiled at the commencement exercises of the university, early in June, 1913.

## CHICAGO VIEWS ITALIAN SCENES

CHICAGO—Pleasure is given visitors to the Art Institute by the exhibition of a collection of 35 paintings of Italy by Oliver Dennett Grover, which have brought the sunshine and atmosphere of a land of poetry and beauty at the midwinter season.

The group contains scenes from the Italian Riviera, from Tuscany, on the Arno, in Venice, at Porto Fino and Pellestrina and the Italian lakes.

### EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily 9 to 5, Sunday 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents. Free Saturday and Sunday. Recent acquisitions from China and Japan in the forecourt room.

The following exhibitions are open free daily from 9 to 4:

Vose galleries, 398 Boylston street—Marines by Charles H. Woodbury. Single pictures by Eden Upton Eddis, William Sargeant Kendall and Birge Harrison.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Portrait miniatures by Alyn Williams.

Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Portraits by Carl J. Nordell. Pastels by F. M. Lamb.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury street—Paintings by H. W. Ranger.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury street—Paintings by members of the club.

## IMPROVEMENTS AT PEARL HARBOR

WASHINGTON—That Pearl harbor, Hawaii, is rapidly being made into a great naval base from where future fleet operations in the Pacific will be conducted, is the statement of H. R. Stanford, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, in his first annual report to the secretary of the navy.

Already there has been a 35-foot ship channel dredged between the station and the sea. The dry dock, one of the largest in the Pacific, will be lengthened to accommodate ships 1000 feet in length.

A concrete basis, with a wharf large enough to store 100,000 tons of coal, is now under construction. The harbor is practically closed to foreign warships.

## PALETTE CLUB SHOWS WORKS

CHICAGO—The Palette and Chisel Club has opened its annual midwinter exhibition of oils at its clubrooms in the Atheneum building. Although not so large as many displays of the past, this has the merit of being carefully selected, every canvas aiming at a high standard. The landscapes are artistic and the few figure pieces good.

## MANCHU ART ALBUM ON VIEW AT MUSEUM

### Its Contents Bear the Inscription of Yuen Yuen and Are Quite as Interesting as Famous Collection Owned by Marquis Kuroda of Tokio

Among the paintings in the new acquisition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a celebrated album of old masters from the collection of a Manchu nobleman, Ching Hsien, son of a noted cabinet minister who held many viceroyal posts. The album was owned by and bears the inscription of Yuen Yuen, a scholar and expert of the eighteenth century, and is quite as interesting as the famous album owned by Marquis Kuroda of Tokio, if not more so. Its contents have been reproduced in the Kokkwa in several series, says Okakura Kakuzo in the bulletin just issued by the museum, regarding recent purchases in China and Japan now on exhibition in the forecourt room.

Taking the paintings in this album in sequence of age there are: "A Mongol Horseman," by Hu Hwai; "Children at Play," by Chou Wen-shu; "Princess Wen Fei Returning from Exile," by Ku Tech'ien,—all dating from the five dynasties, a period just preceding the Sung; a scene by Fan Kuan (early Sung); a "River Scene," by Hsia Kuei; "The Return from a Village Festival," by Li Tang (both later Sung); "A Dragon Boat," by Wan Chen-p'eng, and other fine pieces of the Sung and Yuan periods with no special ascriptions.

The album also contains a Sung embroidery, writing by two Sung emperors and a Yuan scholar, and some specimens of Tang paper. The workmanship throughout is exquisite and the attributions carry the weight of a traditional criticism which must be respected. The early masters did not always sign their paintings, and it is from such traditions as these that we must recover their identity.

Another masterpiece from Mr. Ching's collection is the landscape roll, signed by Tung Yuan, which is reproduced in plate 1. Tung Yuan lived in the latter part of the tenth century and holds an important position as one of the formulators of the Sung landscape style which had developed from the background treatment of figure-pictures, but had not attained its full importance as an independent branch of painting until his time. The previous style was more or less influenced by the Buddhist school, and its problems were more those of line and color than of value and atmosphere.

In this picture we see beginning that treatment of trees and rocks which became the foundation of later landscape methods, and one can find, in solution as it were, the elements which differentiate later into the so-called northern and southern schools. A comparison of this roll with a delicate picture attributed to Li Ch'ing, an artist who preceded Tung Yuan by some decades, will show the great change which the latter achieved. The conception and beauty of the two are of totally different kinds. Li Ch'ing still has the T'ang tradition behind him, and this work reminds one of the beautiful backgrounds in some of the early Buddhist paintings. It bears the seal of ownership of one of the Sung emperors.

Not less important is the "Bamboo Garden," by Li Wei, from Mr. Ching's collection—a piece mentioned in the catalogue of the Emperor Hwui Tsung of Sung; the artist himself having been a son-in-law of the Emperor Jan Tsung. It is a monochrome of exquisite feeling.

In the Tao-lien-t'u, "Preparing the New Silk," we have a remarkable specimen by the Emperor Hwui Tsung himself, who reigned at the beginning of the twelfth century. He was a great artist, unfortunately a ruler at a period when the power of the Sung dynasty was waning, and ended his days in exile, a prisoner among the Tartars. In this roll we are face to face with the genius which makes Hwui Tsung the prince among painters. It bears the seal of the Kin Tartar Emperor, and is in a state of wonderful preservation, disclosing the color-scheme in all its freshness. The scene depicted is that of ladies preparing the new silk by pounding with pestles and ironing. The design is said to have been copied from a T'ang master, which is not impossible—judging from the costumes worn by the figures. In the workmanship of the patterns on the dresses, one can find affinities with the well-known painting of Kichijoten, of Yakushiji and other work in the T'ang style found in Japan; but there is so much of Sung feeling in the composition and execution that it is more likely to be an adaptation by Hwui Tsung than a simple copy. In either case it cannot fail to be ranked as a work of the first importance.

## J. P. MORGAN'S NOTED WORKS TO BE SEEN AT NEW YORK MUSEUM

When the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York, is built and filled with the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, an unbroken array of masterpieces may be expected, says the Tribune. Thirty of the paintings are to be shown in a special exhibition next month. The list, complete, save for one picture, which is to be announced later is as follows: "The Colonna Madonna," Raphael; "Lady Broughton," Romney; "Lady Betty Delme," Reynolds; "Water Mill," Hobbema; "Landscape," Hobbema; "Setting Sun," Hoppner; "Lady Gideon," Gainsborough; "Miss Farren," Lawrence; "Earl of Warwick," Van Dyck; "Lady Maitland," Raeburn; "Anne of Austria," Rubens; "Cardinal Ferdinand," Rubens; "Duchess of Gloucester," Reynolds; "River Stour," Constable; "Mrs. Tennant," Gainsborough; "Mrs. Bell," Raeburn; "State Procession," Turner; "Countess of Coventry," Morland; "Marquise de Laborde," Vige Lebrun; "La Devideuse," Greuze; "Mlle. Helvetius," Drouais; "Portrait," Unknown; "Marquise de Laborde," Vigee Lebrun; "La Velasquez; "Nicolaes Ruts," Rembrandt; "Duchess of Devonshire," Gainsborough; "The Topham Family," John Russell; "Mme. Mondevelles," Latour; "Mme. de Pompadour," Vanloo.

Two or three of these have already been seen here. The Hobbemas and the magnificent "Nicolaes Ruts" of Rembrandt were exhibited at the Metropolitan in 1900 at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. These and certain other items in the group, the Van Dyck and the two portraits by Rubens shows the full attention which Mr. Morgan has given to the art of the Low Countries. When all his pictures are brought together the Dutch and Flemish wing will be seen to be very strong. But as the list shows the forthcoming exhibition will be particularly notable for its representation of the eighteenth century English school.

A notice in the December bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art says:

The "Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints" by Raphael was painted in 1504-5 as an altarpiece. The picture was sold in 1802 by the Colonna family of Rome to Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies. In 1870 the French government was considering its purchase for the Louvre. Mr. Morgan purchased it in December, 1901, from Charles Sedelmeyer of Paris.

Greuze painted the charming picture known as "La Devideuse" in 1759. It shows a fair-haired peasant girl 10 or 12 years old, seated in a wooden chair, and occupied in winding a ball of coarse cotton or wool. A kitten is playing with one of the skeins. Exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1759, it passed into the collection of La Live de Jully, who was the intimate friend of the famous artists of the day, and at the Duc de Morny sale, in 1865, f.91,500 were paid for it.

Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Miss Croker is one of the finest of his later achievements as a portrait painter, and it has been said of it that it will ever be admired as a beautiful picture of a lovely subject. It has been exhibited repeatedly in collections of masterpieces. Miss Croker, who was the sister-in-law and adopted daughter of the celebrated John Wilson Croker, was married in 1832 to George Barrow, who later succeeded his father as second baronet of Alverstone.

The portrait of Lady Betty Delme and her children, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is an excellent example of that master's work. It was painted in 1777, the artist receiving $1500 for his work, and it remained at the Cams, near Fareham, until sold by Henry Delme in 1894. Lady Betty was called the "beauty of the court of Queen Charlotte." The two children seen in the portrait are usually described as boy and girl, but there seems to be no reasonable doubt that they are the two eldest sons of Mr. Delme.

The superb portrait of Miss Farren was one of Sir Thomas Lawrence's earliest successes. The picture is that of a woman who was arch, careless, spirited, elegant and engaging. The artist has transferred to canvas the very qualities which made Miss Farren famous as an actress and a beauty.

Of all the portraits of Madame de Pompadour, that by Charles Andre Van Loo was her favorite. In it Van Loo depicted her in the rustic elegance which she liked to assume at times.

## E. F. ERK GETS AMERICAN FLAG

WASHINGTON—E. F. Erk of Pittsburgh, private secretary to Representative Porter of that city, has received as a present the large American flag that floated over the House wing of the Capitol at the last session of Congress. The presentation of the emblem to Mr. Erk was made recently by Superintendent Elliott Woods and William R. Woolley, the latter custodian of the House office building.

The flag is especially prized by Mr. Erk because it was the first 48-star flag to be hoisted over the Capitol after the admission of New Mexico and Arizona.

### SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow will be in charge of Cyrus E. Dallin of the department of classical art, and Francis S. Kershaw of the department of Chinese and Japanese art. Mr. Dallin will meet visitors to the galleries of sculpture at 3 p. m. and Mr. Kershaw will meet visitors to the exhibition of recent acquisitions in far eastern art in the forecourt room at the same hour.

OUR
ANNUAL SALE
OF
RUSSIAN LINENS
Commences Monday, Dec. 30, at Unusually Low Prices
WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE LINE OF
HAND DRAWN SCARFS, SQUARES, DOILIES, LUNCHEON SETS, SHIRT WAIST and DRESS PATTERNS also COLORED LINENS, EMBROIDERIES and LACES by the yard and OTHER UNIQUE HAND WORK of the RUSSIAN PEASANTS
ANTIQUE SILVER COPPER and BRASSES
Russian National Costumes for Fancy Dress Parties
RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO.,
429 Boylston Street, Boston.

## ADMISSION TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS IS MADE EASIER BY NEW RULES

WASHINGTON—Young men in all parts of the country who are looking in the direction of the naval academy at Annapolis, together with relatives and friends, will be interested in knowing about some important changes which have been made as to studies and rules of admission outlined in detail in the annual report of Rear Admiral Andrews, chief of the bureau of navigation of the navy. As the result of these changes, it will be possible for young men to enter the academy earlier than heretofore, and their entrance examinations will not be nearly as difficult.

Admiral Andrews approves the plan to fix the time when boys may enter at 15 to 18 years, and arrangements have been made to adjust the extrance examination accordingly. The aim is to make the requirements for the first year's work conform to average school conditions, so that any boy of 15 to 18, who has been a faithful student, may not feel the need of a course at a special preparatory school.

The effect of this change will be to open the academy to boys who heretofore have felt that they were not in a position to take a course at a private school and incidentally it will enable the academy to take hold of boys during their formative period. Boys of 15, it is said, are more plastic than those of 18, and will more rapidly conform to the code of discipline.

It is pointed out by Admiral Andrews that the first year's work at Annapolis is to be made more elementary in order to strengthen the groundwork for the ensuing years, more time being given to English studies and foreign languages and the more theoretical and advanced professional features being eliminated or abridged.

It is predicted that the changes will be beneficial, inasmuch as they will provide the midshipmen with a broader foundation for the special training which will come later on. Apparently the principle has been adopted that the time for specialization is after the midshipman has obtained the needed fundamental training. The school of marine engineering, for instance, has been merged into a post graduate department, and facilities are provided for specialization at a time when the young officer realizes the need of special knowledge to solve problems which already have confronted him in the actual routine of deck life.

A new disciplinary code has also been adopted for the academy, and it is believed that it will have the effect of increasing the sense of honor of the midshipmen. The penalties are arranged upon a more equitable basis, designed to appeal to the sense of fairness and justice of the midshipmen themselves.

## FARMING UNDER WATER IS NOW DONE ON BIG SCALE

Farming on land has hardly made more remarkable progress in the past 20 or 30 years than farming under water. Within the time specified practically all the oysters supplied to the markets were cultivated upon oyster grounds located in the shallow waters of little creeks, estuaries, bays and rivers where the natural oysters grew. Men in small boats "tonged" for these oysters, either for purposes of selling or for transplanting, and where the water was too deep for the tongs it was too deep for the bottom beneath to be utilized for oyster farming.

Now oyster growing in deep water is not only practicable, but is done upon a vast scale. The Oyster Growers and Dealers Association, among whose directors are several Jerseymen interested in the oyster industry, is authority for the statement that there are farms under 40, 50 and even 60 feet of water, sometimes more than 20,000 acres under a single management. Such oyster grounds have been sold for $700 per acre, says the Newark News.

It is quite impossible to make use of the ordinary tonging processes on such oyster farms as these. The whole crop is propagated, seeded, planted, protected, removed, replanted, matured and harvested all by steam power, large steamers being employed capable of catching 1200 bushels of oysters per hour from these grounds. Nor are these grounds in the little estuaries as formerly. They are in the great open bays and sounds, like Long Island sound, Peconic, Gardiners, Narragansett, Great South and Chesapeake bays, where the ground is swept by the deep, pure current of the salt sea water, and where the product of oysters is always pure and delicious. This is modern culture, which is practically replacing the small, natural oyster fishery.

## CANAL'S FREIGHT TRAFFIC GROWS

DETROIT, Mich.—More than 10,000,000 tons greater than the record of 1910, the best previous season, was the volume of freight which was carried through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie, this season, as shown in the report compiled by L. C. Sabin, superintendent of the American canal, under direction of Lieut.-Col. Mason M. Patrick, corps of engineers, U. S. A., in charge of Detroit district.

While shipments of practically every commodity, except soft coal, show an increase over the three previous seasons, the movement of iron ore, 46,303,423 tons, was greater by more than 4,699,789 tons than in 1910.

The movement of wheat, 174,086,458 bushels, was 60,832,895 bushels greater than in 1909, while grain shipments show a gain of 12,505,095 bushels over the record of that year.

### TRIPLE CELEBRATION TO BEGIN

QUINCY, Mass.—The Rev. T. C. Martin will preach an historical sermon tomorrow morning, opening a triple celebration by the West Quincy Methodist Episcopal church commemorating the forty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Sunday school, the fortieth anniversary of the formation of the church and the thirty-eighth anniversary of the dedication of the church.

# CAFETERIA BOON TO WORKERS

*Where food is served hot directly to consumer in typical Chicago cafeteria*

Method Originated by Dr. Hale Spreads Through West, Into Canada and Marks Cooperative Step

MAKES FOOD CHEAP

*How important to people of moderate means the cafeteria has become in western cities is shown clearly in the accompanying article by one who is accustomed to using this kind of eating establishment regularly. In this method of providing a large number of people with food ready to be eaten, students of domestic economics see a step toward a cooperative culinary system.*

CHICAGO—That the cafeteria is a western institution is the prevailing idea and few are aware of the fact that the plan was first proposed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston. In his home city he induced a little group of philanthropists, eager to better the conditions of working women, to fit up a lunch room on an entirely new plan.

There desire was to eliminate the expense of service, so everything on the bill of fare was ranged along on a counter within reach. The patron of the lunch room helped herself to a plate and selected her food, poured a glass of water or milk or a cup of cocoa, and when she had finished she carried her dishes to another table. There was but a small variety of food and nothing was priced at more than five cents, while some items were less. A glass of milk might be had for three cents and a roll with a pat of butter for two cents, making a wholesome five cent lunch.

While these prices appealed to working women, the plan did not; it looked to them like charity and the bare hint of accepting favors on that basis was distasteful. In vain they were assured that the project was self-supporting and that they were merely enjoying the advantage of saving the cost of service. They would have none of it, and after a few months the doors were closed on Boston's first cafeteria. For a long time afterwards no one had the temerity to attempt such an enterprise in Boston and the working women of that city went on taking their mid-day meal at the quick service lunch rooms or at the lunch counters in department stores.

## Chicago Adopted Plan

Shortly after the failure of the Boston enterprise, the Klio Club, a little group of kindly disposed women who felt that the food problem of Chicago's working women might be bettered, made a trial of Dr. Hale's plan. They leased a building in the loop district and fitted it up attractively with a reading and lounging room in connection with their lunchroom. They personally solicited new members, and in turn these women were permitted to bring a friend occasionally, and to secure new members. The only restriction was as to sex, except that women who were not self-supporting were not made welcome. Twenty-five cents fee each month was collected from each member.

Chicago women accepted the innovation in a manner different from that shown by the Bostonians. They figured up the expenses of the club and the cost of food and decided that it was a cooperative rather than a charity plan. The Klio Club thrived from the outset. At first there was but one hot meat dish each noon and but a meager variety was served, but everything was home-cooked under the supervision of the charter members of the club. It was good and the business women appreciated it. Gradually a greater range of viands was provided, then acceding to the urgent requests of the members, breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner were served in addition to the noon meal.

Even at the low figure charged, it proved to be a paying enterprise. The women whose aim was to benefit their less fortunate sisters had good business heads. Soon they had a surplus in the treasury, and they used it in decorating their clubrooms and buying pieces of art for its walls. Another use they made of the profits was to fit up a vacation home in Colorado where, for a nominal sum, a business woman might rest for a delightful fortnight.

The club occupied the entire building at 4 Monroe street for years, and the place was thronged daily. An average 1500 meals were served each noon for years. Many of the members had the record of never missing a lunch at the Klio year in and year out. One year ago the building occupied by the Klio Club for 14 years was razed to make room for a skyscraper, and the lunch room was moved to more modest quarters.

## System Copied

The success of this pioneer club encouraged others to set up similar places, and 11 years ago a cafeteria which welcomed the men also was established on Wabash avenue. The fact that it is still thriving and that it is largely patronized by men would indicate that the business women are not alone in their fancy for home cooking and a modest figure.

At present there are about 50 cafeterias in the loop district, the largest of which feeds 2500 daily. Many prosperous people patronize these clubs, and it would seems that their attachment for their favorite cafeteria is due to other considerations than merely the economical price of food. They become acquainted with each other and there is a social aspect which goes far toward explaining the popularity of lunch clubs. Most of them have a sitting room, with a table covered with periodicals, while writing materials are always at hand. There are easy chairs, and, in some cases, lounges screened off so that a woman may rest as far withdrawn from the throng as if she were in her own room.

A feature of these lunch clubs often surprising to one who drops in for the first time, is the sort of people who run them. One sees at the desk a woman who would be at home in almost any social circle, and all comers are greeted with a smile and a pleasant word.

Another reason for the preference of so many for cafeteria meals is the fact that they may see what is offered. It is far easier for many to make a selection in this way than from a printed menu.

Upon entering a cafeteria one passes down to the rear of the room, coming first to a pile of trays near which are folded paper napkins. She helps herself to these and next secures from an adjoining warming cabinet a warm plate, then knife, fork and spoon and she is ready for the viands, which are displayed beyond. Ordinarily there is a variety of breadstuffs to choose from and always hot rolls, biscuits and corn bread on hot steel plates which keep them at the temperature they had upon leaving the oven. Pats of butter, honey and peanut butter are close at hand and beyond is an array of salads and stewed and raw fruits. Then come the pots of soups, all steaming hot and kept so by an ingenious heating system. This is the case also with the roasts and other meat dishes, as well as the vegetables.

Urns of hot and cold beverages are at the far end of the counter and, having had one's plate filled the next step brings the patron to the checking desk where the meal check is slipped under the edge of the plate. A table is selected and luncheon begins with no delay and with everything piping hot.

## Woman Tells Experience

A New York woman describing her first visit to a Chicago cafeteria recently said: "I held my plate for roast beef, helped myself to a crisp lettuce and tomato salad, took creamed potatoes and a glass of lemonade. It seemed that I was committing an extravagance, but things here looked so tempting I just went ahead and took what I wanted, regardless. When I reached my table I thought I wouldn't spoil the luncheon for myself by looking at the check. It was doubtless 60 or 70 cents, I thought, but anyhow it was worth it. After lunching I glanced at the check and found it was 38 cents.

"'There is something wrong with this,' I said. 'Why, what did you have?' asked the woman in charge. I enumerated the dishes, and she said, '10 cents for roast beef, 5 for potatoes, 8 for salad, 5 for ice cream' and so on. 'Your check seems to be right,' she concluded.

"I gasped in astonishment. How such a meal could be given for the money I couldn't s: "

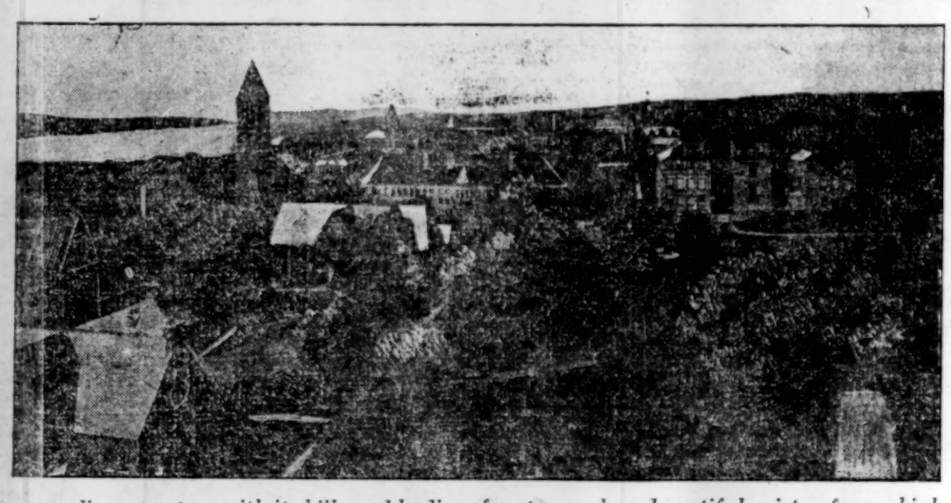
To those who have had housekeeping experience it is a mystery how these cafeterias can make money. They claim that it is only because of the great numbers they serve that they make anything. Profits are in fractions of cents and some items are sold at a positive loss. It is doubtful if any of the lunch clubs are coming out even with their steaks and roasts. A high-grade tenderloin steak may be had at 10 cents, which is less than it costs uncooked. One of the best and oldest of cafeterias paid 44 cents a pound for butter for some weeks in the early spring, which meant that every portion was served at a loss.

A new place recently opened has a good orchestra of several pieces and nearly all the clubs have a piano for the use of patrons. Every now and then some social club arranges a dinner at its favorite cafeteria and tables are set. There is a bright woman of pleasing personality who makes her living by soliciting business for cafeterias.

These clubs are being started in all the western cities and they are particularly popular on the coast, while there are flourishing establishments in Winnipeg and some other Canadian cities. It has puzzled many why New York city, with its army of working women, has not done more with the cafeterias. They are a boon to the wage-earning woman with no home but a furnished room, for in them, it is claimed, she can buy well cooked, first class food for less than she could buy the raw materials for light housekeeping, to say nothing of the saving of gas and labor.

Many who have made a study of domestic economics in various cities, say that cafeterias are a step toward a cooperative culinary system, and they assert that Chicago, more than any other city, is doing wonders in connection with the food problem of the industrial classes.

# BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR ITHACA WITH COMPLETION OF BARGE CANAL



*Surrounding country, with its hills and bodies of water, makes beautiful vista from high land about Cornell University*

Commercial Rehabilitation Prospect in City That Surrounds University Among New York Hills

SCENERY AN ASSET

ITHACA, N. Y.—Between two hills, the summits of which tower about 700 feet above on either side, lies Ithaca. It is at the head of Cayuga lake, a beautiful sheet of water 40 miles long and ranging from a mile and a half to five miles in width.

A hill covered with flourishing orchards and vineyards on the west side of Cayuga lake divides Cayuga from Seneca lake. At the head of Cayuga a tract of land, nearly level, 2 miles long and 1½ miles wide, extends south from the lake shore, the hills surrounding it on the south, east and west rising rather abruptly to a height of several hundred feet. Upon this plane and the adjacent hill slopes is built the city.

Ithaca has seven streams that make this vicinity a land of cataracts and waterfalls, ravines and gorges and towering cliffs. Within a radius of 10 miles are several hundred ravines and more than 150 cascades, many of them places of great beauty. One, Taughannock, on the west shore of Cayuga, is said to be the highest single fall east of the Rocky mountains. Here the water makes a single leap of 215 feet.

Within the municipal limits of Ithaca are three mighty gorges through the hills in which are scores of cascades and waterfalls that go far to give Ithaca the name of "The Cascade City." Within a few minutes' walk of the heart of the city the Ithaca falls tumble over rocks 150 feet in height and just as broad with picturesque cliffs towering more than 100 feet above on either side. These falls make the second largest cataract in the state, nearly equaling in height the Niagara falls and surpassing in some respects both Trenton falls and the falls of the Genesee. A half mile above Ithaca falls there are four other cataracts.

## Cornell's Fine Location

Cornell University, with its 6000 men and women students, is located on one of the Ithaca hills, the campus commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country and Cayuga lake. The Cornell campus begins its extent some thousand feet below the crest of East hill and sweeps eastward to an ever-changing boundary line, due to continual additions to its already broad acres. The campus lies on a plateau 450 feet above and less than two miles distant from Cayuga lake. Its elevation above tidewater is 830 feet. The total value of property owned by the university is $15,419,589.93. There are about 507 professors, instructors and assistants. There are some 30 buildings in constant use at Cornell.

The commercial future of Ithaca is bright. At present Cayuga lake and the inlet are being dredged to make a deep water way for the barge canal terminal to be located in Ithaca. This terminal will be one of the largest of the New York state barge system.

## Once Shipping Center

In the past, when water played a greater part in transportation than the railroad, Ithaca was quite a coal and grain center. The coal pockets were large, and there were big elevators which did a thriving business. In those days Cayuga lake was dotted with tugs and barges. They are comparatively few since the coming of the railroad, but transportation experts confidently assert that the barge canal will bring Cayuga lake into its own again.

The first white men to see the hills of Ithaca were French missionaries in 1652. The real beginning of Ithaca, however, was after the Sullivan expedition in 1779. Many New Englanders who were on that expedition afterwards returned to make their homes near Ithaca. The impress of those old New Englanders still is felt in the religious, educational and commercial life of the city.

Ithaca has a fine system of public schools and attractive church buildings. A $300,000 high school now is being constructed to replace the one burned some time ago.

# ENGINE SAVED IN CAMBRIDGE FIRE

About $75,000 damage to the Mead-Morrison boiler manufacturing plant at East Cambridge resulted from a fire discovered at about 2 o'clock this morning by E. T. Burroughs, a watchman. Boston's fireboat No. 44 was called upon to assist the Cambridge department. Volunteers pulled engine No. 2 of the Cambridge department from in front of the burning building, when it was in danger of being destroyed.

Governor Foss is president of the company.

# SACHEM IS TAKING A RECORD CARGO

One of the largest cargoes that the Warren line steamship Sachem has ever carried will be stowed in the vessel's holds when she starts from Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, this afternoon in command of Captain Evans, bound for Liverpool. The Sachem was due to leave port yesterday, but there was a delay in loading the cargo.

On the bill of lading are following items for shipment: 88,000 bushels of wheat, 4000 sacks of flour, 3600 bales of cotton, 200 barrels of apples, 100 tons of hay, seven carloads of lumber, nine carloads of provisions, in addition to much other freight.

# FOOD BY POST LEAGUE'S PLAN

NEW YORK—A parcel post registry, which will act as a clearing house between the producer and the consumer for the purpose of bringing them together and thus substituting the parcel post for the middleman, is a scheme being fostered by Mrs. Julian Heath, national president of the Housewives League. Registration will cost $1.

"It is understood that the league intends to accept registrations from farmers who are willing to send their products to steady customers.

# GRAND LODGE OFFICERS OF MASONS INSTALLED AND FESTIVAL IS KEPT

Officers of the grand lodge of Masons in Massachusetts were imposingly installed yesterday afternoon and a dinner attended by notables in the craft in honor of the festival of St. John the Evangelist followed. Among guests of the occasion were the heads of sister grand lodges in New England, Justin Holden, grand master of the grand lodge of Connecticut, and Eugene S. Weston, grand master of Vermont.

Past Grand Master Dana J. Flanders installed the grand master, Everett C. Benton, and wardens. The deputy grand master, Herbert E. Fletcher, having received his jewel, was assigned the task of the installation of the appointed officers. When the Rev. E. A. Horton was inducted into the office of chaplain for the twentieth year, he was presented a sheaf of roses and the lodge was called up in his honor.

The officers for the year are as follows: Everett C. Benton, Belmont, M. W. G. M.; Herbert E. Fletcher, Westford, R. W. D. G. M.; Leon M. Abbott, Boston, R. W. S. G. W.; Charles W. Schuler, Montague City, R. W. J. G. W.; Charles H. Ramsay, Weymouth, R. W. G. T.; Thomas W. Davis, Belmont, R. W. R. G. S.; William L. Richardson, Boston, R. W. C. G. S.; the Rev Edward A. Horton of Boston, the Rev. Dr. R. Perry Bush of Chelsea, the Rev. Dr. John W. Hamilton of Boston and the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Merrick of Springfield, G. C.; George C. Thacher, Dorchester, G. M.; Frederic L. Putnam of Melrose and Edwin L. Davis of Chicopee Falls, G. L.; Milber A. Dykeman, Chelsea, S. G. D.; John C. Hurll, Boston, J. G. D.; Clinton A. Fergusion, Marblehead, S. G. S.; Henry B. Prescott of North Andover, Charles G. Kauffman of Lexington and Emil K. Koessler of Roxbury, J. G. S.; Philip T. Nickerson, Boston, G. Swd. B.; John H. Gordon, Brockton, G. Std. B.; Chauncey E. Peck of Wilbraham and Horatio B. Hackett of Newton, G. P.; William H. Gerrish, Ashland, grand organist; George W. Chester, Boston, grand tyler.

The deputies by districts are. Right Worshipful Walter B. Tripp, Jamaica Plain, first; Roscoe E. Learned, Boston, second; Charles A. Estey, East Boston, third; Freeland D. Leslie, Milton, fourth; Emery B. Gibbs, Brookline, fifth; George C. Hill, North Wilmington, sixth; William F. Deadman, Wakefield, seventh; David G. Bartlet, Lynn, eighth; Walter H. Smith, Beverly, ninth; Harrison C. Austin, Amesbury, tenth; Arthur D. Marble, Lawrence, eleventh; Harry G. Pollard, Lowell, twelfth; Albert N. Ellis, Athol, thirteenth; Arthur P. Delabarre, Conway, fourteenth; Charles D. Tefft, Williamstown, fifteenth; Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, sixteenth; Eugene L. Sheldon, Easthampton, seventeenth; William E. Gibbs, Westfield, eighteenth; John A. Coburn, Barre, nineteenth; Charles F. Hill, Southbridge, twentieth; Henry H. Dyke, Worcester, twenty-first; Herbert W. Shaw, West Medway, twenty-second; Marshall L. Perrin, Wellesley Hills, twenty-third; Francis D. Newton, Southboro, twenty-fourth; Edward J. Ellis, Hyde Park, twenty-fifth; Walter S. Pinkham, Wollaston, twenty-sixth; Harvey A. Soule, Kingston, twenty-seventh; William H. Allen, Mansfield, twenty-eighth; Olin D. Dickerman, Abington, twenty-ninth; William Ridings, Fall River, thirtieth; Asa L. Pattee, Falmouth, thirty-first; J. Hayden Higgins, Marston's Mills, thirty-second; David Urquhart, Valparaiso, for Chile; Stacy A. Ransom, Shanghai, for China.

# AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Albany road's private car No. 99, occupied by Vice-President and General Manager James H. Hustis and party, was attached to the Chicago express from the South station Friday evening enroute to Pittsfield, Mass.

David Peckham, a veteran New Haven passenger conductor in the Boston and Plymouth service, accompanied by Mrs. Peckham, is spending a two months' vacation on the Pacific coast.

The "flying squadron" bridge gang of the southern division, Boston & Maine road, under Foreman Samuel Crusher, is renewing concrete arches on the Stoney Brook branch between Lowell and Ayer.

The motive power department of the New Haven road received at South Boston Friday six large switch engines from the Readville shops for service between South station and South Boston.

John B. Young, signal engineer of the Boston & Maine road at the North station, has a force of men, with camp train, installing a Union Switch & Signal Company machine at Worcester, which will control traffic at the freight terminal and engine house.

The Central Vermont road has added new Pullman vestibule coaches to the equipment of its Boston and Montreal trains operated over the Boston & Maine road south of White River junction.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road reports heavy ticket sales for its annual winter excursion from Boston to Quebec and Montreal.

### CITY'S CONCERT WELL ATTENDED

Many attended the orchestral concert held at Franklin Union hall, under the auspices of the city, Friday night. William Howard led the orchestra, and Prof. Louis C. Elson lectured on the various selections given. The soloists were Miss Pauline Curley, soprano, and Mont Arey, clarinetist.

THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

THE service that the Fourth-Atlantic National Bank gives its patrons is the strongest argument it can offer in inviting new acccounts. It is ready to act in an advisory capacity as well as to receive deposits, and is always glad to give special attention to customers inexperienced in finance.

THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

STATE STREET, Corner KILBY
BOSTON

# REARING OF FUR ANIMALS URGED AS U. S. INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wilson, in his annual report, devoted half a page to the rearing of fur-bearing animals, and says it is an industry that can be made very profitable, if properly taken up. There are extensive regions in the United States admirably adapted to this industry and that there is a growing interest in the matter is evidenced by the increasing number of letters sent to the department, making inquiries about it.

Muskrats, mink and foxes are reared in captivity, or on preserves under control of breeder and with good results. Little is known in the United States about the rearing of mink in captivity, but it is done abroad with great success. The margin of profit is considerable when it is remembered that mink skins bring from $3 to $8 each, with a demand that the supply does not begin to reach.

Muskrat farming is already a prosperous business, and has been most thoroughly developed on the eastern shore of Maryland, although followed also in numerous other sections of the country. Muskrat marshes are worth more, measured by athe actual income from them, than cultivated lands of like acreage in the same vicinity. The marshes need only to be protected from poaching, as the muskrats feed on the roots of the reeds and marsh grass, and the rental to the trappers is usually for half the fur, leaving the meat as an additional source of profit. Only one animal in the world, according to Secretary Wilson, the European rabbit, exceeds the muskrat in the number of skins marketed each year.

Mr. Wilson again calls attention to the great damage done to agriculture by prairie dogs, ground squirrels and gophers, and advises the farmers to work together for their extermination. The daily forage of 32 prairie dogs equals that of one sheep, while 250 of them will eat daily as much as a horse or cow. The ground squirrel and the gopher are equally voracious feeders.

"As the region infested by these pests," says the secretary, "includes a number of Rocky mountain states, California, and other western states, and as some of the colonies occupy many thousand acres and aggregate millions of rodents, the extent of the damage they do to forage and other farm crops can be readily comprehended."

Secretary Wilson has found at last that the much execrated English sparrow is really good for something. It will feed liberally on the alfalfa weevil. The weevil has been established in the United States for only five or six years, and already 31 birds have learned to eat it. And the secretary adds: "It is an interesting discovery that the English sparrow heads the list as a determined foe of the weevil, and that if it is possible to utilize the services of the English sparrow against the formidable insect foe, the alfalfa weevil, it will be part compensation for the damage done by that bird in other sections."

# MARINE OFFICERS NEED MORE ROOM

WASHINGTON—There has been made by the navy department a protest regarding the insufficient quarters in which young officers of the marine corps are required to live during their period of instructon. At Port Royal, S. C., and at Norfolk there is not room within the present marine barracks, and the new marine officers may be required to live in tents.

Major General Biddle, commandant of marines, has recommended that a suitable building capable of accommodating a class of thirty officers, together with the necessary class and lecture rooms, be erected at Norfolk, Va.

# BALDWIN PRIZE TOPIC IS NAMED

PHILADELPHIA—Announcement has just been made by the National Municipal League that the subject for the William H. Baldwin prize of $100 this year will be "The Best Sources of City Revenue."

Undergraduates of all colleges and universities in the United States are eligible to compete, and the prize will be divided between the two competitors who send in the best essays before March 15, 1913.

If You Haven't Found Your Particular Need Advertised

in other parts of today's issue, maybe you can locate what you want under

"Shops of Quality"

A great variety of offerings are published in this department every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

All the Monitor's advertising is wholesome and reliable. This newspaper studiously tries to make its advertising as clean and honest as its news.

# Drama Novelties Coming to Boston

## BELASCO PRODUCTION OF "THE WOMAN" AT PARK NEXT MONDAY

### Harry Lauder for a Week at the Shubert Theater—"The Red Widow" Returns to the Tremont Theater

Miss Rose Stahl will close her long run at the Park theater this evening in "Maggie Pepper," and Monday evening will be succeeded by "The Woman," which is booked for a long run. Harry Lauder will be seen for a week of 12 performances at the Shubert, beginning Monday afternoon. Raymond Hitchcock comes to the Tremont in "The Red Widow." Other current attractions remain for the coming week.

**PARK—"THE WOMAN"**

David Belasco's production of "The Woman," a political drama, by William C. DeMille, comes to the Park theater Monday following a season's run in New York. The play centers about a telephone girl operator of a hotel central board, who refuses to reveal a certain telephone number to a band of politicians seeking to use evidence, of which this number is the key, against a reforming opponent whom they are working to defeat. The girl thus protects a woman unknown to her. The solution brings about an ingenious denouement. The play is exciting in its compressed action, and is filled with political and sentimental interest. Belaco's name guarantees the production, and we shall see the original cast, including J. W. Cope, Edwin Holt, Cuyler Hastings, Carleton Macy, Harold Vosburgh, Jane Peyton and Mary Nash.

**SHUBERT—HARRY LAUDER**

For next week, with two performances daily, Harry Lauder and his vaudeville company will hold the stage of the Shubert theater. The Scotch singer of character songs will present six or seven of his characteristic ditties at each appearance. At his New York performances he is singing "Just Like His Father Before Him," "The Kilty Lads," "She's the Lass for Me," "The Saftest of the Family," "A Wee Deoch and Doris," "A Wee Hoose" and "I Love a Lassie." On the bill will be Little Freddie Hackin, Six Musical Cuttys, the Whistling Plowboy and others.

**OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS**

Joe Welch, the character comedian, will head the bill at B. F. Keith's next week. Others are Homer Lind in a musical playlet; Ralph Smalley, 'cellist; Kluting's animals; Caron and Herbert, comedy acrobats; Lean Pantzer, wire walker.

"A Christmas Frolic," a musical extravaganza, by Carl Wilmore and George Abbott will continue the feature of the entertainment at the Bijou theater through next week. Singers in the little stock company appear as Mother Goose characters.

Raymond Hitchcock comes to the Tremont Monday evening in "The Red Widow," a musical comedy in which he was well liked last season at the Colonial theater. Miss Flora Zabelle, Theodore Martin and George E. Mack are in the cast.

John Drew comes to the Hollis street theater Jan. 6 in "The Perplexed Husband," a comedy by Alfred Sutro, in which the author seeks to satirize feminist tendencies. In the cast are Mary Boland and Hubert Druse.

"The Merry Countess," a revised version of Strauss' "Fledermaus," comes to the Shubert theater Jan. 6 for a short engagement.

"Hanky-Panky," a Lew Fields show, returns for two weeks beginning Jan. 6 at the Majestic.

**"MILESTONES" COMING**

The plot of "Milestones," the play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch that will be presented by Klaw & Erlanger at the Tremont Jan. 13 deals with the lives of the Rhead and Sibley families through three generations. In 1860 we see John Rhead and Sam Sibley break partnership because Sam cannot share John's belief in the future of iron ships. Gertrude Rhead hands back Sam's engagement ring but Sam's sister Rose will not give up John.

In the second act, in 1885, John and Rose are enjoying prosperous middle age for iron ships have made a fortune for Rhead. But when Arthur Preece, his protege, announces that steel ships are to replace those of iron, John the former enthusiast is as bitter in denunciation as was his former partner Sibley of iron ships and he forbids his daughter Emily to marry the young visionary, though her spinster aunt Gertrude, remembering her lost happiness tries in vain to save her adored niece from a loveless life. But Emily dutifully renounces her sweetheart and marries the middle-aged Lord Monkhurst.

In the third act, in 1912, Emily, now a widow, opposes the marriage of her daughter Muriel to a poor but gifted young engineer. Again Gertrude tries to help the lovers but it is not until the very last moment of the play that she succeeds.

Here, in the third act, we see the young folks of the first act as grandparents. It is 50 years since John and Rose began their romance. Dress and manners, the very room in which all this action has taken place, all have changed. It is a unique picture of the flight of time—a picture composed of humor and pathos.

In the company are Gwendolen Floyd, Sybil Walsh, Cathleen Doyle, Marie Hassell, Una Venning, Reginald Walter, William Armstrong, Malcolm Cherry, Clayton Green, Cronin Wilson, Charles Vaughan, Geoffrey Douglass, Douglas Jeffries, Charles Combe and Blanche Ripley, all of England.

**BUFFALO JONES**

All next week Buffalo Jones will be at Tremont Temple. Every afternoon and evening he will narrate his experiences of many years as a hunter and as a lover of wild animals, and he will accompany his talk with a series of motion pictures in which will be shown some of his most exciting adventures in the wilds of the Rocky mountains and in Africa. Colonel Jones has for a long while filled a government position at the Yellowstone National park, and he knows and understands thoroughly the ways and traits of animals.

## TALENTED ACTRESS FROM SWEDEN

*Miss Martha Hedman, who plays leading feminine role in "The Attack" at the Hollis Street theater*

## Acts Lord Monkhurst in "Milestones" With English Cast Coming to Tremont

CRONIN WILSON

**HEADSHIP OF MILITIA KEPT**

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Dix has appointed Adjt.-Gen. William Verbeck major-general of the national guard, to succeed Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, retired, and effective Jan. 1 when General Verbeck will be succeeded as adjutant-general by Henry D. Hamilton of Brooklyn, an appointment of the incoming administration. No salary is attached to the purely military command.

**MR. JOYCE FILES RESIGNATION**

DEDHAM, Mass.—George F. Joyce, who has been master of the Dedham high school for 21 successive years, has sent his resignation to the school committee to take effect April 1 next. Mr. Joyce is president of the Dedham Board of Trade and present head of two other prominent local societies.

**THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK**

John Mason in "The Attack," an emotional drama by Henry Bernstein, in which a French politician defeats with his own tools an opponent who threatens exposure of a fault of his youth; Hollis, final week.
"The Sun Dodgers," musical show with Bayes and Norworth; final week.
"The Girl from Montmartre," musical farce, with Hattie Williams and Richard Carle, Colonial theater; final week.
Harry Lauder in Scotch character songs in a vaudeville bill twice daily at the Shubert theater for one week.
George Arliss in "Disraeli," romantic semi-historical comedy of intrigue by Louis N. Parker; well set and well acted; Plymouth theater, final fortnight.
"The Woman," emotional drama by W. C. DeMille, in which a courageous telephone girl refuses to tell a band of politicians a "number" that their opponent has called, because it will involve another woman unhappily; Belasco production and cast; Park theater, indefinite.
"Isle of Spice," musical comedy acted and sung by St. James theater stock company, with added chorus; final week.
"The Gingerbread Man," musical extravaganza, done by Craig stock company at the Castle Square theater for the holidays.
Vaudeville entertainment at B. F. Keith's, Shubert, Orpheum and National theaters.
Eddie Foy in "Over the River," musical farce; Boston theater.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; daily at Keith's, Shubert, Orpheum, National; daily except Monday at St. James; Wednesday and Saturday at all theaters next week.

**"RESPECTABILITY OF EDGEMERE"**

Another Radcliffe playwright will have a professional production when "The Respectability of Edgemere," a social satire by Rebecca Lane Hooper, is presented Monday evening at the Cambridge theater, Central square, Cambridge, for the first time on any stage. The author will have a role and Miss Mary Grey (Miss Marion Gragg), another Radcliffe graduate now a professional player, will act a leading character. The scene of the play is a large mill town, and it is said to have much humor mingled with strong situations.

**BURTON HOLMES IN THE INDIES**

It is a far cry from "Our Own Mediterranean," the West Indies, and Panama, to Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Agra and the Himalayas, but Burton Holmes announces a series of five travelogues by which he will personally conduct his audiences through the West Indies to Panama and its canal and to the shores of Venezuela,—to India, where will be seen principal centers of humanity as well as scenic beauty and past and present splendors—and to Burma and Ceylon. Motion pictures and truthfully colored lantern-slides will aid in illustration. Burton Holmes will give two parallel courses at Tremont Temple, on Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons beginning Jan. 10 and 11.

**"OUR BOYS" IN DORCHESTER**

At Whiton hall in Dorchester Friday evening, the play "Our Boys" was presented by the Nathaniel Hall Society of the First Parish church, with this cast of characters: Sir Geoffrey Champneys, Frederick West; Talbot Champneys, David Crowell; Perkin Middlewick, Chester Kingman; Kempster, Nathaniel F. Silsbee; Poddles, Anna M. Hooke; Violet Melrose, Marjorie H. Bent; Mary Melrose, Edith Bennett; Clarissa Champneys, Mary Lewis Chenoweth; Belinda, Georgie May Morris.

**FULLER INJUNCTION GRANTED**

Judge Morton in the supreme court Friday ordered an injunction to issue on a bill brought by the Seth W. Fuller Company against Electrical Workers Union 103, restraining the defendant from proceeding with a strike already ordered, or ordering a strike, or interfering with workmen in the employ of the company.

## DRAMA IN THE SPOKEN WORD

### *Power and Beauty in Expressive Use of Voice Large Factor in Giving Audience Pleasure*

MODERN drama has reached such an intensive development of situation that necessity for giving full significance to the spoken words is perhaps less apparent than ever before, yet the frequent neglect of the possibilities of the human voice, as seen in current plays, is a subject for pertinent consideration.

How much added pleasure is experienced by audiences at a performance in which much thought is given to the widest employment of the possibilities of the voice, as in the impersonations of Forbes Robertson, Miss Julia Marlowe and other players who practise these possibilities.

Who that heard the English actor's reading of Caesar's apostrophe to the sphinx in Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" can forget the majesty of that address, a majesty that was the reflection of a large fine nature expressed through tones of emotional beauty?

For Forbes-Robertson is a master of expression. After digesting a role he can give full, fluent, thrilling voice to it. In the kaleidoscopic Hamlet that this actor imagines, in his revengeful, human Shylock, in the spiritual atmosphere of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," he is equally successful. He successfully imagines his characters and satisfactorily gives them voice.

This is the fruit of his long experience, leavened all through the years by thought. Pause, tone color and the infinite gradations of accent to be obtained through change of pitch are the principal elements in his method—and these elements are the common property of all who seek the fulness of the song of the spoken word.

That this distinguished actor was trained largely in the Shakespearean drama is significant, for no other English dramatist's works offer such reward for search for the best expression that may be given each speech, each word. That many of the best of our experienced players have had the advantage of a Shakespearean training may explain their fine equipment.

That modern drama is removing the attention of audiences from the words to the situations of plays was evident at recent performances of "Julius Caesar" in Boston. The performance was staged with an eye to large, emphatic appeal, almost along colloquial lines, and in that a natural effect was secured the performance was praiseworthy.

Yet much of the music of Shakespeare's verse can be revealed without for a moment making the action stilted. This is proved by the impersonations of Miss Julia Marlowe. And not to measure all players by the leaders of their profession, it may be said that the minor players in Miss Marlowe's support often get the same beautiful effects through dramatic speech.

In the "Julius Caesar" performance the audience rightly had a pleasurable time in witnessing an engrossing drama, acted with spirit by capable players. Yet that pleasure could have been multiplied had the various players been led by an imaginative, thoroughly equipped stage director to bring out all the poetry of the lines.

To get the full value of a play over the footlights it is just as necessary to give thought to the completest expression through the lines in a prose play as it is in Shakespeare. Yet how often are lines dimmed by the mouthing of actors; actors, too, who have been on the stage for years. A play recently seen in Boston had brilliant lines yet it was the star who did them least justice. In this star's lines were all the explanations of the plot and so unintelligible was he at times that many persons saw the play and afterward were hazy about an element in the story that explained the theme.

There are two rules for reading lines that were drilled into stage beginners years ago that should not be lost sight of on the modern stage, and were they followed many a play would gain in clarity of effect, and consequent increase in the pleasure of the audience. The first rule was that all plot words should be slightly emphasized, and the stage business so ordered that they could be spoken directly to the audience.

The second rule dealt with the reading of individual lines of dialogue, and was based on the fact that in each phrase of good stage talk there is an essential word, and that it is upon this word that the emphasis of tone color, change of pitch and pause should be laid. This rule is admirably illustrated in the fine reading of lines by George Arliss in "Disraeli."

Consider one of his important lines, a line upon which the plot revolves. Disraeli has just been giving his future assistant a lesson in statecraft. Mrs. Travers, a Russian spy, has overheard some significant words. Disraeli throws her off the scent and impresses the lesson upon his protege in this speech: "A ditch dug in sand makes the best soil for celery."

Leaving several subtle elements that go into Mr. Arliss' reading of this line, let us examine the effect he gets from use of the important principle of pause. Pause in a line provides powerful emphasis for the word upon which the momentary stop is made, and moreover this is a natural form of emphasis, one that we use constantly in everyday speech.

In the quoted line there are four essential words, "ditch," "sand," "soil," "celery." "Ditch" and "sand" are in one phrase. Minor stress is laid on the word "ditch" and the following words, "dug in," are spoken normally. "Sand" is given major stress and is followed by a pause full of suspended interest, for a pause to be anything more than a mere stop for breath must be filled with thought. The same principle enters into the reading of the following phrases, with major stress on the words "soil" and "celery."

Throughout the play Mr. Arliss' acting is full of just such readings, the result of the actor's deep study of the possibilities of every line he speaks. The audience is not conscious of the means by which he gains his effects, but receives the full force of those effects, and experiences constant pleasure, not only in his pantomime and facial expression, but also enjoys more profoundly than can be explained without undue exploration of technic the pleasure of listening to the human voice employed by an artist.

It is just this study of the possibilities of the human voice that is the greatest need of the young actor of the present day. Many young players do show appreciation of the need of this study and achieve commendable results in their work. All should do so, if acting is to keep pace with the striking progress that the writing of plays is making in this country. Because a situation is so strong that shallow reading of lines is unnoted, and the actor is carried along with the sweep of well ordered dramatic machinery, there should not be a neglect of the power and beauty that may be added through expressive reading of lines.

## *Expert Character Actor Nearing End of Run at Plymouth in "Disraeli"*

GEORGE ARLISS

**GRAIN MEN UNITE**

NEW YORK—Canadian grain operators have joined with American interests on the produce exchange here and various other grain trading exchanges of the country to make common cause against the powerful organizations of grain buyers in England, who have heretofore dictated their own terms on export contracts.

## BEQUEST AWARDED TO ACTORS' FUND

Property left in her will by Martha Brisze, an actress, better known as Mrs. M. A. Pennoyer, who played with Edwin Booth, Modjeska and Julia Marlowe, to the Dramatic Fund of America, will be paid over to the Actors Fund of America, under a decision of Judge Grant of the probate court today. The court was to determine whether the heirs or an organization for the benefit of actors and actresses should receive the money.

At one time there was an American Dramatic Fund Association which did work similar to that being done by the organization to which the court directed the property given, but it never maintained a home for members of the dramatic profession as referred to in the will. The Actors Fund of America maintains headquarters on Staten island, New York harbor. The testatrix had willed the residue of her property to the Dramatic Fund of America for its home "now maintained near the city of New York."

## MEATS GO LOWER ALONG WITH EGGS

PHILADELPHIA—The crusade of the House Keepers' League here, which lowered the price of eggs, has effected meats; they are selling today at an average of from two to four cents a pound below the prices prevailing at the time the campaign was inaugurated.

The chain stores have again advanced eggs to 24 cents, and the House Keepers League is considering cutting two cents a dozen off its present price of 22 cents.

**MORE POULTRY TO BE KEPT**

EDMONTON, Alta.—Poultry kept on government farms is to be increased to 1000 birds, and assistance is to be given farmers directly to improve their stock.

Help Us Distribute $5000 to Charity EVERY 10c PURCHASE Entitles You to VOTE.

4 Minutes by Tunnel to No. Sta. Nearest Big Store to South Station

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS

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ANNOUNCE

The purchase and sale of the entire stock of magnificent Evening Gowns and Party Dresses from the Burton Dress Co. of Fifth Avenue, New York.

These gowns are adaptations of the latest imported models and are designed for theater, afternoon and party wear. Materials include charmeuse, chiffon, brocades, marquisettes and satins. Handsome imported Beaded Robes and a few Velvet and Corduroy Dresses—trimmings are delicate thread laces, silk and crystal fringes, costly metal laces, etc.

Nearly three hundred gowns ranging in value from $35.00 to $50.00. Priced each ..... 18.50

*SALE BEGINS MONDAY, DECEMBER 30TH*

## EXPERT AID TO FARMERS PROMISED IN LEVER BILL

WASHINGTON—The friends of the Lever bill, providing for agricultural extension, are very confident that the way is opening for the final enactment of that measure before the end of the present session of Congress. The bill went through the House last summer without opposition, and it is now said that favorable action by the Senate is quite probable at this time. At the latest, it is said, it will become a law during the special session of next spring and summer. President Taft has warmly approved of the bill, and would be glad of an opportunity to attach his name to it.

Inasmuch as it is likely that Congress is to enact the Lever bill into law, a brief resume of its more important features may be of interest. The bill provides for the establishment of an extension department in each state agricultural college in the country, for the appointment of a farm expert in every agricultural county in the country, and for a permanent and simple plan for bringing direct to the individual farmer the very large fund of knowledge now possessed by the department of agriculture concerning the best methods of soil preservation and the improvement of farming methods generally.

The bill provides for a federal appropriation, based on the agricultural population of the country, and this appropriation is to increase gradually for 10 years, until a prescribed maximum has been reached. State cooperation is required, so that the bill, if made into law, would divide the cost of this new venture along the line of agricultural education between the federal government and the states.

The Lever bill has been widely discussed in every state in the Union for several years and is supported by all individuals and associations that are interested in agriculture. Hundreds of letters a week are being received by members of the Senate asking that the bill be passed at the earliest possible moment.

There is a farm plan proposed in the Page vocational education bill, but sentiment in the Senate inclines to the belief that the plan as outlined in the Lever bill ought to be supported, as that bill has already gone through the House. The other provisions of the Page bill, it is pointed out, can be considered on their merits at the proper time and that bill as a whole not weakened by eliminating from it the farm sections.

H. H. Gross, president of the national soil fertility league, an organization embracing railroad presidents, educators, manufacturers, bankers, farmers and merchants, has written a letter to each member of the Senate setting forth the position of the league in devoting its efforts to secure the passage of the Lever bill and pointing out that the league is not hostile to the Page bill, but on the contrary is earnestly in favor of many of its provisions.

Fifty years ago the Morrill bill became a law, establishing the land grant or state agricultural colleges. Twenty-five years ago the Hatch bill, providing for state experiment stations, became a law. The extension of farm work, it is said, is merely another link in this important chain, and will complete the scheme in the minds of the authors and advocates of the Morrill bill.

## CITY TO GET $75,066.55 BY FRANCHISE TAX SYSTEM

NEWARK, N. J.—By the franchise tax imposed on the street-using corporations, exclusive of the Public Service Railway Company, Newark will receive $75,066.55. Of this the Public Service Gas & Public Service Electric Company must pay $52,197.72. The assessments are levied as representing 5 per cent of the gross receipts of the corporations. As compared with the previous year, the receipts to the city will show an increase of $11,593.27 from these sources.

The franchise tax against the Public Service Railway Company is not collectable, since the company has been paying to the city, in accordance with an agreement under an ordinance, 5 per cent of its gross receipts, which the company computes on a track mileage basis.

Under the law it is provided that where a municipality exacts a payment for use of the streets from a corporation, that amount, if it equals 5 per cent of the gross receipts of the company, may be considered in lieu of the franchise tax imposed by the state.

## VERSATILITY REQUIRED OF TEACHERS OF GEOGRAPHY

WASHINGTON—The teacher of geography in American normal schools is apparently a versatile person. The United States Bureau of Education says the teacher of this subject generally teaches it along with other subjects. In only 26 out of 233 public normal schools is there a teacher who teaches geography alone.

In two public normal schools the geography teacher handles 10 other subjects. Eight other subjects besides geography are taught by the same teacher in three normal schools, and seven in the case of four others. Many of the schools allot five and six subjects with geography to the same teacher. In private normals geography frequently occurs as one of seven or eight subjects in charge of one teacher.

Sometimes the subjects embrace widely divergent fields. Geography and history form a frequent and natural combination, as do geography and nature study. Geography and drawing are sometimes combined.

There are many other groupings of subjects resorted to by the normal schools for reasons of economy. In a western normal school of excellent standing one teacher has geography, chemistry, agriculture, photography, nature study, geology, grammar and school architecture.

**D. A. R. WILL HONOR WEBSTER.**

John Adams chapter, D. A. R., at a meeting in the Copley-Plaza Hotel Friday voted to erect a granite bowlder with a bronze inscription on the Marshfield Common in memory of Daniel Webster. The bowlder will come from the old Daniel Webster homestead in Marshfield.

**LARGE APARTMENTS TO BE BUILT**

EDMONTON, Alta.—Architects are preparing plans for two large seven story apartment blocks to be erected in the spring. One on the south side will provide 56 suites, each three rooms with bath. The other on the north side will provide 112 bachelor quarters. The estimated cost of the buildings is $300,000.

**SHRILL WHISTLE CALLS PUPILS**

WINCHESTER, Ind.—A whistle has been placed on the Lincoln consolidated school, five miles west of here which is blown by compressed air and takes the place of a bell. It can be heard for miles around.

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WARDWOVE WRITING PAPER

One of the smoothest Medium Priced Linen Finish Writing Papers on the market. Sold Everywhere.
Buy from your dealer or call at WARD'S 57-63 Franklin Street

# News of Interest to Automobilists

## TWO SEPARATE SHOWS TO BE HELD IN BOSTON BY AUTO MEN IN MARCH

### Entire Mechanics Building Will Be Used for the Exhibitions of Commercial and Pleasure Vehicles

### BIG TOOL EXHIBIT

Mechanics building which for the past 10 years has housed the Boston automobile show will again this year present two separate exhibits, the pleasure car division of the automobile industry taking place during the week of March 8-15, 1913. Following the pleasure car show from March 19-26, will be held the exhibition of commercial vehicles. The first show will be under the auspices of the Boston Automobile dealers Association, Inc., while the truck show will be under the auspices of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, Inc.

The pleasure car show will surpass anything of the character ever held in this city. Many new and handsome body designs will be shown with beautiful upholstery and striking colors. While there will be the usual number of high-priced cars, this year will see a splendid line of low-priced automobiles.

The motor vehicle exhibition will prove of general interest to all and especially to the man who is using horse-drawn vehicles. There will be motor wagons and power vehicles suitable for every line of work, from the light delivery wagon of 1000 pounds capacity up to the mammoth heavily constructed five-ton truck, and these are so constructed as to give the hardest service. It will be a show that will interest all, for it is now conceded that the commercial vehicle is the big right arm of the automobile industry. With the whole of Mechanics building at its disposal, the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association will be able to present a wonderful and thoroughly interesting exhibition. In connection with the truck show this year, a special department will be set aside for the machine tool exhibit. Owing to the lack of space in previous years it has been impossible to do this industry justice. But this year with the whole of department "C" devoted to it, a comprehensive showing is assured.

A point that appeals to the general public and has done much to create an attendance in the auto shows is the wonderful setting that Manager Campbell annually gives the exhibits.

## MANY NEW FEATURES IN CONSTRUCTION OF AUTOS WILL BE SHOWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—There will be many new features in motor car construction to be seen at the second Providence automobile show which opens Jan. 25 in the state armory, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Automobile Dealers Association.

In the week and a day during which the cars will be on exhibition the very latest designs, shipped direct from the factories, will be shown. Practically every manufacturer will have something new to show, in some cases the features being radical and in others, mere refinements.

All the space in the show has been applied for, and Arthur S. Lee, manager of the show, expects within a few days to receive signed contracts for every inch of room available in the big armory for show purposes. In size the show will outrank that of last year by several hundred square feet. A special department for accessory displays has been provided in what was used as a check room last year, at the right of the main entrance.

This is a large assembly room in ordinary use and a dozen separate exhibits can easily be accommodated there. Other displays of accessories will be found in the commercial car department. It is expected that a complete truck show will be ready when the exhibition opens.

## HOOSIERS TO HAVE A SPECIAL TRAIN

INDIANAPOLIS—Indiana automobile manufacturers are going in a body to the New York show, and have arranged for a special train over the Pennsylvania lines, which duplicates the equipment of the Pennsylvania Limited and other famous trains. Nine steel cars will carry them from the Hoosier capital. Composite buffet car, two of the largest diners, five drawing room sleeping cars and one compartment observation car will form the equipment.

The train will leave Indianapolis on Thursday, Jan. 9, two days before the show opens and will reach New York City at 4.15 p. m. Friday afternoon. This schedule was arranged so that the manufacturers and their guests can make a feature of the dinner on Thursday evening and ride through the mountains and the beautiful main line suburbs of eastern Pennsylvania by daylight

## RECENT ASPECTS OF THE CARBURETION PROBLEM

The problem of carburetion in its more recent aspects is dealt with by A. L. Clough in a recent paper in the Horseless Age. The writer points out that the decreased volatility of automobile fuel has lowered the fuel economy obtained, and states that energetic preheating of the charge is required to secure the best results with the present fuel. Mr. Clough says in part:

"At the present time one of the most pressing automobile problems is undoubtedly that of carburetion. The progressive decrease in the volatility of commercial gasoline is causing failures in carburetion to occur at much higher air temperatures than hitherto, carburetors which formerly required readjustment only upon the close approach of winter now calling not only for a resetting with the first approach of cool weather, but actually necessitating tinkering upon nearly every sharp change of temperature, if reliable results and any sort of fuel economy are sought.

"The fuel economy obtainable with cars which were built only a few years ago and which are still provided with their original carbureting arrangements is falling off rapidly. For example, a car, data concerning which has been kept by the writer, showed an average economy of 14.33 miles per gallon in 1909, 12.75 in 1910, 12.23 in 1911 and 11.65 miles per gallon in 1912 up to Oct. 1, with the worst of the year from a fuel economy standpoint yet to come. Other causes than the decreasing density of the fuel used may have contributed to cause this falling off in fuel economy, but they are not apparent, as the compression of the motor is at least as good as in the beginning, the car as a whole has been well maintained, and the carburetor remains the same.

"The decrease in fuel economy of 19 per cent indicated above is not an unusual one, larger diminutions than this which are attributable to the inefficient use of decreasingly volatile fuel being quite commonly experienced. This, taken in combination with the rise in the price of gasoline, which amounts to an increase from 11 cents to 18 cents or more in many parts of the country, results in an increased fuel cost of 95 per cent. It is rather rare for the same carburetor to be used for four seasons, as most users try a new one every season or two, and it would have been natural that a jacketed carburetor should have been adopted in place of the unjacketed one which was used throughout the period, the only provision for furnishing heat to which was a hot air primary air intake.

"In the writer's experience the hot water jacketed carburetor is a very poor solution of the problem of securing better and more economical service from fuel of low volatility, but it is only fair to say that when the carburetor manufacturer has supplied a hot jacket and connections and provisions for taking hot air he himself has done all within his power toward insuring volatilization.

"There are some water jacketed carburetors in which the passage exposed to the hot water is not over 2 inches in length, while the combined length of the intake fold branch is usually 16 inches, even in the case of a rather small motor. That is, there is at least eight times as great a length of unheated as of heated passage for the charge to pass through.

"What chance is there that the short length of warmed wall surface can counteract the effect of the great length of unwarmed surface? The water jacket, in fact, is too slow in getting into action, and its effect is most feeble under the very conditions when it is most needed.

"The carburetor maker who puts out a water jacketed carburetor is largely at the mercy of the designer who lays out the cooling system and the man who runs the car, for, if the cooling system is designed very liberally, and the operator is a very slow and gentle driver, the water may never become warm enough in cold weather to enable the jacket to accomplish even the very slight amount of good of which it is capable.

"In connection with the custom of occasionally trying out a new carburetor, the writer, after trying out a good many, has found a great similarity in the economy shown by most carburetors which have the same provisions for furnishing heat to the mixture. The differences between carburetors are more in the matters of relative freedom from complication and rapid wear, in accessibility and the ease with which the initial correct adjustment can be obtained and subsequent changes of adjustment brought about and in the correctness of the mixture obtained under highly dissimilar conditions of use—the adjustment remaining the same— than in the matter of fuel economy, which is found to be surprisingly nearly the same at the best possible adjustment and anything like similar conditions of use in the case of carburetors, even of decidedly dissimilar type."

## WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The F. A. Dutton Company, agents for the Abbott-Detroit automobiles have decorated their salesrooms very tastily for the holiday season.

—ooo—

The Massachusetts Automobile Operators' Association will hold its annual grand ball and concert in Horticultural hall, Jan. 30, next.

—ooo—

According to the registrations up to the 1st of November, there are about 86,000 automobiles owned by residents of California. During October there were 2457 new cars registered in the moter vehicle department.

—ooo—

The new five ton Packard truck is nearly ready and shipments will start in a few days. The addition of this model to the Packard line gives a range of capacity to meet practically all requirements of heavy duty vehicles.

—ooo—

The annual election of the Automobile Club of Minneapolis resulted as follows: President, H. J. Clark; vice-presidents, W. P. Devereux and T. N. Kenyon; secretary, G. Roy Hill; treasurer, J. H. Prior; trustees, H. J. Clark, A. W. Strong, W. S. MacCartney, J. K. Belden, W. E. Satterlee and George A. Rose.

—ooo—

The first exhibitor to qualify for allotted space in this year's automobile show circuit was the White company of Cleveland, and, according to F. H. Caley, manager of the Cleveland Automobile Show Company, the check received from that company is the largest ever paid for space in any automobile show held in Ohio.

—ooo—

At the meeting of the New York Motor Truck Club this week, these officers were elected: President, D. C. Fenner; vice president, Emerson Brooks; treasurer, C. E. Stone; secretary, E. L. Howland; board of managers, E. W. Curtis, Jr., George H. Duck, Karl L. Frederick, J. W. Perry, A. W. Robinson, Oscar W. Shadbolt and Arthur J. Slade.

—ooo—

An interesting function is to be revived in connection with the salon of imported automobiles which opens in the grand ball room of the Astor Jan. 2. This is the importers' supper, which in years past was one of the leading social events of the automobile show season in New York.

—ooo—

Consul J. I. Brittain, at Prague, Bohemia, reports that there is a market there for small, substantially built automobiles, and sends the name of a dealer with whom manufacturers might communicate. The name and address may be obtained on application to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

—ooo—

The Detroit section of the S. A. E. recently held its first "Get-better acquainted" supper. Over 100 members of the society located in and about Detroit attended and the greatest enthusiasm was shown. The Detroit section now has 149 members on its roster, all being members of the national body, which is necessary in order to qualify for local membership.

—ooo—

An evidence of the growing popularity of high-grade American-made cars abroad, was the exhibit of the American Underslung, made by the American Motors Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., in the automobile show held recently in Sydney, Aus. Three models, the Traveler, Tourist and Scout and a chassis were exhibited and proved among the most interesting attractions of the show.

—ooo—

The Universal Motor Truck Company of Detroit announces the addition to its 1913 line, of a one ton worm drive truck. Equipped with a 30 horsepower motor, it has a guaranteed capacity of 1½ tons and weighs 3300 pounds. It has a wheel base of 130 and a loading space 10 feet long and only three feet from the ground. It is equipped with 34 by 3½ front tires and 34 by 5 rear; full floating rear axle, Timken bearings, enclosed brakes; pressed steel frame and many other splendid features.

—ooo—

The horse show building has been secured by the Richmond (Va.) Automobile Dealers Association for their first automobile show, which will be held Feb. 16-23. The sum of $10,000 will be expended in putting on the exhibition, which promises to be one of the greatest events of the kind ever held in the South. There is a total floor space of 13,000 sq. ft. and up to date there remains but about 2000 sq. ft. to be allotted, with quite a number of local dealers and accessories firms to hear from.

### WANT UNIFORM TRAFFIC LAWS

Davenport, Rock Island and Moline motorists have unanimously adopted a resolution favoring uniform traffic ordinances for the tri-cities. At the present time there is a different speed limit in all of the three cities, while there is also a dissimilarity in the ordinances governing car and other vehicles.

### AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 28 | From 4:49 p. m. | to 6:43 a. m. |
| Dec. 29 | From 4:49 p. m. | to 6:43 a. m. |
| Dec. 30 | From 4:50 p. m. | to 6:44 a. m. |
| Dec. 31 | From 4:51 p. m. | to 6:44 a. m. |
| Jan. 1 | From 4:52 p. m. | to 6:44 a. m. |
| Jan. 2 | From 4:53 p. m. | to 6:44 a. m. |
| Jan. 3 | From 4:54 p. m. | to 6:44 a. m. |
| Jan. 4 | From 4:55 p. m. | to 6:44 a. m. |

## BRILLIANT SHOW TO BE HELD IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SOON

### Will Also Use Grand Central Palace for Mammoth Auto Exhibit for Period of Two Weeks

### WILL OPEN JAN. 11

NEW YORK—Without doubt the most brilliant spectacle ever presented within the walls of Grand Central Palace and Madison Square Garden, will greet the visitor on the occasion of the thirteenth national automobile show, which will be held in both buildings for a period of two weeks beginning Jan. 11. After months of preparation the show committee of the Automobile Board of Trade, under whose auspices the exhibition is to be held, has completed its plans for the decorating of both the Garden and Palace. Already it has been announced that a "crystal palace" is to be the decorative scheme for the Garden. For the Palace the show managers have hit upon equally as beautiful a setting, which is to be known as the "palace of Versailles."

Every nook and cranny in both the garden and palace has been carefully considered in the plans and an idea of uniformity will be carried out so completely that the small spaces in the galleries, basement and platforms will receive the same attention as the exhibits on the main floors. The decorations for the palace as well as the garden will be more magnificent and costly than for any previous affair. Always it has been the aim of the show managers to provide a scheme of decoration suitable to the exhibits and at the same time furnish patrons with a spectacle as artistic as is practical for so short a period.

At each of the last two automobile shows held in the garden, the interior was entirely reconstructed with huge galleries, which greatly increased the floor space in the building. These galleries extended out into the amphitheater 20 feet or more, and were supported by huge steel girders and pillars. The entire construction was temporary, and immediately the show was finished the balconies were disassembled. The same plan will be followed this season. It has been quite a feat of engineering to build this network of steel, clothed with floor boards. Originally wood beams were used to some extent in conjunction with the steel, but this season additional steel construction has been ordered so that no wood will be used other than that for the floors. More than 200 tons of metal and a million feet of lumber enter into the construction.

For the Madison Square Garden display, white and gold will be the dominant colors, although green and crimson will be strongly in evidence. The girders of the big dome will be screened by a canopy of 5400 yards of cloth of fluffy azure blue, amid which 7700 Tungsten incandescent lamps will twinkle. Twenty huge arc lamps and a number of crystal shades and "skirts" will be pendant from the roof. Fifty thousand feet of wire will be necessary to wire the building. Along the sides of the garden more than 5000 feet of mirrors will be paneled, and the reflection will greatly add distance to the machines on view. Lattice work will be more prominent this year in the structural treatment than was the case at last year's exhibition. Of an unusual design will be the mammoth crystal chandeliers, which will be hung in the "sky" of the garden. The chandeliers will be topped by natural foliage, which will entwine the strings of crystal through which light will radiate.

The exhibition spaces on the main floor of both the palace and garden will be carpeted with a specially woven fabric of light green, to lend something toward the effect of the cars being on the turf. More than 12,000 square yards of carpeting will be used. In the garden the car exhibits on the elevated platform will also be carpeted with this fabric. At brief intervals along the sides of the elevated platform in the garden, extending the length of the arena will be a number of ornamental lamp posts which will have the name of the exhibitors on their sides. Lettering on the posts will also inform visitors to various departments of the show.


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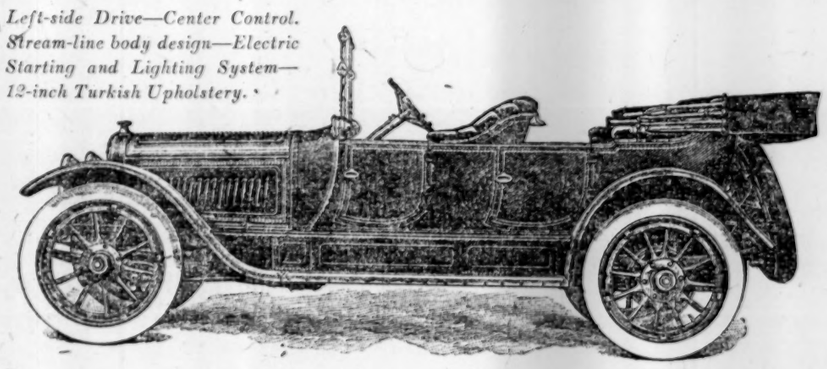
*Left-side Drive—Center Control. Stream-line body design—Electric Starting and Lighting System—12-inch Turkish Upholstery.*



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The Lozier—the only motor car in America that for eight years has commanded, and still commands, a price of $5000—is in its sixth successful season as a *Six,* and this new model marks an achievement never before attained in the industry.

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SMITH & JOHNSON, Manchester, N. H.
HENRY L. TAYLOR, Haverhill, Mass.
JOHN H. RICE, Bangor, Maine.


### NEW LOCOMOBILE CATALOGUE

The Locomobile Book for 1913, the fifteenth annual catalogue to be issued by The Locomobile Company of America, is now in the hands of the public, the first copies having been sent out a few days ago. It may be said of this new book in truth that it not only presents the new models in an attractive manner, but also, that it has created "something different" in the way of automobile catalogues. This latest effort of The Locomobile Company is so novel and at the same time artistic that it will be a welcome addition to the library of the motorist.

### EMPIRE AFTER LOCAL AGENT

Hoover Holton, sales manager of the Empire Automobile Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been in Boston a few days to consummate plans for the distribution in this territory of the Empire five-passenger touring car, which sells completely equipped for $950.

### NEW RAMBLER APPOINTMENT

Announcement has been made by the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, makers of Rambler motor cars, of the appointment of W. H. Barger, pioneer dealer of Cleveland, O., as exclusive representative for the new Cross Country in Cleveland and northeastern Ohio.

### AUTO SHOW FOR RUSSIA

The Emperor of Russia will inaugurate the international automobile exhibition at St. Petersburg in May, 1913. This project is organized by the Imperial Automobile Club of Russia under the patronage of the Czar and with the backing of the imperial government. As an event of momentous national import it is being planned on a scale altogether unprecedented in that country. The president of the council of ministers, Mr. Kokoftzeff, has assumed honorary presidency of the exhibition. It is the first exhibition of its kind in Russia to have enlisted direct support from the government authorities and the august patronage of the Czar of Russia.


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1 Brand-new Limousine Body, $1400
THE J. W. BOWMAN CO.
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Peace—Good Will

IN THIS WORK-A-DAY WORLD, with the uncovering of the corruption of some of the corporate interests, the misuse of campaign funds, and graft in politics, it often seems that the spirit for which the Christmas Season stands is very far removed from the business world. Business is business—excuses much and covers much. "But you can't fool all the people all the time." Business by force or deception is bound to fail. Honesty and good will are the only safe foundations for a lasting enterprise. For seventy years this has been the policy of the Case Company. For three-score and ten it has been our belief that the good will of the buying public is had only after the good will of the manufacturer has been demonstrated. We believe that it is this spirit of good will, proved in honest manufacture and reliable salesmanship—the Christmas Spirit of Business—that has enabled us to grow as we have. Our growth again expresses itself in the 1913 models of the CASE 40 and the CASE 30. Again our reputation is staked on our cars. We believe them to be thoroughly representative Case products. Does not your business acumen tell you that we cannot afford to lose your good will by making a car unworthy of the name of "CASE"?

The Case "40" with its 37x4½-inch Tires; 124-inch Wheel Base; Three-Quarter Elliptic Springs; 4½x5¼-inch Cylinders; Brown-Lipe Transmission; Timken Full Floating Axle; Rayfield Carburetor with Dash Adjustment; Bosch Magneto, Dual System Single Point Ignition; Westinghouse Electric Lighting System; Westinghouse Self Starter; Firestone Demountable Rims; Extra Rim, Extra Casing, Two Inner Tubes, Cover and Holder; Warner Speedometer; Automatic Air Pump; Electric Horn; Emergency Lamp; Chains; English Mohair Top with Side Curtains and Dust Hood; Rain Vision Ventilating Wind Shield; Complete Set of Tools, Jack and Tire Repair Kit, is the complete—the permanent car—the car for the man who knows that real economy is found only in the car scientifically designed and honestly built of the best essential materials.

The Case "30" with its 34x4-inch Tires; 115-inch Wheel Base; Three-Quarter Elliptic Springs; 4¼x5¼-inch Cylinders; Remy Magneto, Dual System Single Point Ignition; Rayfield Carburetor with Dash Adjustment; Full Floating Axle; Brown-Lipe Transmission; Westinghouse Electric Lighting System; Disco Primer for Easy Starting; Firestone Demountable Rims; Rain Vision Ventilating Wind Shield; English Mohair Top with Side Curtains and Dust Hood; Extra Demountable Rim; Complete Set of Tools, Jack and Tire Repair Kit; like the "40," is a typical Case product. It is for the man who wants a car of a smaller class, but one genuinely built—a permanent car.

A request for our 1913 Catalog will be promptly acknowledged.

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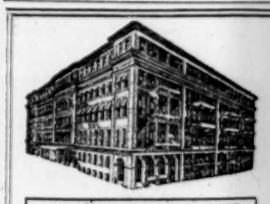

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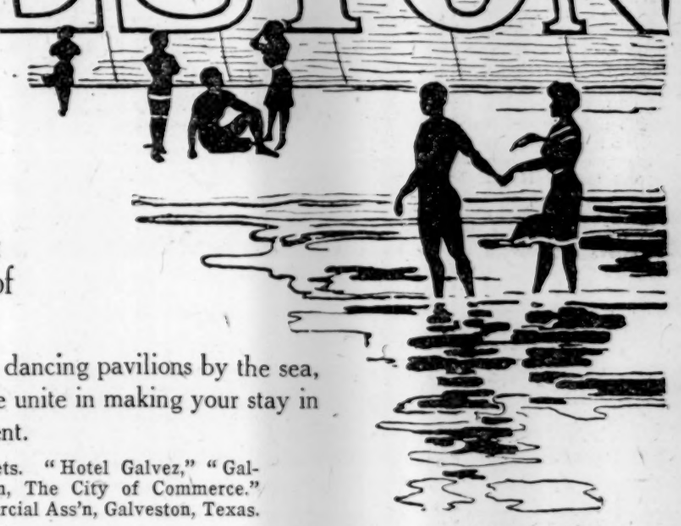

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Metropolitan hotels, modern theaters, dancing pavilions by the sea, convenient shops and a perfect climate unite in making your stay in Galveston a never-to-be-forgotten event.

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MODEST — UNIQUE — HOMELIKE

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Newly fitted up with all modern improvements. Same management as Navarre Cafe, 461 Columbus Ave. The best medium priced restaurant in this section. Music.

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Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

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# GRADUAL ADOPTION OF CODE WRITING TOLD

Schemes of cryptology are endless in their variety, declares John H. Haswell, who discusses code writing in an article appearing in the November issue of the Century. Bacon, he continues, lays down the following as the "virtues" to be looked for in them: "That they be not laborious to write and read; that they be impossible to decipher, and, in some cases, that they be without suspicion."

Bacon remarks that, though ciphers were commonly in letters and alphabets, yet they might be in words. Upon this basis codes have been constructed, classified words taken from dictionaries being made to represent complete ideas. In recent years such codes have been adopted by governments, merchants and others to communicate by telegraph, and have served the purpose not only of keeping business affairs private, but also of reducing the excessive cost of telegraphic messages to distant points. Obviously this class of ciphers presents greater difficulties to the skill of the decipherer.

Figures and other characters have been used as letters, and with them ranges of numerals have been combined as the representatives of syllables, parts of words, words themselves and complete phrases. Shorthand marks and other arbitrary characters have also been largely imported into cryptographic systems to represent both letters and words.

Complications have been introduced into ciphers by the employment of "dummy" letters or words. Other devices have been introduced to perplex the decipherer, such as spelling words backward, making false divisions between words, etc. The greatest security against the decipherers has been found in the use of what might be called a double code. One of the double-code methods is that after the message has been put into, say, a figure code, to recode it in one in which only words or consonants appear.

Variety is also of great importance. All the world might know the idea upon which a cipher is constructed, and yet the changes may be so numerous as, like those of the Yale lock, to be almost infinite. No cipher can ever be perfect where the same letter, figure or character is always represented in the same manner; some mode must be adopted by which an endless variety may be secured.

### CAPITAL EXCEEDS $30,000,000

WINNIPEG, Man.—Capitalization of additional investment companies in this city this year exceeds $30,000,000.

# Action by Congress Necessary to Protect American Indian

## Appointment of National Commission or Giving More Power and Means to Present Board Urged as Remedy for Conditions—Service Should Be Separate

## UNLIMITED AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED

*Warren K. Moorehead, member of the United States board of Indian commissioners, in this article, supplementing that published last Saturday, urges that Congress without further delay give either the present board, or a new one of non-political character, authority and means—both of which he says the present board lacks—to deal effectively with the Indian problem. He declares this problem to be one of the greatest confronting the government, and that it involves the red race facing a crisis.*

By WARREN K. MOOREHEAD
Member of the United States board of Indian commissioners

THAT the bulk of Indians at the present time are in a far worse situation than at any time since the discovery of America, no man or woman familiar with Indian history will deny. It is only those persons who are not "on the inside," so to speak, who assume that because we are spending several million dollars per year in maintaining our Indian bureau, the Indian problem is a thing of the past.

The Indian problem today is totally different from that which confronted the people of this country 50 years ago. In the times known as "the good old buffalo days" the Indian could protect himself, for the reason that he was living a communistic life—or rather a communal life—on his several reservations. He was not a citizen, he did not own property individually, and he could not be swindled in the same manner he is swindled today. If part of his reservation was taken away, he simply moved to vacant lands elsewhere in the great West, or occupied that portion of his reserve not coveted by the white people. As practically all of the available land in the United States is now controlled by the white race, when Indians have lost their individual holdings in nine cases out of ten there is no spot available to them as a place of residence, and they must of necessity become public charges.

### Interest Aroused

In my longer article in the Monitor, published in the issue of Saturday, Dec. 21, I pointed out in detail many abuses and grievances. In October, 1910, I had told the complete story of the dreadful White Earth scandal in the Boston Transcript. This was two years before the present agitation with reference to safeguarding the rights of the Indian arose. It is now a welcome sign that the public is at last aroused and newspapers all over the United States are agitating a new Indian policy. While they all agree with reference to the essential feature of this policy—the welfare of the people and the safeguarding of property rights—there is considerable discussion as to how this desired end is to be brought about.

It seems to me that the difficulty lies not so much in the disinclination of people who live about the reservations to discontinue robbing the Indians as in this—that while we have available large appropriations, and made use of the same for years, these appropriations have centered about the education and alloting of Indians and administrative offices rather than that they have been made use of to furnish protection. More than this, a few of our congressmen have been influenced by the coterie of interested land dealers and timber men and have passed unwise legislation—legislation, by the way, very injurious to the Indians themselves. And this, not so much because congressmen are against the Indian, or wish to cater to those responsible for the pauperizing of our Indians, but because the better class of citizens (who are always in the majority) have made no attempt to force or propose remedial legislation, for the very good reason that they were not aware that our Indians were face to face with a crisis.

Therefore, the present publicity of Indian affairs is the best thing for the American Indian that has occurred during the past half century. It would have been far better had this agitation occurred 10 years ago. Fortunately, there remains of our Indian reservations sufficient to care properly for all of the Indians in the United States. While conceding this, it must now be definitely understood, and the importance of it recognized by every thoughtful man and woman in our great land, that unless we prevent further extinction of Indian titles we shall be called upon to support scores of thousands of homeless people.

### Solution Pointed Out

In this article I desire to call attention to what seems to me to be the only practical solution of the present deplorable Indian situation.

Many years ago the President of the United States appointed a body of 10 men known as the board of United States Indian commissioners. Two months ago the last member of the original board, Albert K. Smiley, passed away. This board enjoyed unlimited authority and powers, and had at its command a large appropriation from Congress. As the years passed, the appropriation was curtailed and the board became less active. Within the past two years the board has resumed its former activity and is now prepared to play a prominent part insolving this great Indian problem.

In the olden days the board dominated the Indian office, and ranked the commissioner of Indian affairs himself. But through congressional action the board has been gradually shorn of its powers and its appropriation cut down until at present a meager $4000 is allowed these gentlemen. Yet, mind you, they are supposed to have charge of properties amounting to more than $500,000,000 in value; they are to inspect reservations, to pass upon purchase of supplies for Indian schools, agencies and the Indian service in general. As they are compelled to pay for the publishing of their own report, and employ a secretary who is not a member of the board, at a fair salary, it is beyond human possibility for these gentlemen to do more than inspect a few warehouses and hold one or two meetings during the course of a year, unless they are willing to put their hands in their own pockets and pay out several thousand dollars in order that real inspection of reservations might be rendered possible.

I wish to call to the attention of the taxpayers of the United States that there is a board composed of men who serve without compensation, a board having in charge one of the most stupendous problems confronting the American public today; yet this board receives far less appropriations than do scores of Indian attorneys or of Indian employees. One McHarg who served as an Indian attorney, one Darwin Hall, who was to move something like 300 Indians a short distance—these men have received vastly larger sums than the board of Indian commissioners, and what have they done? I would like to have some one tell me what return the American taxpayers have received from the employment of similar persons, or of these particular persons. There is always sufficient money for the sending out of special agents, for an army of clerks in the United States Indian office; and there are untold thousands of dollars expended, for instance, in the digging of wells in the Salt river valley, Arizona, which produced alkali and ruined tens of thousands of dollars worth of good land. I repeat, there is no lack of appropriation for these things, but none to properly support the necessary work of the board of Indian commissioners.

### Congress Should Act

If it is not the desire of Congress to continue the present board, then Congress should have appointed at least seven men competent to handle the Indian situation, men who know something about Indians and are not political appointees. It should grant these men unlimited authority, their work should be final, they should rank the commissioner of Indians affairs and they should be paid liberal salaries in order that they might devote their entire attention for the next 10 or 15 years to bringing order out of chaos in this wretched Indian muddle.

No other course is possible. The appointment of a political commission will render the present situation even more intolerable. I have not space to go into detail, but I am sorry that the reports of E. B. Linnen, special inspector for Secretary Fisher, cannot be made public. If the American taxpayer and the American good citizen could but realize what is in those reports of Mr. Linnen such pressure would be brought to bear upon Congress that appropriations would be immediately available for the best possible men to save the American Indian before it is too late. Mr. Linnen has recently visited the leading reservations of the United States, and what he has seen and reported upon would seem more proper and more natural to have occurred in India in the poor districts or in darkest Russia, rather than in fair United States.

Nobody can deny the conditions. They are open to the eyes of any traveler.

The crucial question is who is a mixed blood? The government ruling is that all Indians whose parents are full-bloods are wards of the government. Such are not citizens. In places in many of our states the lists of full bloods and mixed bloods are not accurate. These lists have, in frequent instances, been wrongly compiled; I think purposely so. Whether the board of United States Indian commissioners is continued in office and given sufficient funds to carry out its work on a broad and comprehensive basis; whether Congress appoints a special commission with full powers and funds at its disposal, is not so much a point. The point is that we should at once make, on ethnological lines, special lists; and that the average employee of the Indian office is not competent to make an accurate roll. The roll made by Inspector Linnen and myself at White Earth was accurate and the lumber and land interests could not satisfactorily attack it. But when Mr. Hinton of the Indian office took over that roll, he more than doubled it and entered up the names of full-blood Indians of doubtful parentage. Mr. Hinton should have let the roll stand as it was and disappoint a few Indians rather than injure or call in question the validity of the entire roll. I mention this as an illustration of what ambitious under-officials may do.

### Other Methods Needed

To visit all of the reservations and make an accurate roll would require a number of years of hard labor, and certain members of the commission could do this work while others heard the stories of the Indians and recommended that illegal transfer of land or illegal mortgages be cancelled. There are thousands of such transfers. Under the present ruling it is necessary to drag all of these thousands of cases into court; it means that many of them expire through the statute of limitation. This has happened at White Earth, where the department of justice now cannot prosecute criminally any of the guilty persons, for the reason that more than three years have elapsed since Inspector Linnen and myself gave them the evidence. Nobody doubted the evidence, and the second investigation proved the first. Why the department of justice did not act is a mystery to me.

As thousands of minor children have been defrauded out of their property, the first work of the commission, in addition to the roll, would be the restoration of this property to the minors. Now, a white minor has nothing to convey and has no property rights. How these minor children could convey anything seems inexplicable; and yet in Oklahoma and at White Earth minors' lands were conveyed and in Oklahoma at the present time there are in the courts thousands of cases of fraudulent transfers. The commission should have the authority to cancel all of such transfers without submission to the courts. This would require an act of Congress. As the children had nothing to convey, had neither fee simple patents nor trust patents, the transfers of such farm or timber lands or allotments are on the face most fraudulent and daring and they could be set aside without the formality of a trial. Hearings before the commissioners should be open to all, and both the plaintiff and the defendent be permitted to state his or her case.

There should be a restriction of at least 35 years placed upon all these allotments. We have seen the folly of giving the Indian his own property and permitting him to go his way without let or hindrance from us. Instead of making a self-supporting citizen out of him, as soon as he got his farm in good condition the white man took it away from him for the reason that the Indian had no one to protect his rights. He was a citizen in name only.

This period of 35 years gives sufficient time for all the Indians to learn our ways, and become self-supporting. The younger generation would learn to take care of itself. This to my mind, is the only practical solution. If we continue the old policy, now in vogue in Oklahoma, we shall destroy not only the property rights of the Indian but all incentive to work. Indians are no more inclined to work than white people if the result of their labors is that as soon as the property is improved the white man takes it away. The Indian can go to court as a citizen, but the average jury decides in favor of the white man.

### Powers Proposed

Since the board of Indian commissioners is an organized body of prominent men whose motives cannot be questioned, it seems to me that Congress should vote it sufficient sums of money to permit it to take over the management of Indians affairs and to employ needed assistants, such as interpreters, stenographers, land and timber judges. The board should inaugurate its policy and, having been given precedence over the Indian office, the commissioner himself and his heads of departments should receive orders from and report to the board. The board, being non-political in character, would stand between the Indian office and such politicians as wish legislation favorable to persons who do not have a part in the welfare of the Indians. In short, the board would eliminate the present necessity of the Indian commissioner to cater to Senator Blank or Congressman John Doe. I happen to know that past commissioners frequently have been compelled to agree to certain measures or appointments which Senator Blank or Congressman John Doe desired to have put into effect.

Last, and most important of all, our Indian service should be absolutely divorced from politics. It should offer inducements to young men and women of high character, and these persons should feel that they had a right to promotion after faithful service.

Now that the agitation of Indian affairs is widespread, it is the most auspicious sign for our Congress to act. There are thousands of able and conscientious Indians, and there are tens of thousands of able and upright but uneducated Indians.

There are millions of acres of available land, and the Indians would take advantage of the natural resources of their property if they were encouraged in its cultivation, and—what is more important—if they felt that the farm was theirs and their children's and that it could not be taken away from them. The reason that so many Indians permit their fields to grow up in bushes is because they know well that under our present policy cultivation means the loss of the homestead.

I would that our Congress either appoint a national commission or give the present board of Indian commissioners both the power and the means to immediately, heroically and intelligently grapple with this tremendous problem.

We owe it to the Indian to deal justly by him; and we owe it to ourselves and our children to do away with the wretched past and to bring about a better and brighter future for these dependent peoples. To do the right things it is not too late—our Congress need but act.

I, for one, do not wish to have that historian who shall write the great history of the American republic many years hence write it down in his book as one who, although a member of a body of men having at heart the interests of the red race, yet permitted that race to sink into the depths of despair.

# MIDDLETOWN SEEKS GROWTH ALONG PROGRESSIVE LINES

## Connecticut Municipality of Which English Colony Was Beginning Now Has Manufacturing Industries That Carry Its Name All Over World

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Starting as an English colony in 1650, upon a site chosen years before by powerful Indian tribes as the most central in the state and of strategic value, passing through a period about 1756 when her influence was world-wide through her extensive foreign trade, having several of her sons win high place in three wars, Middletown brings to bear upon her progressiveness an historical influence of great value.

Middletown is on the banks of the Connecticut river, and the largest city in Middlesex county. It may justly claim to be a very center of Connecticut's web of steam and trolley railroads.

*West side of main street in Middletown, Conn., where large part of city's business is transacted*

Manufacturing industries carry the name of Middletown all over the world—cartridge belts, dress shields, silks, soaps, rubber shoes, suspenders, hammocks, typewriters, enameled ware, pumps, horse blankets and saddlery, hardware and other products.

### Public Spirit Manifest

Public spirit has been responsible to a large degree for the growth of some of Middletown's important commercial enterprises, and this unanimity of purpose has been regarded sometimes as in view of the city's population. For, in addition to her manufacturing concerns, Middletown is the home of two immense state institutions, of Wesleyan University, and of Berkeley Divinity school and is surrounded by a farming community of wide extent and great natural wealth.

When President Taft was the guest of Wesleyan University at the ceremonies attending President Shanklin's installation on Nov. 12, 1909, city and college, artisan and professor, cemented their individual interests in the celebration. The day was epochal in Middletown history, and the natal day of the movement for a "Bigger, busier, more beautiful Middletown."

Another example of cooperation may be seen in the lighting plan. Main street, nearly a mile long, straight and wide, is strung from side to side with miles of wire, and thousands of lights. In the evening it is a scene of great beauty. The expense of the entire display is born by Middletown's corporations, and the plan has been copied by other cities.

Recently the cooperative spirit was displayed in novel manner. A special train to accommodate people from the contiguous county towns was chartered by the business men, and to properly advertise the expedition the various merchants made announcements of it in their own valuable newspaper space. The paper contained 21 announcements, and its owners devoted several inches of news space to giving the event publicity.

In addition to her fine location, Middletown has convenient shipping facilities and social, religious and educational advantages.

In connection with the project of rechannelling the Connecticut river this waterway, flowing through Vermont and New Hampshire and Massachusetts to Connecticut's rich orchards and fields divides Middlesex county and reaches Long Island sound 30 miles south of Middletown.

Middletown is represented on a state committee whose purpose is to assist in obtaining Connecticut river improvements, and expects to derive much benefit from this movement. Construction of a shipping canal leaving the Connecticut river from Middletown and reaching to New Haven and Meriden—the heart of Connecticut's manufacturing district—is said to be not unlikely.

The commission form of government is one of the public measures in which Middletown is interested. A committee has been studying the question in relation to the city's needs for several years. A union of the town and city governments, which now are conducted independently may soon be effected and the greater Middletown become an accomplished fact.

# FIRST U. S. SHEETS OF BIG WORLD MAP ISSUED

WASHINGTON—The first sheet of the United States section of the international map of the world has recently been issued by the geographical survey, and it includes Rhode Island, and portions of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Nova Scotia.

This new and accurate map of the world, recently undertaken by agreement between the leading nations, is being prepared on the scale of one to 1,000,000—that is to say, one inch on the map represents 1,000,000 inches, or nearly 16 miles, of the earth's surface. The new map will consist of about 1500 sheets covering all the land areas of the world, each sheet representing four degrees of latitude and six degrees of longitude.

For many years geographers have greatly desired to have an international map constructed on uniform scale, and that work now is well under way. Maps at present available, printed on all sorts of scales, in geographies and atlases, where the most important areas are given the greatest space, inevitably lead to misconceptions as to the relative size of the different countries. With an international map on a uniform scale, the study of comparative geography will be expected to become more fascinating and instructive.

The New England sheet just issued, which is numbered "North K 19," and known as the Boston sheet, is printed in six colors and shows all the principal cities and towns, railroads, main wagon roads and other works of man, and the river, lakes and other water features.

The sheets for the completed millionth map of the world would, if combined, cover an area about 150 feet by 75 feet, or a globe 40 feet in diameter; the United States portion would be about 16 feet in width. The Boston sheet is 24x25 inches, which will be the size of most United States sheets. Maps of areas at the far north, covering six degrees of longitude, will of course be much narrower than those of areas covering six degrees at the equator.

At the present rate of progress, the United States portion of the international map should be completed within eight or 10 years. It will be by far the best and most accurate map of the country in existence. There is, it is said, no very accurate map of the United States as a whole, although the geological survey publishes a base map about seven feet wide and the general land office issues one of similar size. Most commercial maps, though pretty enough to look upon, are filled with gross errors. For a superficial study of the country, the ordinary maps may do well enough, but when one finds a town five or six miles out of position with reference to a railroad or another town, he realizes that the present day geography or atlas is anything but accurate.

The geological survey has topographically mapped out in great detail more than one third of the United States, but these maps are merely on a scale of one mile or two miles to the inch, and are too large for ordinary comparative purposes. The Boston sheet of the new international map is very accurate. It is sold by the survey at the bare cost of manufacture. The entire map of the United States, on the same scale, would sell for $20.80 at the rate charged for the Boston sheet, which is 40 cents.

As a preliminary to the issuance of the completed color sections of the United States portion of the world's map, the survey is printing, in black and white, state maps on the scale of one to 500,000 being thus four times as large as the world's map of the same area. Already such maps have been published for Vermont, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi and Georgia, and a dozen others are in process of completion. These are sold by the survey at prices according to the size of the maps. The Vermont, for example, sells at 10 cents and the Minnesota map at 40 cents. These figures represent the bare cost of production.

### NEW HIGH SCHOOL FINISHED

CORNING, Cal.—The new Corning union high school is now ready for occupancy. It was completed at a cost of $50,000, and is among the finest school structures of northern California. With the opening of the next semester the 150 students now attending high school here will be comfortably situated in the new building, which is convenient, modern and sanitary in every respect.

# EMDEN-NEW YORK SERVICE DECIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The agreements with the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-Amerika line, the conclusion of which was announced recently by Herr Sydow, the Prussian minister of commerce, provide that the companies shall organize, from April 1, 1914, a fortnightly emigrant service between Emden and New York, on the understanding that at first some other port than Emden is made the point of departure, until such time as the service from Emden itself is considered likely to pay. The companies also undertake to maintain monthly services to South America, eastern Asia and Australia.

### ALLEGHENY COUNTY LEADS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Allegheny county still leads the state in iron and steel, producing more than 50 per cent of each.


LEADING HOTELS

NEW ENGLAND NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

LARGEST, FINEST and BEST
Ventilated Ball Room in New England. Fully equipped for Balls, Banquets and other Social Events; also smaller ball room similarly equipped

FRANK C. HALL, Mgr.

HOTEL IROQUOIS
New York City
WEST 44TH ST.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Single Rooms with bath from $2.50 up.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
M. E. FRITZ
PROPRIETOR

HOTEL CARLTON
Boston, Mass.
BOYLSTON ST.
Entrance to Fenway.
Rooms with bath from $2.50 up.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
M. E. FRITZ
PROPRIETOR

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
The Distinctive Boston House
and one of the most inviting hotels in the world.
Rooms, with bathroom, from $2.50. Sitting room, bedroom and bathroom, from $4.
An illustrated booklet of the hotel will be mailed on request.
C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL BOSTON
One block from Back Bay Station; convenient to shopping, theater, and residential districts.
Boston's newest hotel. Under same management as Hotel Plaza, New York
Prices for rooms and restaurant most reasonable considering excellence of appointments and service
Single Rooms with Bath, $3.50 to $5.00.
Double Rooms with Bath (two persons), $5.00 to $8.00.
Special prices quoted for prolonged stay.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director. J. C. LaVIN, Manager

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AT
HOTEL OXFORD
HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Favors for Ladies
Special Music
$1.50 A Plate

Copley Square Hotel
Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.
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COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Distinguished for its clientage, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent or transient guests. Perfect quiet.
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ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS
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Dartmouth and Newbury Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.
Permanent and Transient Guests
European Plan
THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager

Hotel Nottingham
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON
Two-room suite to sublet for balance of winter.
FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

THE COLONIAL INN
CONCORD, MASS.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
FREDERICK SUTTER, Proprietor

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.
BEACON HILL, OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE
Boston's best family hotel: strictly temperance: quiet, centrally located, superb view. Send for booklet. Storer F. Crafts, Gen. Mgr.

# HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

## GROWTH OF LOS ANGELES AHEAD OF IMPROVEMENTS

### Numerous Municipal Questions Raised by Quick Increase in Population Now Confront Voters—Harbor Development Work Already Under Way—Subway Need

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—So rapid has been the growth of Los Angeles in the last few years that the city has outgrown its municipal clothes. If any place in the country has greater problems in the way of public service to solve, Los Angeles would like to know what they are.

Experts who have had experience in different branches of public utilities have been called here at different tims to give advice concerning various subjects; but no one of them seems to have grasped the entire situation financially as well as mechanically, so as to lay a thoroughly effective plan of action before the people. Then there are political cliques and factions diametrically opposed to one another in the matter of policy, so that practically all efforts, no matter how honestly undertaken, are severely criticized.

#### City's Needs Stated

Water supply, street car service, sewage system, electric light and power supply, gas service and the telephone service are some of the questions that confront the people of Los Angeles just now. The city has not reached the limit of bonded indebtedness, but many people think that as it has undertaken to install a $23,000,000 water supply system, further indebtedness should some slowly. The Los Angeles harbor improvements constitute another big undertaking under way. And yet other improvements are greatly needed. The city will not wait until financial conditions are more propitious. The growth of population has been so great that it was physically impossible to keep pace with the demands of the people. Just now one of the most urgent needs seems to be an easing up in the matter of street traffic, for congestion through the rush hours in the business district is serious.

Subways are much needed. But the city does not wish to make a start in this direction with less than $2,000,000, a modest amount, to be sure. This would give a start to the project. But even the amount named is regarded as large by those who think the city is going too fast in the way of expenditures.

Power and light companies supplying power to the traction lines and manufacturing concerns and light to the business houses and residences have had heavy demands made upon them. Dim lights and slowly moving cars often attest the great demand there is for electricity. But when the Owens river aqueduct is completed this condition will be greatly relieved, for the city then will be enabled to furnish much power and light, as well as water, for many years to come.

So much territory has been taken into the city limits and so many new buildings have been erected recently that the present electric light and power companies have not been able to supply to customers the current required. And the city has not been able to build sewers fast enough to supply the demand. The gas supply likewise is heavily drawn upon, and demand keeps well ahead of supply.

There is considerable sentiment in favor of consolidating the telephone companies into one system. This has been done in Pasadena and hope is entertained that a merger may be brought about in Los Angeles.

The present population of Los Angeles is conservatively estimated at 400,000, although some think the figures larger. At the rate the city is growing it would not be surprising if the total population reached a round million eight years from now. It will be seen readily that something must be done soon to prepare for the expansion. A master hand is needed to work out a practical plan for the necessary improvements so that future generations may pay for them. The tax burden seems heavy enough now, although it is not exorbitant.

## PROGRESS SEEN HERE AND THERE ABOUT CANADA

MONTREAL—A report from Regina says the bill ratifying an agreement with regard to a hotel site in Wascana park, between the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and the city council, has passed its third reading in the provincial Legislature. There was opposition to the erection of such a building in one of Regina's finest parks and the matter was brought into the courts.

PORT ALBERNI, B. C.—This town is constructing a dam for waterworks.

EDMONTON, Alta.—A contract has been awarded to San Francisco interests for the construction of a winter trail 95 miles north from Hinton for machinery and supplies to be sent to the coal fields of the Smoky river district.

SASKATOON, Sask.—The general superintendent of the C. N. R. telegraph express announces the erection by his company next spring of a three-story office building of brick and stone, accomodating telegraph express, district freight and passenger departments. Building operations here during the past year approximate $8,000,000.

## SETTLERS HAVE NEW C. P. R. OFFER

J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific railway, and head of the department of natural resources, has made announcement in respect to the future policy of the C. P. R. in connection with the development of the unsold land in the west of which the railway company has still 7,000,000 acres ready for the settler. The company has decided not to sell more land to speculators, but will offer it to bona fide settlers from North America, the British Isles and Northern Europe.

By the new terms great tracts of fertile land near the company's lines and within hail of towns, settlers may pay the amount of purchase price in 20 years instead of 10 as heretofore. There will be an additional attraction of a loan of $2000 from the company, payable in 20 years, which the farmer may use in improvement of his land or in the erection of buildings, and the only security the company has is the land itself.

### READY AT ST. AUGUSTINE

The Magnolia Hotel at St. Augustine is in readiness once more to care for its guests of 1913. A large force has been papering, painting, refurnishing and redecorating. Palmer & MacDowell, the proprietors, are also the managers. They have installed a steam heating plant and added a number of private baths.

An orchestra provides concerts twice daily in the new music room.

### HOTEL ASSOCIATION INDORSED

Resolutions were adopted by the Alabama Hotel Men's Association at its semi-annual meeting Dec. 12, indorsing the Southern Interstate Hotel Association, and its efforts to better hotel, tourist and general travel conditions in the southern states, and pledging cooperation to attain these ends

## SOUTHERN PANAMA CANAL MEETING

WASHINGTON—President Finley of the Southern Railway Company and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, referring to the permanent organization at Atlanta, Ga., of the Southern Panama Canal Conference, to work for the development of trade between the Southeastern states and the markets that will be brought into closer relations with the south Atlantic and gulf ports by the opening of the Panama canal, said: "It is the hope that the organization may prove to be an efficient agency for cooperation with manufacturers and merchants throughout the Southeastern states and with all of the south Atlantic and gulf ports. The possibilities for the development of trade with the Latin-American countries are so great as to open opportunities to other southern ports as well as to Mobile, and it is the purpose of the Southern Panama Canal Conference and the railways I have the honor to represent to be helpful as far as practicable in the building up of this business."

### NEW ENGLAND MEN IN FLORIDA

W. A. McAuliffe, manager of the Alcazar at St. Augustine, is a New England hotel man, as is D. J. Trudeau, manager of the Ormond, another of the chain of hotels of the Florida east coast system. Both of these men are well known to the people who visit hotels in New Hampshire, for Mr. McAuliffe is proprietor of the Sinclair House at Bethlehem, and Mr. Trudeau is manager of the Mt. Pleasant House at Bretton Woods. Perhaps this accounts for real buckwheats with maple syrup and a lot of other New England dainties to be had at these Florida hotels.

### SIR THOMAS LIPTON GUEST

An enormous green flag floated from the tall flagstaff of the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, last week, and the various orchestras in the different dining rooms and Italian garden got out all of their old Irish airs and songs, for Sir Thomas Lipton, the world-famous yachtsman, was a guest at the St. Charles. Sir Thomas, it seems, spent part of his boyhood days in New Orleans, and had come back to look up old friends, and to see again the city in which he landed first on his initial visit to this country. Sir Thomas was accompanied by Colonel Neill, his traveling companion, and valet.

### MR. HAWTHORNE'S LETTERS READ

NEW YORK—Readings were given Friday before the federal jury, trying Julian Hawthorne and others for alleged illegal use of the mails in selling mining stock, from Mr. Hawthorne's letters to university professors, graduates and United States army men. United States District Attorney Wise, as a witness, gave details of a conference between himself and Josiah Quincy regarding Mr. Quincy's desire to appear before the grand jury.

### PLANS ACCEPTED BY COLLEGE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Plans of a local firm for the erection of buildings for the University of British Columbia are accepted, the structures to cost $10,000,000. Construction is to start promptly.

## HOTEL MEN NAME THEIR OFFICERS AT DAYTONA, FLA.

DAYTONA, Fla.—The members of the Daytona Hotel Men's Association met at the Despland hotel Friday evening as guests of L. M. Waite. This association is doing much toward accomplishing things of benefit to the hotel interests, and works in harmony with the Board of Trade, which is alive to the interests of the town and its growth. These officers of the association were elected recently: Henry Schmidt, Schmidt's hotel, president; E. B. Woodbury, The Ridgewood, vice-president; L. M. Waite, Despland hotel, secretary-treasurer.

Daytona is one of the prettiest places in Florida and offers much to the tourist. It is located about three hours run from Jacksonville over the Florida East Coast railroad on the shore of the Halifax river. The town has broad avenues leading in all directions and completely arched with massive live oaks, from whose branches hang curtains of moss. Fine bungalows and cottages line both sides of the streets. For automobilists there is great variety of drives over shell roads that are hard and smooth and one may motor for miles through jungle forests, past splendid orange and grape fruit groves, whose trees at this season of the year are weighted with luscious fruit, and past Indian mounds 25 to 40 feet high, made of oyster shells.

The broad Halifax river affords splendid opportunities for boating and fishing, while the great beach at Sea Breeze attracts motorists.

At Sea Breeze the Clarendon is about ready to open. Manager W. S. Kenney, who also manages the Mt. Washington at Bretton Woods, is on hand with men and women who are getting the house in order. The Clarendon is a beautiful hotel, built entirely of concrete and thoroughly equipped. There are open piazzas, open fireplaces, an orchestra, surf bathing, carriage and saddle horses. E. L. Potter is proprietor.

The Palmetto hotel under active management of C. O. Chamberlin, who also conducts the affairs of the Adirondack inn at Sacandage park, N. Y., is ready for its quota of winter guests.

The Ridgewood hotel has a new front of coquina rock which completely transforms it. The first floor interior also has been changed a great deal and will present an attractive appearance when the hotel is opened in January for its season of 1913.

The Despland, L. M. Waite proprietor, now is recognized as the largest hotel in Daytona. The recent addition of 60 rooms and 32 bathrooms gives the hotel a total of 140 guest rooms; a new elevator has been installed and the attractive dining room has a capacity of 300 guests. The bookings for the winter are already larger than usual.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. A. Berry, C. A. C., from duty on staff of commanding officers artillery district of Pensacola, to the thirty-fourth company.

Second Lieut. A. Boone, third cavalry, to Ft. Riley, Kan.

First Lieut. J. H. Holland, medical corps, from Ft. Bliss, Tex, to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Lieut.-Col. O. C. Horney, ordnance department, to Wellsville, N. Y., to inspect machinery.

First Lieut. C. M. Eby, twelfth cavalry, is detailed as professor of military science at University of Missouri.

### Navy Orders

Commander R. H. Jackson, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 28, 1912.

Lieut.-Commander C. A. Abele, detached the Chester, Jan. 2, 1913, to the Salem.

Lieut.-Commander Edward McCauley, Jr., detached naval observatory, Jan. 1, 1913, to the Chester.

Lieut. B. K. Johnson, detached the Alabama, to the South Dakota.

Lieut. J. B. Gay, to navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1913.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham, detached navy recruiting station, Jan. 9, 1913, to leave.

Pssd. Asst. Surgeon W. H. Rennie, detached the Missouri, Jan. 2, 1913, to the Georgia.

Pssd. Asst. Surgeon W. A. Angwin, to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. H. Alkire, to the St. Louis and the New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1913.

Chief Gunner U. G. Chipman, to naval magazine, Ft. Mifflin, Pa., Jan. 6, 1913.

Chief Machinist W. W. Booth, detached navy yard, New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1912, to the Vermont.

Carpenter R. E. Corson, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Newark.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

The Vulcan has left Caldera bay for San Domingo city.

The New Hampshire has left Caldera bay for Norfolk.

The Warrington has left Newport for Norfolk.

The Arkansas and the Delaware have left Cristobal for Key West.

### Navy Notes

Orders are to be issued by the secretary of the navy to the gunboat Wheeling, commanded by Commander Benjamin F. Hutchinson and now stationed at Santo Domingo, to make a six weeks' cruise, leaving Santo Domingo shortly after Jan. 1 and touching at Savannah, Jacksonville, Key West, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. She will arrive at Galveston Feb. 21.

The gunboat Annapolis, commanded by Commander Warren J. Terhune, is to remain either at Mare island or San Francisco, Cal., until Jan. 20.

The Osceola is ordered to leave the Norfolk navy yard late in January for the Portsmouth navy yard, where she will be used as a station ship.

The transport Prairie, commanded by Commander A. H. Scales, leaves Cristobal, Panama, today with a detachment of marines for Guantanamo bay, Cuba. She will leave Cuba for Philadelphia Jan. 2.

At the request of the war department, the collier Neptune will be employed in transporting coal to the Canal Zone for the next few months.

The Tonopah, the Castine and the submarines D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2 leave Norfolk navy yard today, or as soon as practicable, for Guantanamo bay, Cuba, for winter practise. They will call at Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., Jacksonville and Key West, Fla., en route.

Word was received at the navy department that William L. Bailie, U. S. N., retired, who was a chief engineer with the rank of lieutenant-commander, has passed away. He was born in Maryland Sept. 15, 1842, and during the civil war served on board the Cimmerone and the Juniata.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the acceptance by President Taft of the Kent professorship of law at Yale University.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—The presidency will receive a professor and will return to academic halls a substitute for him. Professor Wilson will be President Wilson and President Taft will become Professor Taft. Mr. Taft reverses the usual course by entering the teaching vocation after accumulating experience of actual life instead of emerging from the theoretical to the practical. Generally our statesmen who have gone through the college faculties have taught first and held office later in their careers, and a good many of the personages in the public eye have scholastic records in their early biographies. It will be instructive to see what effect contact with the world is to have on the pedagogical profession, as the relation will be exemplified in the Taft case. The professors have undoubtedly done much good to politics, but politics has done them compensating good and has altered many of their former views. Now we are to see an instance of tested convictions applied to the teaching profession, and it will be worth while to observe if the adjusting process is continued on either side.

BALTIMORE SUN—Yale is lucky in securing an able addition to its faculty. Mr. Taft fortunate in finding a congenial position where his legal talents will have a field for their exercise. His acceptance of the Kent professorship of law disposes very happily of the problem of what we shall do with that ex-President.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Woodrow Wilson came to the presidency from a college. William H. Taft goes to a college from the presidency. This simple exchange of activities is highly creditable to the college life of the country. The one goes to show that there are, here and there among our college faculties, men who, so far from being the cloistered "half chicks" of the imaginatoin, are robust men well versed in the practical life of the nation and capable on demand of furnishing it with competent officials. On the other hand, the departure of William H. Taft from the White House to a Yale professorship is signal testimony to the value of the field of college lectures. It is not beneath the attention of a man who has held the highest position in the country, and who has almost unlimited opportunities for earning in other lines.

What Mr. Wilson learned of the philosophy of government in the historical laboratory he will soon begin to test by practice in the Capitol. What Mr. Taft learned about the practical side of government he will soon begin to arrange, codify and reduce to a philosophy in the classroom. After all, it is not so much what position a man holds, as what he can do in the position entrusted to him. Mr. Wilson as President, Mr. Taft as professor, will still be serving their country, and incidentally mankind.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC — President Taft is going to Yale as Kent professor of law, and the question of what we shall do with the next ex-President is answered. It appears to the Republic that the position he is to take there will be as dignified and useful as any he could have assumed as pensioner or ornamental official under any plan yet proposed for adoption by Congress. As a member of the Yale faculty he will be able to speak to the people from time to time, either from the platform or through the press. His great experience in administrative and judicial matters will make him a valuable adviser of the people, and his opinions will always command respect. In the settlement of international questions he will always be available for service as counsel or arbitrator. Such employment is appropriate to the position occupied by an ex-President, and any reward he may receive for such service will be earned. This surely is more in accord with American ideals than a plan which would make him a beneficiary of public generosity in the form of a pension. To his income from Yale he can doubtless add largely through literary work, if he cares to do so, or by acting as counsel for large interests where great questions of law are involved. It is a part of our theory of government that no man is so humble that he may not aspire to the presidency. Why should we feel that an occupancy of that office makes a man so great that he cannot resume his place as a plain American citizen?

### LAND EXCHANGED BY TREATY

HAVANA, Cuba—By a treaty signed in preliminary here Friday the United States receives an addition by lease of a considerable tract of land adjoining the United States naval station at Guantanamo for water supply purposes. The United States surrenders claim to a naval station site at Bahia Honda, 55 miles southwest of Cuba.


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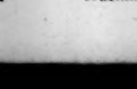

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17— 2.25 Children's Wash Dresses..... 1.25
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247 yds.— .50 Colored Emb. Batiste..... .29
32 yds.— 6.50 Emb. Lace Flouncings..... 3.95
175 yds.— 3.50 to 5.00 Imp. Silk Materials.. 1.25
15— 1.75 Milan Silk Vests..... 1.35
22— 2.50 Real Irish Dutch Collars..... 1.50
1—125.00 Fine Mink Muff..... 62.50
7— 45.00 Batiste Robes..... 19.50
145 yds.— 1.50 Fine French Voile..... .75
11— 3.95 White Taffeta Petticoats..... 2.95
5— 7.50 Velvet Matinee Bags..... 4.50
1—300.00 Evening Gown..... 75.00
1—125.00 Hand Emb. Chiffon Gown... 65.00
6— 40.00 Broadcloth Tailored Suits.... 25.00

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10 prs.— .65 Children's Silk Hose..... .35
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1— 32.50 Charmeuse Afternoon Gown. 19.50
17— 35.00 and 45.00 Cheviot Suits..... 25.00
1—230.00 Bernard Model Suit..... 50.00
1— 65.00 Evening Cape..... 35.00
1— 58.00 Evening Wrap..... 25.00
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114 yds.— .95 Emb. Batiste Galons..... .45
19 yds.— 3.50 Black Silk Net..... 1.50
3— 15.00 White Marabout Stoles..... 7.50
430 yds.— 2.00 Double Width Silk Charmeuse 1.25
490 yds.— 2.00 to 3.00 Foulard Silks..... .78
14— 2.00 Black Lace Collars..... .95
1— 75.00 Baum Marten Fox Set..... 45.00
4— 15.00 Batiste Robes..... 9.50
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1— 7.50 White Taffeta Petticoat..... 3.95
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2— 60.00 Broadcloth Suits..... 35.00
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6— 22.50 Misses' Boucle Coats..... 12.50
14— 32.50 Children's Broadcloth Coats 19.50
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1— 50.00 Black Fox Set..... 35.00
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1— 17.50 Lace Trimmed Petticoat.. 10.50
11— 3.50 Imported Clocks..... 1.50
4— 6.50 White Linen Parasols..... 3.50
30— 3.50 Drop Earrings ..... 1.50
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12— 30.00 Misses' Velvet Dresses.... 18.50
4— 25.00 Children's Corduroy Coats. 15.00
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13— 35.00 Misses' Velvet and Corduroy Street Dresses ..... 25.00
12— 12.50 Children's Serge Dresses.... 8.50
318 yds.— .25 Imported Ginghams..... .19
19 yds.— 3.75 Satin Striped Marquisette.... 1.50
22 yds.— 2.00 Cracquelle Mesh Net..... .25
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32 yds.— 4.00 Black Panne Meteor..... 1.95
49— 1.00 Low Neck Union Suits..... .79
160— .25 Women's Soft Collars..... .10
190— .75 Imp. Hand Emb. Linen Collars ..... .45
82 prs.— 2.75 12-but. White Fr. Kid Gloves 1.95
1— 95.00 Evening Gown, Worth copy 22.50
1—135.00 Gray Reception Gown..... 65.00
1— 60.00 Brown Diagonal Suit..... 40.00
3— 87.50 Velvet Suits..... 65.00
1— 25.00 Black Broadcloth Coat..... 10.50
17 yds.— 3.50 Figured Net, taupe..... 1.50
62 yds.— 1.50 Silk Agaric Chiffon..... .95

**Muslin Underwear**

296— 1.50 to 1.95 Nightgowns..... 1.00
188— 2.75 to 3.50 Nightgowns..... 1.95
79— 2.25 Nightgowns ..... 1.65
210— 1.50 Lace Trimmed Nightgowns.. 1.00
16— 7.50 Real Boheme Lace Yoke Gowns 2.95
166— .75 and .85 Drawers..... .58
251— .85 and 1.00 Drawers..... .65
60— 3.00 White Skirts..... 1.95
50— 1.75 Embroidery Trimmed Skirts 1.00
48— 2.25 Embroidery Trimmed Skirts 1.50
12— 5.00 White Skirts..... 2.95
75— 2.75 Lace Trimmed Combinations 1.95
50— 2.25 Combinations ..... 1.50
36— 1.50 Crepe Combinations..... .75
48— .85 Brassiere Corset Covers..... .58

**French Underwear**

36— 5.00 French Nightgowns..... 3.95
11— 7.50 French Nightgowns..... 5.00
17— 8.00 Hand Emb. Nightgowns..... 5.90
16— 9.00 Hand Emb. Nightgowns..... 6.75
1— 12.50 French Nightgown..... 7.95
3— 12.50 French Nightgowns..... 8.95
9— 10.00 French Nightgowns..... 7.95
3— 21.00 and 25.00 French Nightgowns 14.95
55— 2.25 French Combinations..... 1.25
4— 7.95 Hand Emb. Combinations... 5.50
5— 10.00 Hand Emb. Combinations.... 7.95
5— 14.50 French Combinations..... 8.95
12— 15.50 Hand Emb. Combinations... 10.50
32— 1.00 Hand Emb. Corset Covers... .58
30— 3.75 Hand Emb. Corset Covers... 1.95
10— 3.50 and 4.50 Corset Covers..... 2.50
14— 8.00 Hand Emb. Corset Covers... 2.95
150— 1.50 French Chemises..... 1.00
16— 3.00 Hand Emb. Chemises..... 1.95
85— 3.75 Hand Emb. Chemises..... 2.50
53— 6.00 French Chemises..... 3.95
6— 3.25 Hand Emb. Drawers..... 1.95
5— 3.75 French Drawers..... 2.50
43— 5.00 French Drawers..... 3.95

**Corsets**

26— 5.00 La Vida Corsets..... 2.50
128— 5.00 Redfern Corsets..... 2.50
6— 15.00 La Vida Corsets..... 7.50
3— 7.50 La Vida Corsets..... 3.75
7— 5.50 La Vida Corsets..... 2.75
22— 4.00 Bon Ton Corsets..... 2.00
50— 2.00 Marita Corsets..... 1.00
4— 5.00 Marita Corsets..... 2.75

24— 5.00 Women's Colored Umbrellas 3.00
2— 5.00 Coral Necklaces..... 2.50
5— 3.50 Long Cut Jet Chains..... 1.95
96 prs.— 3.50 20-but. White French Glace Gloves ..... 2.25
34 prs.— 1.50 2-clasp Black Kid Gloves.... .85
5— 10.50 Imported Marabout Capes... 6.50
10 prs.— .50 Dress Shields..... .15
1— 95.00 Velvet Dinner Gown..... 45.00
1— 55.00 Gold Emb. Chiffon Dress.... 29.50
1—150.00 Linker Model Suit..... 65.00
1— 62.50 Navy Eponge Suit..... 45.00
1—125.00 Imported Broadcloth Coat... 45.00
3— 30.00 Misses' Zibeline Suits..... 15.00
8— 35.00 Misses' Brocaded Dresses... 22.50
6— 14.50 Children's Corduroy Coats... 9.75
162 yds.— .25 to 1.25 Short Lengths Laces .10
62 yds.— 3.00 White Chiffon Band..... .25
7— 8.50 Imported Marabout Stoles... 5.00
2— 40.00 Irish Crochet Peplums..... 19.50
3— 37.50 Emb. Jap. Silk Dress Pat.... 22.50
25 yds.— 1.50 Black Taffeta Silk..... .98
150 yds.— 2.50 All-Silk Poplins..... 1.45
9— 1.50 Cascade Net Jabots..... .75
5— 2.75 Hand Emb. Coat Collars..... .95
1—200.00 Mink Scarf..... 75.00
1— 75.00 White Satin Robe..... 35.00
102 yds.— 2.50 to 3.50 Coatings..... 1.95
3— 5.00 Taffeta Silk Petticoats..... 3.00
2— 10.00 Irish Linen Work Bags..... 4.50
15— 2.50 Colored Parasols..... 1.00
1— 12.50 Imported Umbrella..... 6.50
3— 5.00 Fancy Pendants..... 3.00
14— 5.00 German Silver Mesh Bags.... 2.95
35— .20 Belts ..... .10
91 prs.— 1.50 16-button Silk Gloves..... .95

**75 COLORED CHIFFON WAISTS** over white net; colors, navy, black, wisteria and brown. Value 7.50. Price..... **5.00**

14— 3.50 Jeweled Coat Chains..... 1.50
16— 10.00 Collapsible Tailored Hats.... 3.50
150— .75 and 1.00 Fancy Buttons..... .10
54 prs.— 2.50 16-button Emb. Silk Gloves.. 1.50
31 prs.— 2.25 Black Heavy Silk Hose..... 1.39
26 prs.— .75 Children's Cotton Hose, 6-6½ .35
1—135.00 Velvet Broche Gown..... 65.00
1— 25.00 Chiffon Dancing Dress..... 16.50
1—200.00 Lanvin Model Suit..... 45.00
2— 22.50 Belted Street Coats..... 10.50
186— .87½ Cluny Doylies, 12 in..... .69
14 yds.— 8.00 Old Rose & Blk. Charmeuse 3.00
17— 1.50 Hand Emb. Dress Sets..... .95
1—165.00 Mink Muff..... 82.50
30— 1.00 Stud Earrings..... .35
1— 75.00 Rose Crepe Afternoon Gown 35.00
1— 75.00 Metal Chiffon Evening Dress 45.00
22— 45.00 Tailored Corduroy Suits.... 33.00
1— 35.00 Mixture Top Coat..... 22.50
20 yds.— 2.00 Black Polo Cloth..... .95
75 yds.— 1.50 Black Suiting..... .95

This Clearance Sale is taken advantage of by several of Chandler & Co.'s principal importers and manufacturers for the clearance of their surplus stocks, and they contribute to it some of their very finest merchandise which Chandler & Co. offer at the prices current in the sale.

There should be sufficient of these unusual values for a full week's selling and all are of Chandler & Co.'s regular high quality.

**Home Furnishing Dep'ts**

9— 4.50 Beluchistan Mats..... 1.95
13— 22.00 Mosul and Shirvan Rugs.... 15.00
4— 20.00 Oriental Rugs..... 10.00
9— 12.50 Beluchistan Rugs..... 8.50
10— 40.00 Persian Rugs..... 25.00
1— 75.00 Khiva Bokhara Rug..... 43.50
1— 85.00 Hall Rug..... 45.00
5— 12.00 Kelim Rugs..... 7.50
1—145.00 Gorevan Rug..... 95.00
4—190.00 Gorevan Rugs..... 125.00
2—125.00 India Rugs..... 100.00
1— 35.00 Antique Prayer Rug, damaged 15.00
7— 20.00 Oriental Rugs..... 13.25
— 8.00 Saxony Rugs..... 5.50
— 5.00 Saxony Rugs..... 3.75
7— 7.50 India Druggets..... 3.75
3— 50.00 Saxony Rugs, 9x12..... 35.00
7— 1.75 Kalliston Rugs ..... .95
4— 7.50 Kalliston Rugs ..... 5.25
3— 32.50 India Druggets..... 23.50

**ANTIQUE FURNITURE** and reproductions about **One-Half Price**

45 prs.— 2.00 and 2.50 Lace and Scrim Curtains ..... 1.45
219 prs.— 3.50 and 4.50 Lace and Scrim Curtains ..... 2.75
39 prs.— 4.50 and 6.00 Lace Curtains..... 3.50
107 prs.— 6.50 to 8.50 Lace Curtains..... 5.00
72 prs.— 10.00 Cretonne Curtains..... 5.00
50— .50 Pillow Tops..... .25
112— 1.00 Pillow Tops..... .50
210 yds.— .45 to .60 Drapery Materials.... .18
9— 7.00 Sheffield Plate Sandwich Plates ..... 3.50
11— 12.50 Sheffield Plate Vegetable Dishes ..... 7.50
4— 10.00 Sheffield Plate Trays..... 3.50
27— 6.75 Damask Table Cloths..... 5.00
39— 9.50 Damask Table Cloths..... 7.50
47— 12.00 Damask Table Cloths..... 9.00
53 doz.— 9.38 Napkins 25x25 in..... 7.00
28 doz.— 6.75 Dinner Napkins, 26x26 in.... 5.50
480— .25 Huck Towels..... .21
620— .29 Guest Towels..... .25
24— 5.50 Single Bed Blankets..... 4.50
36— 6.00 Double Bed Blankets..... 5.00
85— 6.50 Lambs' Wool Quilts..... 5.00
320— .70 Cotton Sheets, 63x99..... .59
410— .90 Cotton Sheets, 81x99..... .79
260— 1.05 Cotton Sheets, 90x108..... .95
640— .19 and .20 Pillow Slips..... .17
35— 2.25 Madeira Centrepieces, 24 in.. .95

Second Section

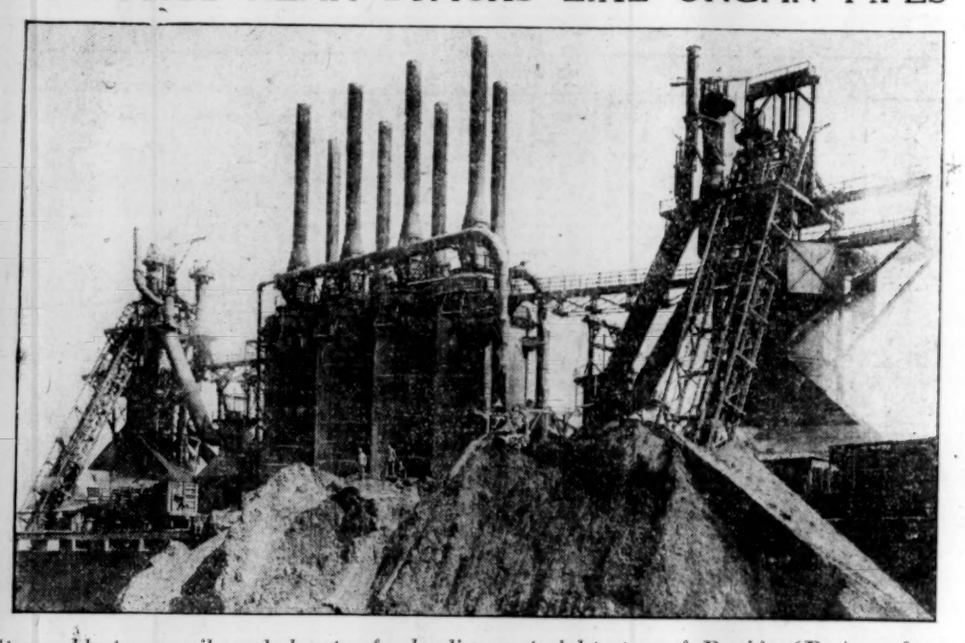
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pages 19 to 36

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1912

# Song of Millions Sung by Homestead Iron and Steel Mills

## FURNACES REAR STACKS LIKE ORGAN PIPES



*Stoves, blasts, ore pile and elevator for hauling material to top of Rankin (Pa.) works—Mass of machinery, dirt and motion*

### Great Industry That Has Produced Many Fortunes Makes Raw Materials Ready for World Use

### ORE AND COKE BASIS

### Flashing, Roaring, Humming Activity Goes on Day and Night at Plants Manned by Thousands

IN NO two months since the organization of the United States Steel Corporation have the orders been of such volume as in October and November of this year.

It is estimated that the profits amounted to $12,000,000 for November alone. With mills in many parts of the country, the corporation's Homestead plants were leaders in swelling the total production, which is expected to yield $35,000,000 in net earnings the final quarter of the year.

Additional interest attaches to this great earning record of the steel corporation with the announcement that the workers are to share in the increased profit by a considerable wage raise in the immediate future.

While specifying to what extent the Homestead and allied plants of the Steel corporation have developed business and furnished employment to thousands of men, it will be noted that Gary, Ind., is no less a center of steel manufacture, and to an extent that those only who have inspected the premises can realize. In various other parts of the country the corporation now is increasing its plant capacity. There are other large concerns that, like Jones & Laughlin of Pittsburgh, for instance, are no less important factors in the iron and steel industry than the erstwhile Carnegie interests. But the Homestead works now are—in the words of a corporation spokesman—the largest steel works in the United States.

At Homestead, steel manufacturing has reached a degree of perfection that acts as a magnet in attracting steel makers from every section of the world. The Homestead works are located at Munhall, eight miles from Pittsburgh, along the Monongahela river. The series of mills is a part of the facilities of the Carnegie Steel Company, which again is a subdivision under the management of the United States Steel Corporation. The history of the industry shows that, including all the other works of the Carnegie Steel Company in the Pittsburgh district, the evolutionary process that brought Carnegie and his partners their millions upon millions of dollars, has come rarely to American steel industrialism in any other section of the land.

From Pittsburgh to McKeesport, what a wonderful aggregation of works whose basis of operation is ore and coke. There is Bessemer, with the Edgar Thomson steel works and furnaces; the Duquesne steel works and furnaces at South Duquesne; the Carrie furnaces at Rankin; the Homestead steel works at Munhall and the Howard axle works at Homestead.

The Homestead steel works cover an area of more than 123 acres, the original plant having been erected by the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company in 1880-81; and in 1883, when Carnegie, Phipps & Co. became the owners, the property was enlarged and virtually rebuilt. The Carnegie Steel Company obtained possession in 1892 and the present name of works was adopted eight years later.

There is no mill feature more interesting than the transportation system at the Homestead works. Of course, the shops and furnaces, the manufacture of rails and armor plate and structural steel necessarily attract and interest visitors. A liberal education in American industrial go-aheadness is furnished both inside and outside of the many buildings.

Recent differences between the trainmen at Homestead and the management called attention to the importance of the railroad service on the grounds. The number of cars handled each day runs into four figures. Ore from the mines of the corporation at Lake Superior or elsewhere, coal from the heart of the black diamond fields, finished materials to be shipped to every port of the civilized world and into sections where the constructor follows on the heels of the first explorers, everything has to be handled in the yards of the Homestead works by nearly 1000 strong men. It is a tremendous thing, this getting the raw product into shape and sending it on its mission to help civilization expand, placing here a bridge across a chasm in tropical South America, there a railroad where before was an impenetrable jungle, here, again, a monster skyscraper built of steel mainly from base to highest point.

A trip to plants like those at Homestead may be necessary to obtain certain facts in regard to the American steel industry, though figures do much in the way of imparting information. There is method in the way in which the Homestead steel mills officials provide visitors with opportunities for inspection. Every working day in the year finds scores of these strangers there and citizens of every country of prominence have looked over the works at one time or another.

In order that the company may control the situation and not have too many people on the ground at one time, all visiting passes for the Homestead works are issued at the general offices of the Carnegie Steel Company, 1116 Carnegie building, Pittsburgh. It is a quick run from the city to the works. Once on the ground and equipped with the proper pass, everything is done for the comfort of the visitor, and inspection is facilitated in every way by guides who are like encyclopedias of steel manufacture.

Homestead had a population of 592 in 1880 and 20 years later it had 12,554 inhabitants. The town, of course, is bound up with the activities of the steel mills and everybody in one way or another gets a living from that industry. There are all manner of business houses in the place today. The streets are well kept and, while many people go to Pittsburgh to do their shopping, home patronage is extensive enough to be satisfactory. As in nearly all towns where iron, coal and manufacturing of steel hold sway, there are several nationalities represented among Homestead's citizens.

Vulcan, at the height of his activity in Hellenic mythology, never had anything to show that could compare in the slightest degree with the scenes to be witnessed at night near or within the Homestead steel works. Looked at from some eminence, the sight is truly magnificent. One may leave Pittsburgh after darkness has come and as the train moves toward Homestead, along the Monongahela river, there flash at intervals against the inky sky fire blasts that are spectacular, to say the least.

The Carrie furnaces of the steel works are located on the opposite bank of the Monongahela. It is from their stacks that blasts of fire shoot toward the stars. The department consists of seven modern furnaces and the equipment is the most complete in the world. The furnace department is connected with the main plant by a "hot metal bridge," built especially for the carrying of the molten pig iron direct to the open hearth steel making departments in the main plant.

After the glowing metal has been tapped from the furnace it runs into a ladle. The open hearth department consists of four series of furnaces, 65 in all, and which was mainly natural gas. Next of interest is the Bessemer department with its five iron cupolas, 10 feet in diameter and 30 feet in height and the two converting vessels with a nominal capacity of 10 tons each. The blowing and pouring processes in this department are exceedingly interesting. As in the open hearth department, there are visitors' galleries from which observations are made in comfort. It need hardly be added that there is no necessity for putting on heavy fur garments while in either of these departments. No stoker in the hold of the biggest steamer ever had a greater task than confronts the men employed before these metals aglow with a fervor that passes realization.

The guide cannot stick to technical language while conducting visitors around, for to many persons such terms as "blooming" and "slabbing," and "soaking pits" convey but little meaning without further explanation. Such information of course is forthcoming. The blooming mills and the slabbing and shearing mills take care of metal and turn it into specified shapes, and the structural and sheared plate mills, together with the universal plate mills, are all wonderful places where technical skill is as much needed as great engines and hammers and shears and saws.

To one branch visitors cannot gain admittance—the armor plate department. Here the heavy plates for the warships of the United States and other nations are made by a process guarded with extreme care. This is one of the most interesting parts of the great establishment, but experience has taught the company that it is just as well to have the public know what goes on within through description furnished by the company or some one authorized to give the information.

The high speed cold saw in action in the armor plate department is an interesting feature. It gives off sparks with a brilliance almost dazzling in intensity.

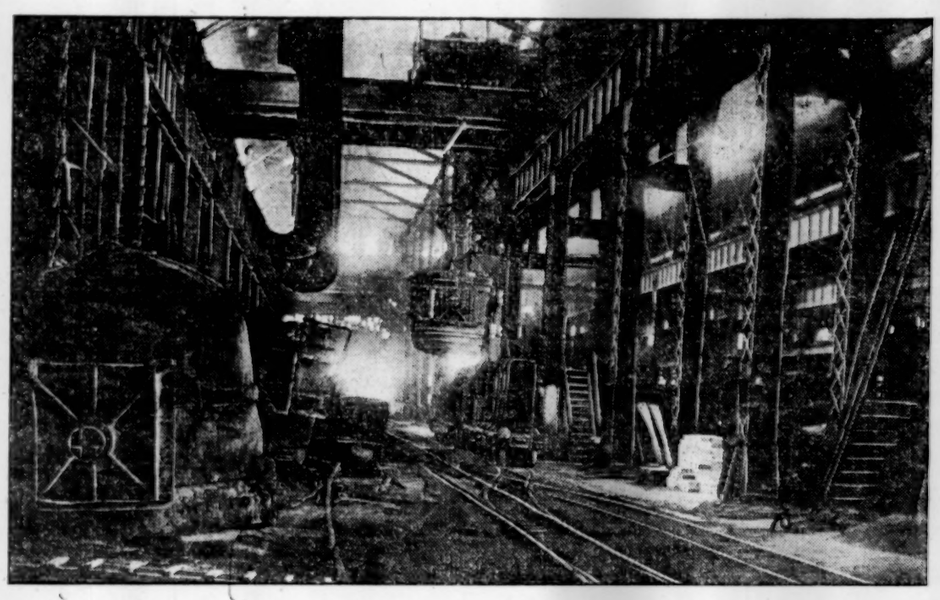
Numerous things would not be discovered by the visitors were it not that the guide explains them in passing. For instance, he may tell about the nine gas engines at the blast furnace department that are operated by the waste gas from the blast furnace. Five of these engines and one steam turbine operate generators that produce electric power for the use of the Homestead steel works across the river, as well as for the Universal Portland cement plant, another concern under the corporation management. The total power generated is 15,200 k w. The electric power station at the steel works is remarkable in its completeness. The extent to which by-products are being utilized in the plants is shown in no better way than where gas is first obtained from the blasts at the Carrie furnaces and then made into this electricity.

Powerful traveling cranes, moving from one end of the mill to another by the mere touch of a button, are among the things to be seen. Everything works like the mechanism of a watch. Cars run in and out, and it requires some skill to "nagivate" about in safety.

When the fact is considered that the Homestead steel works are only a part of the many plants that make up the United States Steel Corporation it is little to be wondered that the value of production and earnings of the company run into many millions annually. Capital and labor owe each other much in this vicinity. There was a time when in place of the intense activity and industrial effort dissatisfaction ruled throughout this section. Years when the Monongahela river became a battle ground are long past. The prosperity of the country speaks for the demand that contentment be maintained.

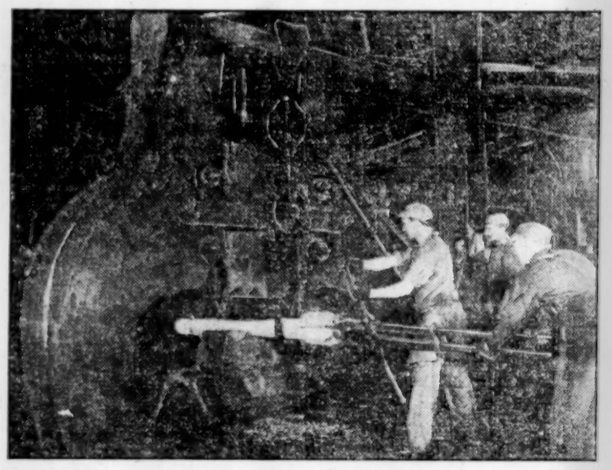
*STUPENDOUS as the Homestead steel works loom before any visitor who for the first time sees modern sons of Vulcan at work with machinery that baffles the understanding in its effectiveness, there are a number of appliances at the great plants on the Monongahela river that impress one particularly because of the manner in which they operate. Such a feature is the "hot metal bridge" connecting the blast furnaces at Rankin, Pa., with the main plant some distance away. It is such innovations as this transportation feature that have caused the expert in modern industry to compare steel-making to an army in which, from the superintendent to the laborers in the yard, every man works with military precision.*

## POURING STEEL FROM LADLE INTO INGOT MOLD



*Interior of mill showing traveling cranes and surface rails over which heavy loads are carried through structure*

## FORGING AN AXLE DELICATE TASK



*Workers at iron and steel mill manipulating hot metal between jaws of mold*

# ALL NEW JERSEY'S CROPS ARE VALUED AT $40,340,000 ACCORDING TO CENSUS CHIEF

WASHINGTON—Statistics for farm products for New Jersey are presented in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand of the bureau of the census, department of commerce and labor.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909.

The number of farms in New Jersey reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 25,275, but only 22,266 reported dairy products in 1909.

Dairy products in general are some what less accurately reported than the principal crops. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced in 1909 was 20,073 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products) and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 130,000. The amount of milk reported was 67,698,000 gallons.

The sum of $10,157,000, may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

The total number of sheep of shearing age in New Jersey on April 15, 1910, was 16,795, representing a decrease of 36.3 per cent, as compared with the number on June 1, 1909 (26,363). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 16,000 fleeces, weighing 95,000 pounds, and valued at $22,000.

The total number of fowls on New Jersey farms on April 15, 1910, was 2,597,000. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 13,630,000 dozens, valued at $3,584,000.

The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was $3,434,000, and that of animals for beef on farms $1,563,000, making an aggregate of $4,997,000.

The total value of crops in New Jersey in 1909 was $40,340,000. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was 1,114,903, representing 61.8 per cent of the total improved land in farms (1,803,336 acres).

The total value of crops in 1909 was 44.5 per cent greater than that in 1899.

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 181,722 and their value $14,073,000. Strawberries are by far the most important of the small fruits grown in New Jersey, with cranberries ranking next. The total acreage of small fruits in 1909 was 24,069 and in 1899, 25,350, a decrease of 5.1 per cent. The production in 1909 was 38,823,000 quarts as compared with 28,339,000 quarts in 1899 and the value $1,954,000, as compared with $1,406,000.

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 2,372,000 bushels, valued at $1,975,000. Apples constituted nearly three fifths of this quantity, peaches and nectarines and pears most of the remainder. The production of grapes amounted to 6,501,000 pounds, valued at $133,000.

### HIGHWAY LOGGING COMPLETED

GUTHRIE, Okla.—The logging of the proposed Canada-to-the-gulf highway has been completed from Winnipeg to Guthrie by John C. Nicholson of Newton, Kan., who is in charge of the work. From here Mr. Nicholson will proceed to Oklahoma City.

### EXTRA SESSION TO BE CALLED

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Governor Glasscock has announced that he will call the West Virginia Legislature in extraordinary session on Jan. 2 in order that more time may be had for the consideration of important measures.

# VANCOUVER SEES HIGH BUILDINGS GO UP IN CITY'S TRANSFORMATION

### Earlier Office Accommodations Vanishing and Metropolitan Type Structures Become Conspicuous

### PROGRESS STRIKING

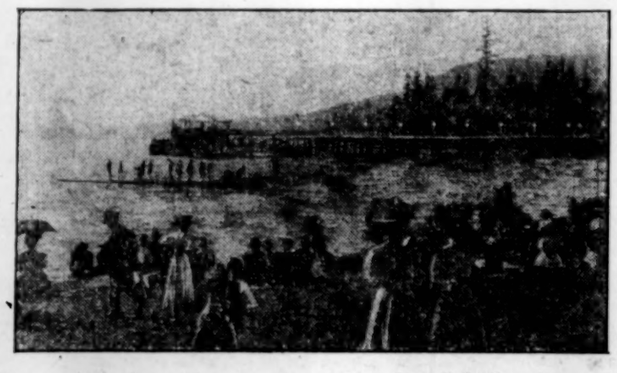
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Wherever one turns in this rapidly growing city, even late in the year, works of improvement going on, as well as completed evidences of progress, are to be seen. High and commodious buildings are supplanting structures of the primitive sort.

At least 10 new skyscrapers in various stages of advancement may be seen from the piazza of the Hotel Vancouver. These buildings alone represent an investment om millions of dollars of capital. Moreover, they tell a story of the transformation of Vancouver. The day of doing large business in the shack of a frontier town is passing rapidly. Vancouver hereafter will have as fine offices, stores, hotels and apartment houses as the important cities in either Canada or the United States. This is in a large sense a time of transition with the city. Vancouver is outgrowing the uncouth, immature, unfinished aspect that naturally has characterized it in large measure heretofore, and one finds appearing more and more touches of refinement along with the general tendency to do things on a larger scale and in a more substantial manner.

Along with the development is an eagerness on the part of business men and investors to have a profitable part in the growth of a section of city or suburb that is enjoying a special boom, or if not then in the next one to come up. There is, too, a distinctly cosmopolitan aspect about the population, for one sees in the street crowds, beside Canadians, Americans, Englishmen and Scotchmen, he Swede, Hindoo, Japanese, Chinese, Greek, Italian and Indian. All appear to catch something of the enthusiasm and expectation of success that seems to go with the place. Everywhere, too, is the sense of youthfulness, in the temper and mentality of the people as well as in the municipality as such; and everywhere one sees children.

It is not difficult to imagine something of the beauty and impressiveness of the Vancouver of the future. Even in 10 years, at the rate the city now is progressing, there will be a change little short of marvelous. All who know anything of Vancouver, beyond perhaps its commercial and maritime importance, have heard of its advantages of location and the striking beauty of its natural scenery. The high mountains about furnish a most picturesque background for the structures and environment of the city, and ocean, bay, inlet and river add their charms to the attractions of mountain, city and country.

Beautiful residences have increased in number rapidly of late, and the schools, parks, drives and city institutions generally are of a character to give residents a large degree of satisfaction. The past year has been one of notable advance in many ways, and there is every prospect that the coming year will be at least equally gratifying in this respect.



*Happy crowds gather in summer at English bay, one of Vancouver's principal shore resorts*

# DIVERTED TO IRRIGATION, THE KERN BECOMES "LOST" IN DEPTHS OF A CANYON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The deep Kern River canyon, in the high Sierra country of California, is interestingly described in a report just issued by the United States geological survey. Altitudes in the Kern river basin range from a few hundred feet at the mouth of the river's lowest canyon to more than 14,000 feet on the headwaters over 100 miles distant.

More than 50 of the peaks in the basin exceed 13,000 feet in altitude, and many of the lakes which feed the upper stream are at an altitude of 11,000 feet or more. Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States, towering 14,501 feet above sea level, overlooks the northern part of the Kern river basin from the east.

Kern river rises in glacial lakelets among the high peaks of the Sierra divide and on the Kings-Kern and Great Western divides. It flows directly southward about 70 miles, then southwestward to the mouth of its canyon a few miles northeast of Bakersfield, where it enters the south end of San Joaquin valley. No water from Kern river has reached the San Joaquin in recent years. The water is all utilized for irrigation before it reaches the larger valley, and the Kern becomes a "lost river."

The principal tributary of Kern river is its south fork. The basin is divided into two lesser basins, differing greatly in topography. The eastern basin is characterized by comparatively low, flat, and irregular hills, separated by many intervening meadows, large and small; it is drained by the south fork. The western basin is characterized by high glaciated peaks and ridges and by deep canyons; it is drained by the main stream, which flows for a great part of its length through a narrow canyon. Kern river canyon proper is about 20 miles long, one mile wide at the top, and 1500 to 2000 feet deep. The bottom of the canyon is several hundred feet wide and the average gradient is 100 feet to the mile.

The description of this river and of other rivers in the great San Joaquin basin is found in Water Supply Paper 299, containing stream measurements in the San Joaquin river basin, by H. D. McGlashan and H. J. Dean of the United States geological survey, just issued, in cooperation with the water commission and conservation commission of the state of California.

### GOVERNMENT RETURNS CHECK

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—A check for $1000, secured about a year ago by George W. Foulkes, St. Paul, special agent of the customs department of the United States, from Carl Olson, Cando, to cover duties alleged to have been due the government on articles claimed to have been smuggled from Europe by his father, C. H. Olson, a well known stock dealer of this city, has been returned to him. He convinced the customs officials that he was not guilty of smuggling.

### PORT LEADS IN ORE

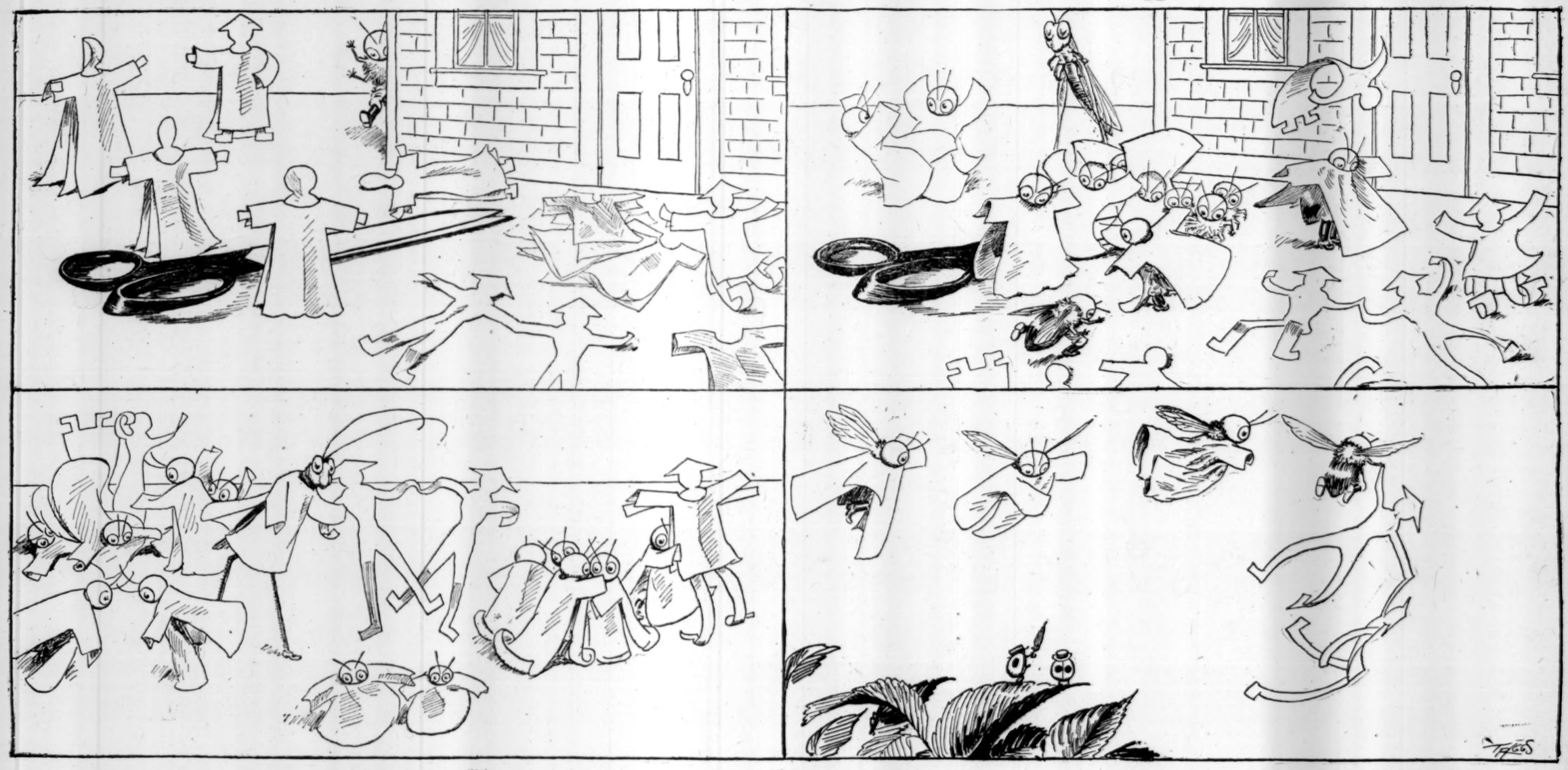
ASHTABULA, O.—Ashtabula port leads all others along the lakes this year in the amount of ore received. The amount of ore received here up until Dec. 1 is 8,135,251 tons. Cleveland received 7,892,106 tons and Conneaut received 7,891,831 tons

# THE :-: CHILDREN'S :-: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY FLLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY M. L. BAUM



See the Scissors sisters
Near their house of paper;
Bees around the corner come,
Ready for a caper.

Betty Beth was cutting
Paper dolls galore,
Simple Simon, Peter Piper,
Jumping Jacks, a score.

Peter Piper's curly,
Jumping Jacks are twins;
Bees now try the funny garments,
See how Hopper grins.

"Bees are geese," he's thinking,
Watching them cavort,
Then they make him wear a costume,
Quite abruptly short.

Next they set him dancing
With his jumping brother,
While the twins get tangled up,
And tumble on each other.

Sally, May and Polly,
Choose the robes with trains,
Says silly Sue, "A paper gown
Is useless when it-rains."

Sam and Sim salaaming
Greet us face to face,
Alida Jane and Peter Piper
Dance with sprightly grace.

Buzz and Busy bowing
Try a minuet,
But the breeze comes by to make
Their dance a spinuet.

Breeze turns topsy turvy
The Scissors sisters, too;
While they wring their curly hands
And make a great to-do.

Breeze gets strong and stronger,
Paper gowns go flap,
Bees have wings, though, and can steer,
So there's no mishap.

Hopper flies the highest,
(Who could draw so high?)
Drops his Jumping Jacks that Buzz
Catches on the fly.

Polka Dot beholding
Their crazy navigation,
Offers his umbrella
To balance their gy-ra-tion.

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## BALLS WHICH TWIST AND TURN

THERE is a simple toy that a boy or girl can make quite easily at practically no cost, which gives a great deal of fun and amusement, and which illustrates a number of important principles.

To make this toy all we need is two wooden balls, an elastic band and two small iron staples, says an exchange. The balls may be almost any size, but for practical purposes it is well not to have them more than two inches in diameter. Of course, the larger they are the thicker and stronger must be the elastic band with which we are going to make them whirl.

We slip the ends of the elastic band into the curve of the staples, and then drive these staples one into each ball. The toy is now ready for use.

To make the balls whirl round, we take one ball in our right hand, and, laying the other on the table or floor, we twirl it and the elastic band round and round by rotating the hand rapidly. After a moment or two the elastic band will be twisted and wound up to its full extent. We now catch hold of the free ball with our other hand, and then, while they are lying on the table, let both balls go together. They will begin to whirl round with ever-increasing speed and after a time will come to a momentary stand, and then turn in the opposite direction, the process being repeated again and again until at last both balls come to rest.

When they begin to move after being set free, the motion is given to the balls by the elasticity, and is an instance of what is known as torsion and tension, torsion meaning twisting and tension stretching. The speed gets greater and greater owing to the momentum of the balls, which means the quantity of motion they have. This momentum causes the balls to go on rotating even after the elastic is untwisted, and the result is that the elastic goes on twisting in the opposite direction, and the process is repeated again and again, until at last the energy which we communicated to the balls when we first of all twisted the elastic round and round, and which was stored up in them, is completely exhausted, and the balls come to rest.

While the balls are whirling round, it will be noticed that they get wider and wider apart until they have gone to the full extent of the elastic. The balls fly outward by what is known as centrifugal force, which is the force that causes all bodies rotating round a center to tend to fly off in a straight line.

We can color the balls, making one white and the other blue or red or black. The effect as they whirl round and round will then be heightened, and some very pretty appearances will be obtained. The elastic which we use should be the round kind rather than the flat, as it twists much more evenly.

## BETTER CANDY

In making any candy the body of which has for a foundation a sugar syrup, stirring with a spoon is apt to spoil the fine grain. Take a medium-sized glass agate and place it at the bottom of the pan. The boiling of the syrup will keep the mixture from sticking on or burning, and there is no danger of the coarse and sugary candy that a spoon will cause.

Makers of fudge will get better results by boiling the fudge twice, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. After it has boiled and thoroughly cooled add about two tablespoonfuls of milk and return it to the fire to boil a second time. Let it cool again, then beat well. Besides improving the flavor, this method will make the candy much more creamy and smooth.

## GREAT SALT BASIN

At Salton in southern California exists a basin of land between 200 and 300 feet below the sea-lvel. About 1000 acres of the depressed area are covered with a deposit of salt, which C. F. Holden describes in the Scientific American as one of the sights of California. The salt is first thrown into ridges by a peculiarly shaped plow, drawn by a dummy engine with cables, and then is piled into conical heaps before being carried to the drying house and crushing-mill. About 2000 tons of salt are removed each year, but the supply is perennially renewed by the deposits of salt springs which flow into the basin. In June the temperature of the air reaches 150 degrees, and only Indian workmen can withstand the heat and glar

## HOW PAINTS GOT THEIR NAMES

NEARLY every boy and girl has a box of paints, and knows the names of the various colors in it, but probably not many know how the paints came to get these curious names in the first place.

Cobalt, that beautiful blue color that is so pleasing to the eye, is made from a metal which is reddish gray, but which becomes blue when oxidized—that is, when oxygen gas combines with it. The German miners, who found the metal troublesome, called it by the German name for goblin, and our name cobalt comes from this word, and really means goblin, says the Children's Magazine.

This paint comes out of the earth, but many other paints are made of earth itself. Vandyke brown, for instance, is an earth which the great artist Vandyck used very largely for painting in the backgrounds of his pictures, and because of this the particular kind of brown was called after his name, which in course of time came to be spelt Vandyke.

Burnt sienna is another kind of earth found at Sienna, in Italy, and the first part of its name was given to it because in preparing the earth for the artist it has to be baked. Burnt umber, too, is earth baked in the course of manufacture, and its name, umber, comes from the Italian words terra d'ombra, which mean "earth of shadow." Artists use it a great deal for putting in the shades in their pictures, and so the Italians called it "earth of shadow," because it is the earth used for shadowing or shading.

Another earth that we find in the paint-box is yellow ochre. It is a clay that varies in color from pale yellow to deep orange and even brown, but it is usually light, and the name ochre, which was given to it, is just the Greek word for "pale," with the spelling slightly altered.

Many paints are made up from minerals, and one of these is vermillion, whose name comes from the Latin word for a worm, vermiculus. Originally this color was made from the little cochineal insect, and that is how it got its name; but for a long time past it has been manufactured by chemists, and is really a preparation of mercury, or quicksilver. Prussian blue is another color that chemists have learnt to make up from iron and potassium and sulphur and other substances all combined together. The first man to make it was a German manufacturer named Diesbach, who lived in Berlin just 200 years ago, and it is this fact that gave the color its name of Prussian blue. It is sometimes called Berlin blue.

## MONEY COUNTED FIFTY TIMES

THE treasury department of the United States handles more money than any other institution on earth, and one of its most interesting duties is that of making money. It maintains an establishment known as the bureau of engraving and printing, in which an average of fully $1,000,000 a day is printed. The plates used are made with the most exacting care, says the Minneapolis Journal. The public is not permitted to see the engravers at work, nor does any one engraver prepare a whole plate. Out of the million or more dollars printed every working day in the year only one piece of paper went astray in 15 years. It requires about 30 days to complete the intricate processes of getting a piece of paper money ready for circulation, during which time it is counted more than 50 times.

One half per cent of the money going out from the United States treasury never returns. "Uncle Sam" maintains a redemption bureau, where torn, burned or otherwise damaged currency may be redeemed. Tiny shreds of green and yellow paper from a threshing machine have proved to be redeemable currency when brought under the keen eyes of government experts.

The average life of paper money in the United States is less than three years. The largest piece of paper money printed is the $10,000 note. These notes are highly prized by the big banks, as they occupy very little space in the vaults and are easily counted. How comparatively little counterfeit money there is is shown by the fact that out of three thousand million dollars which passed through the hands of treasury officials less than $12,000 worth of bad money was found.

## WHY?

WHY do some scissors have a large finger hole? In most pairs of scissors the two finger-holes, or bows, as they are properly called, are the same size, but in the larger kinds of scissors one of these is larger and bigger than the other. In the ordinary way we can exert sufficient pressure in cutting by inserting the thumb in one hole and one finger in the other, but the pressure required in cutting out thick cloth is considerable and the force exerted by one finger in bringing the blades together would not be sufficient, says the Children's Magazine. So in the tailor's large scissors and in others used for similar purposes, one of the bows is made larger, to allow of the insertion of several fingers, and in some cases of the greater part of the hand, in order that sufficient force may be exerted to cut through the thickest cloth.

## STUDIES VARIED

Colebrook, a little town in northern New Hampshire—a town that in many respects is no different from a thousand others in the country—is meeting a serious rural problem in such an unusual and successful way that the United States bureau of education has seen fit to issue a 30-page pamphlet concerning the matter, in order to encourage other communities that are facing the same problem.

Through the agency of Colebrook Academy, a public high school that has retained the name it received 80 years ago, the town is trying to meet the educational needs of boys and girls who are going to remain on the farm or in country homes, or, at least, who should remain there, says the Youth's Companion.

The school has not abandoned the traditional high school work; but side by side with the classical and commercial courses are four-year courses in agriculture and the domestic arts—a definite and dignified system of education built up around farming and home-making, which are the leading activities of the community. The school equipment includes a greenhouse, a garden, a dairy laboratory, a kitchen, a dining-room, a sewing-room, a carpenter shop and a blacksmith shop

## FIRST BALL GAME IN AMERICA

THE first game of ball ever played in America was an Aztec game, and it was played somewhere out on the mesas of Mexico, long before the Spaniards arrived in their search for gold.

The sort of ball that the Aztecs played was very popular with the public, just as the big league draws attention today. They had no "regular league balls" at $1.25 each, but used one of rubber or elastic rosin, and in another sort of contest used those made of gold.

The ancient Aztec game was called toloque, and was played in a court known as tiachoo, not so large as the present-day diamond. The players were clothed only in a maxtlati, or girdle, around the loins, says the Washington Post.

There were pitchers, but no catchers, and the fielders were few. When pitched the ball was struck by an upward movement of the thigh or elbow, according to how it was aimed, whether high or low. After being struck the sphere, in order to count, had to pass through a hole in one of several stone disks hanging just in front of the wall of the court. The feat of bunting the ball with the thigh and sending it through one of those holes required a great deal of skill, as might be imagined. Agility was one of the prime requisites of an Aztec big leaguer. Any player touching the ball with the hand lost a point.

The emoluments of the game were quite as interesting from a pecuniary standpoint as they are today. Things of great value were usually given to the winners. And the victors were also often presented with jewels, fine cotton stuffs, feather work or plumes of great value.

The game with the gold balls was a favorite of Montezuma. It is said that when Cortez staged his little historical skit known as the conquest of Mexico and took Montezuma prisoner, the royal captive spent a great deal of time in durance playing a game with gold balls. He often challenged the Spaniards to a contest.

## WORD PUZZLES

What word of six letters contains six words besides itself without transposing a letter?

Herein—he—her—here—ere—rein—in.

What word is shorter when you add one syllable to it?

Short.—New York World.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

### BUTTERFLY CONTEST

A MOST delightful break in an afternoon sewing bee is afforded by a butterfly contest. Pass to each guest a small palette cut from bristol board, on which are little dabs of oil-paint, black, white, blue, red and yellow; also give each one a pointed stick (a wooden meat skewer serves the purpose well), a good sized rag, and a piece of drawing paper about six by eight, folded in the center. Then tell the guests each to make half a butterfly, putting the paint on in little drops with the skewer, the center of the butterfly lying along the crease in the paper. Each one then folds her paper, rubbing it gently. On opening it she will find a complete surprise, for the colors will be charmingly blended and the paint will stand out in wonderfully complex veining. Collect the butterflies as they are completed, without letting any one see them except the makers. Display them, and let each one vote for the one she likes best.

For a reward, gather up in two shades of brown tissue paper some home-made candy, tie it with a brown silk cord, and by means of black-headed pins fasten in the folds of tissue paper several butterflies made beforehand in the same way, cut out, and furnished with feelers made of very light-weight wire.—Woman's Home Companion.

*The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.*

# THE :-: CHILDREN'S :-: PAGE

## NAPLES HAS WONDERS OF SEA

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*Street scene in Naples, Italy, which has an aquarium with many remarkable specimens*

IN THIS famous aquarium some of the marvels of the mighty deep are revealed to man, and of such exquisite beauty are they, that words fail with which to describe them, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. Here is a forest of miniature palm trees, in every shade of delicate pink, but these are alive and are waving sensitive tentacles on every side. A big fish approaches the group, hastily the tentacles are withdrawn into the stem, and nothing remains but the upright tube some 10 or 12 inches long. When the danger is past the creature emerges cautiously, and once more assumes the appearance of a tiny palm tree.

Two wonderful transparent fish, about a foot long and shaped like torpedoes, appear and shoot backward or forward with equal ease. The sun shining into the tank reveals countless creatures clinging to the rocky sides or lying on the bottom, their coloring so attuned to their surroundings that it is difficult to detect even the large ones.

We pass to the next tank, where some wonderful octopus are to be seen waving their long arms; and again beyond them a feast of color awaits us, for the ground is almost covered with something resembling fruits in brilliant colors, orange, red and yellow. Looking closer, we see these are alive, moving about and climbing one over the other.

Backwards and forwards fish of every shape, color and size, are moving about, silver fish, pink fish and flat fish, round fish and fish with long snouts, fish with no snouts at all. Here is a small tank occupied entirely by little sea horses, feeding on great wavy seaweed as though it were grass, here another full of different colored coral, ranging from deep purple to white, the corals all alive, that is the marvel of it. Tiny jelly fish float in special glasses and little transparent things shaped like mushrooms, all moving with intelligent purpose.

The last tank is perhaps the most beautiful of all. It contains hundreds of small fish of every color imaginable. Bright emerald green, pink topaz, turquoise blue with yellow stripes, ruby red, all gleaming in the sun like a living rainbow, and on the pebbly bottom two brown creatures all covered with spikes are waging furious war with one another, charging desperately time after time till one is vanquished and flees away. Truly the depth of the sea must be a marvelous place, with a population vast and teeming undreamt of by those who sail upon its surface.

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## LUMINOUS FISH

Among the most remarkable of fishes are those which are provided with lanterns of their own and which swim around the dark recesses of the bottom of the deep ocean where no ray of natural light from above can penetrate. A model of one of these fish, notable for their phosphorescent organs, is on exhibition in the United States National museum, says Popular Mechanics.

The sides of the fish are regularly dotted with luminous spots, while in addition there is a large luminous area, like a lantern, on the top of the head. This extraordinary creature must present a singular appearance when swimming in the dark abysses of the ocean. In the model the luminous spots on the sides are represented by buttons of glass, connected with the interior by tubes. The luminous protuberance on the head is molded in gelatin and tinted. The interior of the model is so equipped with electric lights that a distinct glow appears in the side spots, and the frontal "lantern" produces a striking representation of the appearance of a living phosphorescent deep-sea fish.

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## LITTLE PROBLEM

46. There were to be Thanksgiving services at the schoolhouse. Tom lives 80 rods east of it and John 80 rods west of it, Charles 60 rods south of the school and Joe 60 rods north. This morning Tom takes an early start; he takes the shortest cut to Charles' house, and the two boys cut across to John's house; the three go the nearest way to Joe's, then they go directly to school. How many rods has Tom traveled?

Answer to Little Problem No. 43—Fifteen apples.

## CAMERA CONTEST

LITTLE Dorothy Nye of Skowhegan, Me., has a kitty that plays the piano. Dorothy also plays, and comes rightly by her ability as a musician, for her mother is a music teacher and her father is a bass soloist. Dorothy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd G. Nye of Bush street. The kitty was in the family before Dorothy came, but kitty was delighted to have Dorothy as a companion. Now they are the closest of friends and the picture shows kitty waiting for Dorothy to say where she is going.

When the kitty was a wee little fellow Mrs. Nye was giving one of her music pupils a lesson on the piano when kitty jumped upon the keys and walked the length of the board.

The above story and picture were sent in by John E. Taylor of Skowhegan, to whom goes this week's one-dollar award.

Honorable mention: Robert Fiske, Auburndale, Mass.; Harold Wright, Excelsior, Minn.; Elizabeth Webber, Bath, Me.

In the Monitor's camera contest $1 will be paid for the best photographs received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

KITTEN THAT PLAYS PIANO

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## LOYAL BOY

A boy in a country school received his first day's instructions, and before night he had learned how to spell one word. "Now," said the teacher, "you can tell your grandmother how to spell "pig." "My grandmother knows how to spell it," replied the loyal little fellow. "She's teached school."—Selected.

## THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

*Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests*

### VALUABLE FIND

REGARDING the remarkable find of rare and valuable old postage stamps at Philadelphia, the Public Ledger of that city, in a recent issue, says:

About a year ago a quantity of old papers and letters were bought by two clerks of a paper stock dealer for $50 and now a small bundle of the old letters, numbering 51 pieces in all, has been discovered to be worth a fortune.

The paper stock dealer is Edward B. Hemingway, whose place of business is in Elbow lane, a small alley running east from Third below Market street, and the value of the stamps on the envelopes of the bundle of letters, he says, is about $100,000.

"I kept the find as quiet as I could," he said, "but I was told that some one was going to publish something about it, so I thought it just as well to have the story come out straight."

"Here are photographs of some of the stamps," he said, exhibiting full-sized photographs of parts of the letters. They all bore the quaint and very rare little stamps of the St. Louis postoffice, and one letter contained side by side the full issue, or the five-cent, 10-cent and 20-cent variety. Probably $5000 would be a low price for that single envelope. Certainly stamp dealers and collectors know that the 20-cent variety is so rare that few of them have ever seen it. In most of the catalogues it is given without price, for it is improbable that any dealer woud have been able to sell one to a customer.

"I have sold two or three of the stamps," said Mr. Hemingway; "about $6000 worth, and I am going over to New York to negotiate with a syndicate which desires to purchase the lot for $100,000."

These St. Louis stamps are of the issue of 1845 and 1847. The latter are regarded as the rarest. There also is a very rare five-cent Baltimore stamp of 1846, which, next to the 20-cent St. Louis stamp, is perhaps the rarest of United States stamps.

The stamps in this instance have the virtue of being on the original envelopes or letters, showing the postmarks and every evidence of authenticity. There are 102 stamps in the lot, and they are represented to be worth about $1000 apiece.

### OFFICIAL MARKS

In countries where the inscriptions are not in the English language difficulty will be experienced in identifying the official stamps, writes Bertram W. H. Poole. Most of those of the Central and South American republics are easily distinguished, for the words "oficial" or "franqueo oficial" (official frank) form part of the design or overprint. Other forms will be found in the list given below:

E.—Overprinted on certain Bavarian stamps in 1908 for the use of railway officials.

Francobollo di stato.—This means literally "frank stamp of state," and appears on the Italian official labels.

Frei Durch Ablosung.—(Free through communication.) With "Nr. 16" stamps so inscribed are official stamps of Baden, and with "Nr. 21" they are official stamps of Prussia.

O. B.—Found on Philippine island stamps and means "official business."

Officiel.—Luxemburg.

O. H. H. S.—"On His Highness' Service." Egypt.

Pjon. or Pjonusta.—Iceland.

Service de l'Etat.—"Service of the State." Egypt.

Servicio Interno.—"Internal Service." Guatemala.

S. P.—"Service Publique." i. e. Public service. Luxemburg.

Tjeneste.—Denmark.

Tjenste.—Sweden.

### JAPANS ADVANCE IN PRICE

It has, according to a Tokio paper, now officially been confirmed that a new set of stamps will be issued in Japan. Although the new issue will probably not appear before the middle of next year, the high values, 5 and 10 yen, of the present issue have already gone up in price considerably, and are expected to advance still more as they only date from 1908, and the annual use of these high values is but small. Other stamps of the present issue, will probably not advance much in price during the first five or 10 years, as large quantities of those are to be had.

### CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVE

The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly states that the Canadian postoffice is preparing to issue a commemorative set of stamps in honor of the centenary of the Canadian statesman, Sir George Etienne Cartier, a descendant of Jacques Cartier.

### ESSAYS AND PROOFS

The terms "proofs" and "essays" frequently occur in philatelic literature. An essay is any design suitable for a postage stamp submitted to the proper authorities in printed form, but which was never made use of. A proof is a printed impression taken from a die or plate, incomplete or quite completed so far as design is concerned, of a stamp design actually issued for use.

The essential point of difference between them is that an essay is a print from a design that only reached the proposal stage, while a proof is a print from a design or part of a design which was accepted, writes Bertram W. H. Poole.

Essays owe their existence to a variety of causes but most of them originate when a government invites suitable designs for a new stamp or series. From the original drawings submitted a few are perhaps selected as likely to prove suitable and engravings are made of these, the exact size the stamps are to be, from which the final selection of designs may be made. The ones rejected as unsuitable or not so good as the others are essays. As a rule essays are not easy to obtain and some are extremely rare. They are, however, of the greatest interest to the specialist and their inclusion in a collection adds considerably to its philatelic and historic value.

Proofs are trial printings of designs actually used for postage stamps and these may be sub-divided into two classes—die proofs and plate proofs.

Die proofs are impressions taken from an original or subsidiary die either during the process of engraving or when finished and ready for transference to the transfer roll.

Plate proofs are proofs taken from a plate and here again they may be prints taken from an unfinished plate or one quite ready for the actual process of printing. In the case of plate proofs from unfinished plates we get such varieties as impressions of the Hayti designs of 1891-95 before the numerals had been inserted in the upper angles, or impressions of the early British stamps without the corner letters. As a rule proofs are taken in black ink as in this color it is much easier to detect any imperfections. Sometimes prints are taken in all sorts of colors before any decision is arrived at regarding what colors shall be used for the different denominations in a series. These are usually known as color trials. Occasionally, too, proofs are printed in different colors on paper of various kinds and colors, all of these being proofs. Sometimes proofs are printed in various colors and on all sorts of papers and then gummed and perforated like the issued stamps. As a rule these are made when some difficulty is experienced in deciding upon the most suitable color combination for a stamp. Being finished in every detail the "powers that be" can tell exactly how any given colors will appear when the stamps are ready for sale to the public.

### ERRORS ON STAMPS

Stamp errors of considerable interest are those having incorrect inscriptions. The rarest of these is probably the 20-ore stamp of the 1872-76 issue for Sweden bearing the word "tretio" (30) instead of "tjugo" (20) though the correct numerals are shown and the stamp was sold and used as a 20 ore stamp. Another scarce variety occurs among the 1859 stamps of Lubeck, the 2sch being known with correct numerals but worded "zwei ein halb," that is 2½sch. Among more modern and commoner stamps the first supply of the 2½d. stamps issued in New Zealand in 1898 were lettered "wakitipu," instead of "wakatipu." Another instance will be found on some 18c. stamps issued in North Borneo in 1897, these being inscribed "postal revenue," instead of "postage & revenue."

Sometimes stamps have been doubly printed in error or printed on both sides of the paper. The former, generally known as double impressions, are not very plentiful, the best known instances being, probably, the ½ and 2-annas stamps of the 1883 issue of India. Among stamps printed on both sides of the paper such countries as Tasmania, South Australia, Austria, Turkey, Bolivia and Venezuela are represented, the value generally standing in direct ratio to the philatelic interest of the country, says a writer for Mekeels.

Occasionally stamps have been printed in the wrong colors, these errors being due to different causes. Some of the most interesting and valuable of these wrong color stamps have been caused by an electrotype of one value being inserted in the "plate" of another value. The best known of these are perhaps the "woodblock" errors of the Cape of Good Hope. In at least one printing of these locally produced triangulars a 4d cliche was inserted on the 1d plate and a 1d one on the 4d so that we find the 1d printed in blue instead of red and the 4d printed in red instead of blue. Another instance will be found in the North Borneo stamps of 1886. In making up the first plate for the 4c stamps a 1c cliche was inadvertently inserted so that this value exists in rose instead of the more usual orange.

Other stamps have been issued imperforate or partly imperforate when they ought to have been perforated; some have been printed on paper intended for the stamps of other countries; and many have been printed with the paper wrong way up so that the watermark appears inverted, though these inverted watermark varieties are of little interest to most collectors.

Finally we have surcharged stamps which show numerous errors and varieties. We find surcharges omitted, inverted, double, treble, printed in wrong colors or from incorrect type, with letters or figures transposed or with altogether wrong ones, etc.

## BIRD LADDERS ON LIGHTHOUSE

THE migration of birds is always an interesting subject, especially to those living near the coast. The lighthouses attract large numbers and the provision of perches on which they may rest has been attended by most satisfactory results, writes a contributor to the Monitor. Perches arranged in the form of ladders have been fitted to the Brandoris, the lighthouse on Terschelling, one of the Dutch islands in the North sea. This lighthouse is about 180 feet high and dates from the fifteenth century.

Ladders made of wood, and not metal, have been proved to be most satisfactory, and the angle at which they are attached to the building is of importance in assisting the birds to alight. These ladders were first fixed to Brandoris lighthouse in 1909. The birds soon became accustomed to them, with the result that the number lost during migration, owing to there being no resting place on the lighthouse, has steadily decreased.

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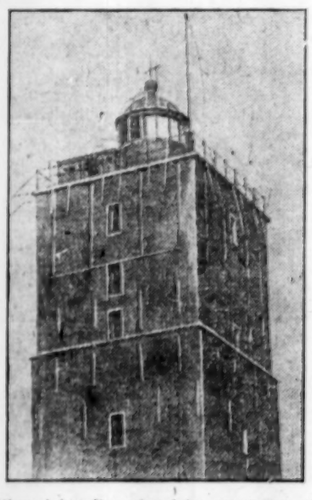
The Amazon drains a greater area than any other river.—Exchange.



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BRANDORIS LIGHTHOUSE

## LITTLE LIGHT MOCCASIN

Little Light Moccasin swings in her basket,
Woven of willow and sinew of deer;
Rocked by the breezes, and nursed by the pine tree,
Wonderful things are to see and to hear.

Wide is the sky from the top of the mountain,
Sheltered the canyon from glare of the sun;
Ere she is wearied of watching their changes,
Little Light Moccasin finds she can run.

Brown is her skin as the bark of the birches,
Light are her feet as the feet of the fawn;
Shy little daughter of mesa and mountain,
Little Light Moccasin wakes with the dawn.

All the rare treasures of summer time canyons,
These are the playthings the little maid knows;
Berry time, blossom time, bird calls and butterflies,
Columbine trumpets and sweetbrier rose.

When on the mesa the meadow lark, stooping,
Folds her brown wings on the safe-hidden nest,
Hearing the hoot of the owlets at twilight,
Little Light Moccasin goes to her rest.

Counting the stars through the chinks of the wigwam,
Watching the flames of the campfire leap,
Hearing the song of the wind in the pine trees,
Little Light Moccasin falls fast asleep. —Indian Advance.

## CHILDREN OF PEOPLE PROMINENT AT CAPITAL OF UNITED STATES

(Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

*Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Jr., and daughters Mary (a left) and Helen, grandchildren of William Jennings Bryan*

## LOOKING BACKWARD ON A STAR

THE velocity of light is very great, and although the sun is approximately 93,000,000 miles away, sunlight takes only about eight minutes to reach us. The light reflected by the planets does not take very long, either, to traverse the distances which separate them from us. But when we come to consider those far off suns, the stars, the case is different, writes a London contributor to the Monitor.

The star nearest to us is Alpha Centauri, and it is now known that light from this star takes four and a half years to reach our earth. Now, imagine that you could stand on Alpha Centauri and that by some miraculous means you were enabled to inspect any part of our globe through a giant telescope. The earth being only a planet does not of course shine by its own light, like a star; but it is illuminated by light from the sun. Thus our small world is not, in reality, bright enough to be visible from any of the stars. But suppose that the earth were sufficiently bright, and that, by means of your miraculous telescope, you could examine it from such great distances. Then as light takes four and a half years to travel from Alpha Centauri to us, or vice versa, you would not see the events that are now happening on the earth, but you would find yourself gazing at conditions that prevailed here four and a half years ago.

Great numbers of the stars are so far off that the light from them spends hundreds and even thousands of years on its journey here. Suppose you were transported to a star from which the light takes about 460 years to reach us, then you would see England as it was in the days of Elizabeth; and if you stayed there you might, for example, watch the Armada sail from Spain. While, if you were to take your stand at a still greater distance, Europe might appear to you uncivilized and inhabited, perhaps, by animals now extinct.

To take the argument one step further, suppose you were writing a history and were in doubt as to the details of some event, all you would have to do would be to determine exactly how long ago that particular occurrence took place, then by a very simple calculation you would find how far the light, which started from the earth at that date, has traveled by now; and, finally, you would take your giant telescope, step on to a magic carpet, and instantly you would be at the desired point in space, calmly watching the building of the Pyramids, the discovery of the north pole or any other historical event you wished to see.

## NOTED SPELLER

No champion of the old-time spelling-matches, perhaps, ever excelled Horace Greeley. He was, in fact, a spelling prodigy, says the Youth's Companion. What would the boys and girls of today, who have a daily stint of only twenty words, think of a child not yet six years old who could actually spell every word in the language! That is what the young Horace is said to have been able to do.

His schooling began in his fourth year, and the art of spelling at once became a passion with him. In school and out, he kept incessantly at its study. Hour after hour he would lie on the floor, spelling over all the difficult words he could find in the few books that the family owned.

The fame of his prowess spread. Naturally Horace was the first one chosen at spelling-matches. He spelled his words with the utmost confidence. Sometimes the little fellow would drop asleep between turns. When his word came round, his neighbor would nudge him anxiously; he would wake, spell his word, and drop asleep again at once.

So great was the boy's reputation as a student of unusual powers that the selectmen of a neighboring town, in passing a rule forbidding the attendance at the local school of any pupil from outside the township, honored him by adding the clause, "Excepting only Horace Greeley!"

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## COLE-SCUTTLE

Rev. Russell Day, a famous Eton master, once ordered a boy to stay after school, but when the hour came, he himself was in a better temper. "What may your name be?" Mr. Day asked of the prepositor. "Cole, sir," replied the boy. "Then, my friend," said Mr. Day, "I think you had better scuttle."—Christian Register.

## LEMON TAFFY

Half a pound of butter, 1½ pounds of brown sugar, three quarters of a pound of golden syrup, two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and a teaspoonful of water. Put the butter into a clean saucepan and let it melt. Next add the sugar, syrup, lemon juice and water. Boil steadily, stirring well. When it is seen to be thickening, have ready a cupful of clean cold water. Let a few drops of taffy drop into the water; let them remain for about four seconds, then lift a piece out and see if it snaps off quite crisply when broken. If not, continue to boil it until it does. When cooked enough, pour out on buttered plates or tins, and let it remain till cold. The fire must not be too fierce and the taffy must be well stirred.—Ladies World.

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## CHERRY FOAMS

Boil two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one half cupful of water without stirring until the syrup will thread. Add one quarter teaspoonful of vanilla and pour it slowly upon the beaten whites of two eggs, beating continuously until stiff enough to drop from a teaspoon upon butter paper. Before the candies cool, press one half of a candied cherry into the top of each. If preferred, beat cherries into the candy and when creamy pour it into buttered pans.—Good Housekeeping.

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# Boston Audiences to Hear Fremstad, McCormack and Martin

"Singing actor" is a term that has crept into comment upon operatic performances within the last few years in paying tribute to impersonations in which players of operatic roles more or less compass the acting possibilities of their parts at the same time as they do all possible justice to them on the vocal side.

The causes of this change, like many other operatic innovations, may be found in Wagner, who held that in opera the drama should dominate, and the music be illustrative of the action through the accompaniment of the singers and the orchestral comment on the theme and plot. In a word, music drama was his ideal.

Although the Wagnerian theory was resisted and ridiculed on every side, the Wagnerian striving to practise this theory has influenced all modern opera, and reaches a high development in the operas of Puccini, and in Charpentier's "Louise."

To consider the meaning of the latest development of operatic acting, it is necessary to make a brief survey of the history of opera.

According to legend, a group of literary and artistic persons habitually met at the house of one Count Bardi in Florence about 1593 and agreed that the existing attempt to use music in dramatic performances was absurd. At this time there existed no music suitable to the rendering of dialogue. In an effort to reconstitute the music used in Greek tragedy Count Bardi and his associates discovered recitative. One of the circle, Peri, wrote "Eurydice," which was publicly performed in 1600 and thus may be called the first romance. In this opera, be it noted the music was subservient to the drama. Thus we see that Wagner in his theory of drama first, music second, was really getting back to simple first principles. From this foundation originated the various forms of opera heard today.

Early in the seventeenth century came Monteverde and the Venetian school, by whom the orchestra was considerably developed and who endeavored to make the recitative melodious, which it had not been in the Peri opera. Scarlatti and his Neapolitan school, 1650-1725, introduced the aria, and carried forward operatic melody to a high point. This school stimulated singing and the Peri tradition was lost in the exclusive attention given to securing the most brilliant vocal effects possible. Opera became a series of arias, duets, trios, sextets and other set numbers, connected by recitative. The form of opera was dictated by the number of singers to be employed, not by the dramatic demands. Here was in full flower the school of opera that has now fallen in disfavor, with composers, and which has been called "not opera at all but concerts with scenery."

This school of opera continued to flourish for over a century along the lines outlined by Scarlatti, though the quality gradually diminished until the advent of Rossini, who restored Italian opera methods to their full flower, and wrote the "Barber of Seville," the masterpiece of this type of opera, and which with the "Lucia" of Donizetti, survives in the favor of modern audiences.

Verdi (1813-1901) commenced in the Rossini tradition and kept abreast with the development of opera, producing in his middle period three of the most popular operas in the modern repertoire, "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore" and "Traviata" (1851-1853). Meantime through Gluck, Cherubini and Meyerbeer opera evolved in France, and had begun to abandon the old Italian formula, though Meyerbeer never quite got over sacrificing drama to melody. Verdi learned of the times and wrote in 1871 his transitional opera, "Aida," in which he, too, begins to abandon the traditional forms.

Gounod with his ever popular "Faust" and Bizet with his "Carmen," in which the numbers grow naturally out of the action, all helped to prepare the ground for Wagner's reception and it was of Wagner that Verdi learned and practised in writing his "Otello," in which music is used for poetic expression only and not for vocal display.

Wagner, the great revolutionist, who was the violent center for the changes that had been slowly evolving, began where Gluck left off in the preceding century. Dramatic truthfulness was Wagner's fixed aim, and to secure this he eliminated all conventional musical forms, making the trend of the music depend on the action, and adopting the leit motif from Weber as a descriptive musical figure to be used as basis for coherency.

Taking up the Gluck tradition, Wagner first learned of Meyerbeer, and imitated that composer's grandiose style in his "Rienzi." In "Tannhauser," however, he threw down the gauntlet by exploiting his new theories in continuous action, and thenceforward never wavered.

Wagner not only changed the singers into singing actors, but he also made the orchestra one of the chief actors, the chorus as it were, commenting upon the action on the stage. His music constantly comments upon text and action, making the music depict the real feeling of the character, a striking device when the characters are engaged in hypocritical speech or action. The bitter opposition that followed Wagner through his career has now given place to a general acceptance of his style, and in the works of Puccini may be seen the full development of the letter if not of the spirit of his theory.

Wagner would never have approved, we venture to say, of the custom of Puccini, Leoncavallo and Mascagni in finding their characters for the most part in the lower grades of society. In so doing, of course these composers have found exciting and realistic plots, giving opportunity for startling effects in the orchestra. Because Puccini succeeded in his effort to get certain emotional ideas into his music in "Tosca," one still is not obliged to regard this success as altogether praiseworthy. Certain standards of exalted pleasure are bound to assert themselves, and while a part of the audience may rejoice in orgies of elemental emotion another part of the audience is certain repelled. The more romantic "Boheme," it is safe to say, is preferable to most persons to the more violent opera of Puccini.

Coming now to "Louise," one sees the theory of Wagner employed with modifications of a flavor of the formal romance of Massenet. This was natural, Charpentier being the pupil of the composer of "Thais." "Louise" is Wagnerian in the sense that the principal action is carried on by a few characters, and of these characters much acting ability is required.

Thus it will be seen that the acting singer is a natural evolution, the natural and necessary product of the evolution of opera from the "concert with scenery" type to the "music drama" of today. This change has brought into the opera house a new type of artist.

In one respect, it should be said in passing, this new type of singing actor in some instances neglects the fundamental principle that his or her tones should be musical, even in the most emotional passages. Such a performer, sacrificing musical beauty to more fully express a violent emotion cannot be called, so far as such passages are concerned, a singing actor. Such an one becomes for the moment inartistic, a false type—an actor in opera. In this respect the brothers De Reszke were of the highest type of singing actors, among the first of this new school. They expressed wide range of emotion and always musically. The new opera requires a training in which dramatic study is never neglected during the years of vocal development. No longer are the formal arm wavings of the elder school, the formal plunges with arms outstretched from the shoulders, or pointed straight in appeal to the top gallery; no longer is stage action confined in teaching to these traditional movements.

These movements must be taught, of course, in order to prepare ambitious pupils to take part in opera of the older styles. Acting in the modern sense would be out of place in certain scenes in "Rigoletto," for instance, where distraught father, daughter and villain and adventuress all join in lovely song.

Far more arduous must be the training of the modern opera singer if the ideal demands for a singing actor are to be met, as they are by say, Miss Mary Garden or Vanni Marcoux. Miss Garden has original methods of song and acting that make her less profitable as a subject for discussion in this connection than Mr. Marcoux, who is so justly admired here for his abilities as singing actor of a fine type.

Mr. Marcoux fulfils the first requirement in the actor, that he always be within the picture frame constituted by the modern proscenium opening. Then he applies to his song all the devices of the actor. These include pose that is the reflection of the actual mood of the character, the product of his temporary or characteristic emotion, and utterly precludes the formal poses of the concert type of opera.

Mr. Marcoux happens to be of a rare type of actor in that he possesses the power of impersonation—that is he always succeeds in assuming the personality of the role he undertakes, and never merely acts himself. In a word he is what is known in the theater as a character actor, as distinct from the player of straight romantic parts, analogous to the majority of the roles assumed by Mr. Clement. Without disparagement it may be asked if Mr. Clement is not most successful, in the dramatic sense, in roles that are not foreign to his personal qualities of romantic distinction.

Mme. Edvina has shown in the pale scenes in "Tales of Hoffmann" that she is capable of impersonation, and in the domestic scenes in "Louise" that she has dramatic intensity, and a command of simple naturalism that would have been beyond the powers of the artist trained in the coloratura opera of which Mme. Tetrazzini is a supreme type.

With the constant accession of naturalistic dramas of the "Louise" type and the consequent increasing stress laid on training for them, one wonders if the time is coming when the coloratura school will not be adequately performed. Undeniably the modern works are the more popular if the personality of certain stars be eliminated. Perhaps this is as much because the older works are a little frayed with overuse as because the newer works are more consistent with modern thought. At any rate we are in the full flood of a new operatic era with the singing actor as its striking phenomenon.

Next week at the Boston opera house will be featured by two performances of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," which has not been sung before this season. This opera will be sung on Monday evening following "Haensel und Gretel" and again on Saturday evening in conjunction with its familiar companion piece, "Pagliacci."

At the first performance Mme. Maria Gay will be the Santuzza, Miss Leveroni the Lola and Mme. De-Courcy the Mamma Lucia. Mr. Gaudenzi and Mr. Polese will have the roles for tenor and baritone. Mr. Moranzoni will be in charge of the orchestra. Mr. Caplet will preside over the presentation of the Humperdinck fairy opera which will be given first, with Mme. Swartz and Miss Fisher as the children, Mme. Claessens as the mother and the witch, Mr. Hinshaw from the Metropolitan as the father and Mme. De-Courcy and Miss Sharlow as the Sandman and Dewman, respectively.

For Saturday evening a cast changed in every instance will sing the Mascagni opera, for then Santuzza will fall to Elizabeth Amsden and Dorothy Wilson will be the Lola. That Director Russell endeavors to give just as strong an ensemble at the popular as at the subscription performances is evidenced by the fact that he has chosen Hertha Heyman to sing the comparatively minor part of the mother of Turiddu, although in the five years which she has been singing in opera, Miss Heyman has sung Santuzza more than 100 times. Raoul Romito, the young Neapolitan tenor, whose concert debut was so successful last season, will appear for the first time in opera as Turiddu. Mr. Fornari will complete the cast as Alfio.

In "Pagliacci" Miss Barnes will sing Nedda, a role which she essayed with great success upon her debut last season. Messrs. Gaudenzi and Blanchart are familiar as Canio and Tonio, but Mr. Everett's Silvio will be a new acquaintance. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct the double bill.

On New Year's night "Aida" will be sung for the second time, with Miss Amsden replacing Mme. Melis as Aida, and with Mme. Gay and Mme. Zenatello, Rossi, Mardones and Gravina in their respective roles. The spectacle which enchances the stirring scenes in this Verdi masterpiece, is more brilliant than ever this season, thanks to Mr. Urban, and the novel evolutions for the ballet add not a little to the general attractiveness of the production. Mr. Moranzoni will direct.

Friday evening will mark Mme. Tetrazzini's third appearance and her first repetition in "Lucia." The old opera takes on new life when this famous soprano endows it with her vocal abilities, for she imparts new values from an acting as well as a singing standpoint. Mr. Rossi likewise gives fresh tone to Ashton and makes him considerably more than the lay figure he so often seems to be. Mr. Gaudenzi will sing Edgardo and Miss Heyman and MM. Mardones, Diaz and Giaccone will fill the other roles.

"Louise" rapidly is making the round of the subscription performances, and this week will be introduced to the patrons of the Saturday matinees. There will be a new Julien in the person of Mr. Zenatello to lend particular interest to the occasion and Bernice Fisher will sing Camille, the role originally allotted to her. Miss Heyman will relieve Miss Leveroni of the part of the romantic street sweeper, but otherwise the remaining roles will be filled by the singers who played them Dec. 18, with Mmes. Edvina and Gay and Mr. Marcoux in the characters which stand forth most prominently. The orchestra will be under Mr. Caplet.

The concert in Symphony hall a week from tomorrow afternoon will mark the reappearance in Boston after an absence of a dozen years of Clara Butt, the English contralto, and the first appearance here of her husband, Kennerly Rumford, who has a reputation as a baritone of great gifts. When Madame Butt was in America before she was practically unknown. In her brief stay, however, she was successful. At the time her voice was described as having a diapason quality that was altogether unique. Since her visit to this country Madame Butt has become a popular English singer. She will sing songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms, and some English songs, but particular interest will center in Sir Arthur Sullivan's "The Lost Chord" and Liddle's "Abide with Me," with harp and organ accompaniment. Mr. Rumford will sing songs by Strauss, Wolf, Williams, MacDowell, Grieg, Stanford and Davies.

### ORCHESTRA CONCERT PROGRAM

Verdi's requiem mass will be given at the fifth orchestral concert at the Boston opera house tomorrow afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. The soloists will be Elizabeth Amsden, Mme. Maria Gay, John McCormack and Jose Mardones. The full chorus and orchestra will be under the direction of Conductor Andre-Caplet.

### FREMSTAD TO SING

After a week's intermission the popular concerts in Symphony hall will be resumed tomorrow afternoon with Olive Fremstad and Riccardo Martin of the Metropolitan opera house as the soloists. Mme. Fremstad has a reputation as a singer of songs only less than her reputation as one of the foremost dramatic sopranos of the time. She was heard in Boston a number of years ago with the Symphony orchestra, but this will be her first appearance in a concert of this kind.

Boston also knows Mr. Martin well through his appearances with the Metropolitan opera company and the Boston opera company; but he, too, is a stranger to Boston's concert stage. Tomorrow's program is calculated to suit all classes. Particularly interesting will be a group of Scandinavian songs which Mme. Fremstad will sing. She herself is of Swedish birth and has had great success throughout the country with songs of this character.

The program is as follows: Songs by Mr. Martin—"Sospiri Miei," A. Bimboni; "Als Die Alte Mutter," Dvorak; "J'ai Pleure en Reve," Hue. Aria, "Dich theure Halle" (Tannhauser), Wagner, Mme. Fremstad. Songs by Mr. Martin—"To Daisies," Roger Quilter; "Oh, Let Night Speak of Me," Chadwick; "Before the Dawn," Chadwick. Songs by Mme. Fremstad—"Aus Meinen Grossen Schmerzen," Robert Franz; "Stille Sicherheit," Robert Franz; "Fischermaedchen," Schubert; "Wenn die Linde Blueht," Max Reger; "Es Blinkt der Thau," Rubinstein. Aria, "Vesti la Giubba" (Pagliacci), Leoncavallo, Mr. Martin. Scandinavian songs by Mme. Fremstad—"Saterjenten's Sondag," Ole Bull; "A Janta a Ja," Swedish folk-song; "Med en Primula Veris," Grieg; "Et Syn," Grieg. Duet, "Zu Neuen Thaten" (Gotterdammerung), Wagner, Mme. Fremstad and Mr. Martin.

### NEXT WEEK'S SYMPHONY

At the eleventh rehearsal and concert on the Symphony orchestra next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, the name of Josef Holbrooke will appear on the Symphony program for the first time. Dr. Muck has elected to play "Queen Mab," his poem for full orchestra.

Josef Holbrooke is one of the boldest and most original spirits of the younger school of English composers. He was born in Croyden, July 6, 1878. He studied at the Royal Academy of Music, his principal teachers being F. Corder for composition and Frederick Westlake for the pianoforte. Leaving the academy in 1898 he devoted himself entirely to composition and has come frequently before the public principally as a composer of orchestral music of pronounced modern tendencies.

His first important work to be performed was a tone poem entitled "The Raven," after Poe, which was played at the Crystal Palace concerts in 1900. This was the first of a series of symphonic poems of unusual interest. It was followed by the "Ode to Victory" (Byron), "The Skeleton in Armor" (Longfellow), "Ulalume" (Poe), and "Queen Mab" (Shakespeare). His other orchestral works include an overture entitled "The New Renaissance" and three fantastic sets of variations on the following popular melodies: "The Three Blind Mice," "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "Auld Lang Syne." Of his choral works the most important is a setting of "The Bells." Last spring Oscar Hammerstein produced in London his opera, "The Children of Don."

The Symphony soloist next week will be Elena Gerhardt, who will make her first appearance of the season here. She will sing an old Italian aria and three songs by Richard Strauss, "Morning," "Cradle Song" and "Cecilia," which have been orchestrated by Strauss himself. Dr. Muck will end the program with Bruckner's seventh symphony.

### "AIDA" AT OPERA HOUSE

The opera "Aida," in common with other works in this form, has certain chasms to be bridged if a performance is to arrive safely on the side labeled success. These may exist as faults of building or through lack of caliber in performers. It is interesting kindly to compare these spots and the manner of their passing both in the various operas and in different renditions of the same work. An opera is perhaps as hard to make as an epic poem, and that we all know Poe showed to be all but impossible. The chief trouble is that no one is great all the time. We wisely take our Milton in sections, and perhaps lines. Verdi, perhaps the greatest talent that has yet appeared in vocal writing, is as seldom dull and his work as highly sustained as one can ask. Yet there are things and places that make "Aida" an opera where the musical director and stage director sigh with gratitude when all is well over. One of these moments is the beautiful romanza "Celeste Aida" which occurs so early in the work that the tenor has not had his entrance prepared, so as to arouse his hearers, and more important still, himself, his voice is not warmed up to this most difficult aria, and late comers disturb. The result is often a cold and mechanical piece of vocalization.

The triumphal scene is another bugbear. When the stirring march theme is announced by the successive sets of clarions many conductors must wish for the more facile cornet, for seldom is this theme completed without slips of intonation. Then too the stage manager must bring Radames in as a climax to all this splendor, and if this is overdone or poorly done the effect is ludicrous. We have seen Mr. Sheehan in the days of the Savage English opera company, carried in on what appeared like a section of barn door, himself standing as Lief Ericsson stands in our Back Bay. We have seen Mr. Caruso brought in on an enormous gilded contraption that required as much backing and filling as a ferryboat or Lohengrin's swan, and observers forgot all else in anxiety to see his conveyance settled on terra firma. Alas then for illusion!

In the first performance of "Aida" this season at the Boston Opera house, the traditions were not entirely violated. Mr. Zenatello was far from being the artist that he generally is and his opening aria showed him to be appearing rather to avoid disappointing the audience than for any other reason. We have been used to such ringing tones from this tenor that minor defects in the performance may be passed over.

A vastly improved Carmen Melis contributed much on the positive side of the performance by her portrayal of Aida. Her vocal work is now of such rank that she is able to characterize vocally and her acting has accordingly gained in restraint.

Mme. Gay was a capable Amneris vocally and histrionically, and the Amon-

(Continued on page 23, column 1)

## ENGLISH SINGERS WHO ARE COMING

*Mme. Clara Butt and her husband, Kennedy Rumford, will sing at Symphony hall soon*

*Opera Artist Who Will Sing the Role of Lola at Performance Monday Night*

(Photo by J. Williams)
ELVIRA LEVERONI

(Photo by Apeda Studio)
FLORENCE DE COURCY
To sing Mamma Lucia

## ARTISTS WHO WILL SING SANTUZZA ROLE

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MARIA GAY

MISS ELIZABETH AMSDEN

GIOVANNI POLESE
To take role of Alfio

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TOMORROW. Verdi's REQUIEM. Amsden, Gay, McCormack, Mardones, soloists. Cond., Andre-Caplet.
MON., 8 to 11:20. HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Swartz, Fisher, Hinshaw, Claessens. Cond., Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Gay, Leveroni, De Courcy, Gaudenzi, Polese. Cond. Moranzoni.
WED., 8 to 11:30. AIDA. Amsden, Gay, Zenatello, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
FRI., 8 to 11. LUCIA. Tetrazzini, Gaudenzi, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
SAT., 1:45 to 5:45. LOUISE. Edvina, Gay, Zenatello, Marcoux. Cond., Andre-Caplet.
SAT., 8 to 11. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Amsden, Wilson, Romito, Fornari. Followed by I PAGLIACCI. Barnes, Gaudenzi, Blanchart, Everett. Cond., Moranzoni. Popular prices.
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# IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

(Continued from page twenty-two)

asro of Mr. Rossi was interesting. While he left something to be desired in the majestic sonority that should mark this part—one to arouse the enthusiasm and emulation of baritones—his intensity and his physical gifts made great amends. Mr. Mardones gave his usual creditable performance. The cast:

King.....Mr. Gravina
Amneris.....Mme. Gay
Aida.....Mme. Melis
Radames.....Mr. Zenatello
Ramfis.....Mr. Mardones
Amonasro.....Mr. Rossi
Conductor.....Mr. Moranzoni

Miss Tina Lerner, the Russian pianist, will give a second recital in Jordan hall, Jan. 4, at 3:30 o'clock. The program will include works by Cesar Franck, Dohnanyi, Schubert-Liszt, Chopin, Gabrilowitsch, Hinton and Tschaikowsky-Pabst.

* * *

At his only recital in Boston this season in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12, Ysaye's program will be as follows: Sonate in A minor by Veracini; Sonate in B minor by Germiniani; Concerto in G major by Mozart; Chaconne (with organ), by Vitali; Reve d'enfant by Ysaye; Old Mute, by Ysaye; and Rondo Capriccioso by Saint-Saens.

* * *

Edmond Clemont will give a song recital in Jordan hall next Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. His program will include three groups of songs by Saint-Saens, Bruneau, Widor, Faure, Hue, Chausson, Massenet, Hahn, Debussy, Bizet, Erlanger, Godard, Charpentier and Weckerlin.

* * *

The following program will be given at the third concert of the Kneisel Quartet in Steinert hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 7: Brahms, quartet in C minor, op. 51, No. 1; Loeffler, quintet F major for three violins, viola and 'cello (one movement); Schumann, quintet in E flat major for pianoforte, two violins, viola and violoncello. The quartet will have the assistance of Miss Frieda Siemans, pianist, and Samuel Gardiner, violinist.

* * *

Miss Germaine Schnitzer, the Austrian pianist, will give a recital in Jordan hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11, at three o'clock. Miss Schnitzer played here with the Symphony orchestra in 1909.

* * *

An unusual afternoon of music will be that to be given in Jordan hall Saturday, Jan. 18, at three o'clock, by Miss Kitty Cheatham, the singer of children's songs. Not only children but grown-ups delight in her programs.

* * *

Leslie Grossmith, pianist and humorist, will appear twice daily at Steinert hall all next week. Mr. Grossmith has had the honor of having one of his compositions accepted by King George of England. On his tour through the eastern world he performed under the patronage of Lord and Lady Curzon, Lord and Lady Northcote, Lord Grenfell, Lord Cromer, Sir George and Lady White. Mr. Grossmith has had experience as a stage director and conductor of opera and is now at work on an opera of his own.

* * *

Lee Patterson, a pianist from the West, who gave a piano recital here last season, will be heard in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 14.

* * *

Frederic Joslyn, an American bass-baritone, will give a recital in Steinert hall on Jan. 16. The program will consist of songs by MacDowell, Schumann, Schubert, Massenet and various English writers. Mr. Joslyn will be assisted by Arthur de Guichard at the piano.

* * *

Mrs. Berg-Lofgren will give a song recital in Steinert hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21.

* * *

Ernest P. Hawthorne announces his second piano recital for Thursday evening, Jan. 23, in Steinert hall.

* * *

Stephen Townsend will give a vocal recital in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 28. Mr. Townsend will sing songs by Schumann, which will probably include that composer's cycle "Dichterliebe." Max Heinrich will play the accompaniments.

* * *

Vera Barstow, a violinist not yet heard in this city, will give a recital in Steinert hall on the afternoon of Jan. 29.

* * *

Mrs. Clara Mannes and David Mannes will give but one of their sonata-recitals in Boston this season in Steinert hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 4.

### MUSIC LECTURES PLANNED

A series of six lectures on the opera will be given in Jacob Sleeper hall, under the auspices of the music department of Boston University, on Tuesday afternoons, Jan. 14 to Feb. 18, inclusive. The lecturers will be Prof. John P. Marshall, head of the music department of the university, and Olin Downes. The lectures will be illustrated by singers of the Boston opera company, and will treat especially of the productions current at the Boston opera house.

# "HAENSEL UND GRETEL" IS THE "PETER PAN" FOR OPERAGOERS

What "Peter Pan" has become to the dramatic stage, "Haensel und Gretel" is to the operatic. In both London and New York Mr. Frohman gives a yearly holiday gift to the juvenile theatergoer in the form of a revival of the Barrie classic. With like intent "Haensel und Gretel" has become a fixture in the holiday repertory of all the great opera houses. In New York and Chicago it was sung Christmas day, and this afternoon it is given at the opera house.

It makes no difference to the children that the work is sung in German, for so aptly does the music fit the text and so closely does the text follow the original tale from the collection of the Brothers Grimm with which most children are familiar, that nothing is lost.

This afternoon the juvenile operagoers see Haensel and his tow-haired sister, Gretel, impersonated by Jeska Swartz and Bernice Fisher, who played those parts last season. Maria Claessens plays the witch. From the Metropolitan William Hinshaw comes to appear as the father and Mme. DeCourcy and Miss Sharlow will represent the Sandman and the Dew Man.

An act of the ballet "Coppelia" follows and Mlle. Dolores Galli dances the part of Swanilda.

Tonight's performance of "La Boheme," when the popular price scale is in force, will be made notable by the appearance of John McCormack, the famous Irish tenor, as Rodolfo. Miss Dimi Donner will make her debut as Mimi and Fely Dereyne will sing Musetta, replacing Miss Barnes.

# VERDI'S MASS SILENCED CRITICS WHEN IT WAS FIRST PRESENTED

No other work which Verdi wrote was awaited with quite the same degree of reverent anticipation by his countrymen and admirers, nor scoffed at quite so vehemently by his opponents, as was his "Requiem," a presentation of which is announced for the Sunday orchestral concert at the Boston Opera house tomorrow afternoon. It was written in 1873 as a memorial to Alessandro Manzoni, the Milanese poet and author, and was first performed in the great cathedral at Milan on May 22, 1874.

Previously Verdi had been known only as a composer of secular music and that he should approach composition of this sort was criticized. Particularly bitter in their denunciations were certain German musicians. Nevertheless, when the work did get a hearing, it was immediately given a place as one of the greatest compositions of its kind, and as such it is still considered today.

For the performance tomorrow afternoon the entire chorus and orchestra of the opera house will be requisitioned by Mr. Caplet and the solo parts will be taken by Miss Elizabeth Amsden, soprano; Mme. Maria Gay, contralto; John McCormack, tenor, and Jose Mardones, bass.

### MISS NIELSEN SCORES SUCCESS

MONTREAL—When Miss Alice Nielsen made her first appearance with the Montreal opera company this season as "Madama Butterfly," her welcome was enthusiastic. Miss Nielsen captivated her audience. Giuseppi Gaudenzi, a member of the Boston opera company, was popular as Pinkerton. Giovanni Polese, also of the Boston company, in his characterization of Sharpless, was well received.

### MISS HEMPEL WELL GREETED

NEW YORK—Frieda Hempel, German coloratura soprano, made her American debut Friday night at the Metropolitan opera house as the queen in "The Huguenots." One of the largest houses of the season greeted the new singer and she was called before the curtain a dozen times.

### TWO EXHIBITS ANNOUNCED

MINNEAPOLIS—Announcement has been made here that there will be shown at the library in March the exhibition of the National Society of Painters to which 25 famous portrait painters will contribute, and the State Art Society exhibition, including specimens of crafts work as well as pictures.

# YALE IS SEAT OF THREE MEETINGS

NEW HAVEN—In connection with the annual conferences of the Association of American Geographers, the Geological Society of America and of the Paleontological Society being held at Yale, a meeting will be held tomorrow evening to commemorate the centenary of the birth of James Dwight Dana, Stillman professor of geology and mineralogy at Yale from 1830 to 1892.

The speakers will include President Hadley of Yale, Prof. William N. Rice of Wesleyan University and Dr. George P. Merrill of Washington.

### DIVISION COMMANDER RETIRED

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—The federal war department has retired Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commander of the northern division of the army, who conducted the successful campaign against General Orozco.

### MANITOBA'S CROP IS LARGER

WINNIPEG, Man.—Manitoba's grain crop this year is 182,357,494 bushels Last year's yield was 160,232,487. The increase is uniform.

# PENNSYLVANIA HAS LARGEST STATE ITEM FOR OMNIBUS BILL

PHILADELPHIA—The largest state item of all in the omnibus public buildings bill, when it is reported to the house this session, will be that of Pennsylvania, says the North American in a Washington despatch. The Keystone state asks for nearly 50 public buildings, involving a total expenditure of upward of $15,000,000 and ranging in size from the $4,500,000 building asked for Philadelphia, to the $2500 building asked for the postoffice building at Erie.

There are three items for Philadelphia, all calling for different buildings. The Reyburn bill provides for a building for postoffice, court, internal revenue, immigration, geodetic survey, lighthouse, pensions, weather bureau, chemistry, animal industry, civil service and other government offices in Philadelphia. The Hampton Moore bill asks for $1,000,000, or less than the treasury estimates for the proposed new customs house call for.

# BANKS TO BE ASKED TO PAY INTEREST

WASHINGTON—As a result of the researches of Chairman William E. Cox and Representative J. H. Goeke of the House committee on expenditures in the treasury department Congress will be asked to pass bills to provide for the payment of interest on public deposits.

In the investigation which opens next week an effort will be made to find to what extent the banks connected with Wall street interests and banks interested is the welfare of influential politicians have profited by deposits of United States money.

# CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

CHICAGO—Each year since the passing on of the founder and first conductor of the Theodore Thomas orchestra in January, 1905, a memorial program has been presented by this orchestra as a mark of respect to the man who labored so faithfully and successfully to build up higher standards in orchestral music and to develop an intelligent public appreciation for the best in music. For this program, to be given Friday and Saturday, Jan. 3 and 4, Conductor Frederick Stock has elected to present only works by Beethoven, for whose symphonies the great orchestral leader had an especial admiration. The works to be heard on this occasion are the "Coriolanus" overture, symphony No. 8 in F major and symphony No. 3, "Eroica."

An exceedingly interesting and significant fact concerning the Theodore Thomas orchestra recently passed by unnoticed by the local press. The performance of Saturday evening, Nov. 23, was the one thousandth concert given by this orchestra in the regular Chicago series. As was mentioned earlier, this is the twenty-second season of this orchestra's existence.

George Hamlin, tenor, of the Chicago grand opera company will give his annual song recital in Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, with Edgar Nelson at the piano. His program comprises four groups, one of which is devoted to songs in English by American composers, among whom Gena Branscombe, Margaret R. Lang, B. L. Whelpley and John Palmer, a young Chicagoan, are represented. The other groups are divided among German, French and Italian songs, with an admirable number of those less frequently heard.

Mischa Elman, violinist, will be heard in a New Year's matinee at Orchestra hall Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 1. His program is popular in character, and comprises, besides Beethoven's sonata No. 1 for violin and piano and Bruch's G minor concerto, short numbers by Tartini, Schubert, Haydn, Paganini, Massenet and Sarasate.

The Chicago grand opera company, during its fifth week, has presented several operas of more than usual interest. On Monday evening, Dec. 23, Thomas' "Mignon" came to its first performance this season with Miss Maggie Teyte as Mignon and Dalmores as Wilhelm Meister. Miss Mary Garden's return to the Chicago company has undoubtedly been the feature of special interest to the public. She chose for her first appearance this season what is generally regarded as one of her strongest and most appealing characterizations, Massenet's "The Juggler of Notre Dame." This was given on Tuesday evening, preceded by Wolf-Ferrari's "The Secret of Suzanne."

On Thursday evening Miss Garden's art was displayed again in the title role of Charpentier's "Louise," an opera which has not been heard here since the season before last. The other operas of the week were: Wednesday, Goldmark's "The Cricket on the Hearth" (in English), with Maggie Teyte, Edna Darch, George Hamlin and Henri Scott in the cast; Thursday matinee, Massenet's "Cinderella," with Maggie Teyte in the title role and Helen Stanley as Prince Charming; Saturday matinee, Verdi's "Aida"; and Saturday evening, Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann."

On Monday evening, Dec 30, Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be heard, and on Tuesday Massenet's "Heriodiade."

At the Gagrick theater De Wolf Hopper and his company continue to please crowds with his revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's light opera. "The Mikado" will be given every evening of the week of Dec. 30.

### CHICAGO ACQUIRES ANOTHER LINE

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad, extending from Bellingham to a connection with the Canadian Pacific at Sumas, 23 miles northeast, will, on Jan. 1, 1912, become a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad system, and will be officially designated as the Bellingham & Northern.


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Has a brush worth while.
Fine bristles.
Aluminum ferrule.
Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle.

At Your Stationer's

H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers
1722-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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McMAHON & JAQUES
Plumbers and Steam Fitters
Established 1896
242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.
Tel. 420 B. B.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TEN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AWARDS
Sauer's FLAVORING EXTRACTS
THE BEST BY EVERY TEST
AT YOUR GROCER'S 10¢—25¢

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MEMORIZE THIS TRADE MARK

BOSTON
Crystal Gelatine

Madam:—Have you ever tried BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE? If not send us your name and address and that of your grocer and we will send you a Full Size Package

FREE

BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE stands in a class by itself for Purity and Quality.

CRYSTAL GELATINE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

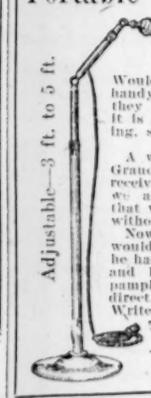
U. S. CLINKER HOOK

Will quickly pay for its cost in the amount of coal it will save. A turn of the wrist closes it tight around the clinker, which is lifted out without the least trouble. Hands and sleeves don't touch furnace door; everything is quick, easy and clean. Time, coal, grate, hands and clothes are saved.

Clinkers absorb heat and cannot be shaken through the grate; they must be lifted out. Don't you want the U. S. Clinker Hook to do the work?

Price $1.50 each. Expressed to any part of the United States, charges prepaid, upon receipt of price in currency or money order (if not handled by your dealer).
UNITED STATES WIRE MAT CO., Decatur, Illinois

Portable Floor Lamp



Adjustable—3 ft. to 5 ft.

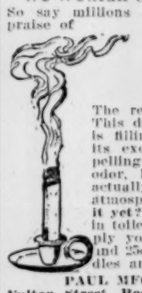
$7.00

NO ONE Would be without this this handy FLOOR LAMP if they knew how serviceable it is in the home for reading, sewing, etc.
PRICE $7.00
A woman writes us from Grand Rapids, Wis., "We received the lamp O. K. and we are so attached to it that we could not get along without it."
Now we know the reader would be equally pleased, if he had one. Spend one cent and let us send you our pamphlet. We can ship direct and save you money. Write postal today.
The RUNKEL MFG. CO. Milwaukee, Wis.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Harrison Supply Company
Nathan C. Harrison, General Agent,
BOSTON, MASS.

New Process Steel Shot
Diamond Grit
The new abrasive for sand blast purposes
Granite and Marble Polishers' Supplies
Granite Cutters' Tools
Importers of Brown India Corundum
Stone Cements for repairing
Sponges, Florida Yellow and Anclote
Carborundum, Grains, Bricks and Wheels
Pneumatic Tool Hose and Appliances
We Sell Guaranteed Merchandise Only

"We Wouldn't Be Without It!"
So say millions of people in sincere praise of



Egyptian Deodorizer
AND AEROFUME
The reason is very simple. This delightful little candle is filling their homes with its exquisite perfume, dispelling any objectionable odor, however caused, and actually transforming the atmosphere. Have you tried it yet? If your local dealer in toilet articles cannot supply you, send us his name and 25c for a box of 16 candles and metal holder.
PAUL MFG. COMPANY
Fulton Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Makers of the famous Cando Silver Polish.

Cape Cod Fire Lighters
$3.50
MACY'S
Near Berkeley St. 410 Boylston St.
Tel. 3609 Back Bay

STORM WINDOWS
E. A. Carlisle & Pope Co.
DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS
52 Beverly Street, - Boston

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE
BAKERY
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied
"REINHARDT'S"
252 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

L. C. Stevens & Co.
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS
WALL PAPERS AND AWNINGS
692-694 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St.
BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

Cornhill Cleaning Co.
Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.
Vacuum Cleaning a Specialty
57 Cornhill, Boston. Tel. Hay. 714-W

DOG AND CAT FOOD

Dr. A. C. Daniels'

New Dog and Puppy Bread and Cat Crumbs
Makes the Best Food for Your Pets
Daniels' Dog Soap

is the kind to use
Can be had at Druggists and Grocers.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES! A customer writes: "I never thought it possible to get Solid Comfort and such Shapely Style in the same shoe."
THE VICI KID PILLOW SHOE
eases the foot and pleases the eye. Soft, easy, neat and stylish.
$3.25 Prepaid in U.S.
No lining to wrinkle and tear. No breaking in required. Made in Goodyear Welt and Turn style.
Price includes O'SULLIVAN Rubber HEELS shock absorbers of new, live rubber. Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or money refunded.
*Write for Free Catalog and self-measure blank*
PILLOW SHOE CO.
Customers Everywhere. Trade Mark Registered.
184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.

CORDUROY VELVET
Three yards or more will be sent to any address, at
MILL PRICES.
Send postal and mention color.
Will send samples and prices.
A. WARSHAUER, Agent
17 Change Avenue, Boston

Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer and Holder Combined.

No more biting of thread, nor hunting for wax. 10c by Mail.
Universal Thread Cutter Co.
110 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
Agents Wanted.

Emboss Your Own Stationery
WITH A HAND EMBOSSER
A useful and novel gift for embossing your Note Paper, Envelopes, Calling Cards, Photographs and Music. Prices 35c to $2.50. Send for beautifully embossed circular. Triggs & Hartshorne, Stationers and Embossers, 76 Huntington ave., Boston, Mass.

CATHERINE SHEA
DESIGNER OF HATS
All kinds of Furs made to order at prices much lower than the regular stores.
372 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

H. Stepper & Co.
LADIES' TAILORS
Near Keith's Theater, 159A Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
We allow 10 to 15 per cent discount on all orders for a limited time.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
1 West 34th Street, New York

S. M. MORSE
LADIES' TAILOR
Garments Cleaned, Pressed and Remodelled
710 Washington St., cor. Beacon, Brookline
Tel. Brookline 5109-W

RADIO
AFTERNOON and evening gowns made to order at moderate prices.
24 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON

TRUNKS, BAGS

LEFT OVERS

After Xmas always a lot of Odd Bags and Dress Suit Cases, which we want to sell before New Year's to clean up our stock. Special Bargains in all lines of Leather Goods.

CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY
657 Atlantic Ave., opposite So th Station
Near Essex Street.

BOOKS

BOOKS Old and New
A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals
Back Numbers of Leading Magazines
FOUNTAIN PENS
We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence invited.
SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
38 Bromfield St., Boston
Telephone your orders—Fort Hill 2221

PRESERVE YOUR CLIPPINGS
Get a copy of the
Monitor Scrap Book
It's different from other scrapbooks accommodates itself to a large number of pastings and will remain always perfectly flat, easy to handle and very durable. Worth 10 times its cost. Full cloth binding, $1 delivered; ½ Rus. and cloth binding, $2 delivered; ½ Mor. and cloth binding, $2.50 delivered. Size 10x12 inches.
WM. S. LOCKE
BOOKBINDER
17 Merchants Row, BOSTON

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
W. F. TENNEY
MILLIS, MASS.

UPHOLSTERER & CABINET MAKER
GEORGE BRATHAUER
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Restoring of Antiques a Specialty
69 North Broadway - Yonkers, N. Y.
Telephone 3837

TAILORS

RICHARD L. KANE
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 2411-2 Brookline

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

DIAMOND CORSET SHIELDS
Fit snugly on any corset. Prevent corset bones or steels from breaking through. Save dress and underwear from friction, etc. Odorless; washable. Double corset's durability. Nainsook plain, 25 cents pair. Lace trimmed, 50 cents pair. Ask at all stores.

The "Curla"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves, puffs. No wire, bone, wood, metal. Soft rubber only. Great for children's hair. 3 sizes, 3 colors. 25 cents a set. At stores or by mail.
MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Dept. B, 7 W. 22nd St., N. Y. City

"Merit" Patent Folding Tooth Brush

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH
Ideal for home use. Indispensable for the traveler.
A practical and useful gift, made in a compact and attractive form. Brush and case complete, 50 cents (coin) postpaid. Separate brushes 25 cents. The case or handle is superior to German Silver, artistically ornamented, being an excellent reproduction of hand engraving. The brush is a quality that will render satisfaction.
Descriptive circular sent upon request. Salesmen and Agents wanted.
COLONIAL COMPANY
Haddonfield, New Jersey

Vellum or Parchment Lamps
Soften Electric Lights
DECORATIVE
ARTISTIC
DURABLE
Hand painted candle shades. Italian lamps.
ILLUMINATED VELLUM CRAFTS
69 NEWBURY ST.

It Grew in the Ocean
KELP
Curios are useful, ornamental, durable, including a large line of unique articles, as fancy baskets for all purposes, favors, belts, hand bags, vases, etc. To introduce these novelties we will send post paid for 25 cents choice of Napkin Ring or Pin Tray and our illustrated catalog. Address SOUTH PACIFIC KELP CO., 4419 Goldfinch St., San Diego, Cal. Originators and Manufacturers.

J. William Tratt
ENGRAVER
387 Washington St.
Room 717
BOSTON, MASS.
Monograms, Ciphers, Inscriptions, plain and ornamental on gold, silver, ivory, etc.
Wedding Invitations. Calling Cards. Stationery, Dies, etc.
Send for sheet of designs.

MRS. B. M. DICKSON

Semi-Annual Sale of HATS
248 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

Dainty Stationery
We will furnish a box containing one quire of Keith's High Grade Linen Finish Paper with envelopes to match, engraved to order with any one or two letter monogram die in either Gold, Silver or any color desired. We supply Die at No Cost to You. Price 50c. H. H. WHEELER & CO., 134 Summer St., Boston. Tel. Main 1996.

MAXWELL'S HAT $5 SHOP
LADIES' HATTER
59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT.

EMBOSSED STATIONERY
Box of high grade Vellum or Linen Finish Paper and Envelopes; paper stamped with initial or two letter monogram, any color of ink desired for 50c. Business stationery engraved and printed. Samples on request.
PEERLESS STATIONERY CO.,
147 Columbus Avenue : : : Boston

Elizabeth F. Hassenberg
437 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Shampooing, Manicuring, Transformations and Switches.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION OR IN CLASS FOR
MILLINERY
In a first-class Millinery Parlor.
149 TREMONT ST., Room 518.

A. J. BLOUNT
Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty
Also Evening and Afternoon Dresses.
513 Huntington Ave., Suite 4

HETZER BROS.
FURRIERS. Furs Remodelled, Repaired, Re-dyed. 564 Washington St., Boston. Room 403 Ox. 4487-W.

SPECIAL—Feathers curled, 15c; dyeing and repairing done. PEARL, 7 Temple pl., room 50; tel. Oxford 3262.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 260 Mass. av. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

La Patricia Custom Corset Co.
STRICTLY CUSTOM MADE
"LA PATRICIA" CUSTOM CORSETS
TO INDIVIDUAL MEASUREMENTS ONLY

Great Reduction Prices
On ALL our merchandise including latest TRICOT Corsets, HERMONSA Ready-to-Wear Corsets, Italian Silk Skirts, "Knickerbockers" Silk Hosiery and Novelties especially suitable for Christmas gifts.
A special discount on "La Patricia" custom-made corsets ordered and delivered before JANUARY FIRST.
4 WEST 33D STREET NEW YORK CITY Telephone 4386 R Oxford
120 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

FRANK WISTUBA
Practical Furrier
*New Garments Made to Order*
*Furs Repaired and Remodelled*
Tel. 1073-W Oxford
521 Washington Street, BOSTON

S. W. CHAMOW - 359 Boylston St.
*Ladies' Tailor*
During January and February a special reduction in the prices of Tailor-made garments of all descriptions will be made.
Best Imported Materials and the Smartest Designs Used

*Miss M. F. Fisk's* NEW RED GLOVE SHOP
44 WEST STREET, BOSTON
is most attractive in its showing of GLOVES for New Year's Gifts for Men, Women and Children, coming at $1.50 a pair, fashionable in style and color, are very acceptable.

## PEACE CAUSE POPULARIZED BY BARONESS VON SUTTNER

### Movement Given Strength in America by Her Recent Campaign Trip Through Sixteen of the States

### RESULTS APPARENT

WITH Boston and New England generally furnishing much of the effective ammunition in the war now being waged against war, the appearance of Baroness Bertha von Suttner, partly through the efforts of the World Peace Foundation, proved one of the most successful campaigns ever inaugurated by the advocates of peace in America.

Baroness von Suttner reached the United States after the war broke out in the Balkans; yet this Nobel prize winner did not neglect her opportunity to tell her audiences throughout the country what she knew about people who at present view her country, Austria, somewhat askance. The Balkan countries have seen heretofore little of the effective work of peace advocates; and if the conference at London proves successful there is little doubt that considerable attention will be devoted to that section of Europe by those making determined efforts to substitute conciliation for aggression.

### Popularizing Peace

Speaking of Baroness von Suttner's work and what the effect was likely to be in the United States, Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the World Peace Foundation, said:

"I believe that Baroness von Suttner has done more than any other individual during recent years to popularize the subject of international peace. Those who have heard her agree that she presented an unassailable argument in favor of world harmony. Much as Baron d'Estournelles de Constant did during his epochal tour of the country, yet it must be remembered that Baroness von Suttner devoted herself more largely to the women of the country, and in their hands especially lies the issue.

"Baroness von Suttner, wherever she appeared, had her audiences with her. It was the same in San Francisco as in Chicago, in Boston as in St. Louis."

Now that Baroness von Suttner has returned to her native country it is interesting to glance over her campaign in the United States. The movement to bring her to the western world began with the publication in Unity, Chicago, Jan. 4, 1912, of an appeal to the women of America to take a stronger stand in behalf of peace, on account of the Italian-Turkish war, then in progress.

### Plan Outlined

The following day there met on the invitation of Mrs. John O'Connor, president of the Chicago Woman's Club, a number of friends who outlined a plan to bring the baroness to the United States. Correspondence was entered into with the World Peace Foundation, which donated $500 to help in defraying the expenses. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Abraham Lincoln Center, was authorized to apply to the American Association for International Conciliation, which contributed $1000. Edwin D. Mead and William Feakins, New York, were charged with mapping out the itinerary.

Baroness von Suttner spoke in 16 states. She appeared at 10 universities, four colleges and many churches, and spoke before labor, socialistic and suffrage organizations. The baroness was a speaker before the National Education Association in Chicago. She also assisted in the organization of the Missouri Peace Society and the Wisconsin Peace Society, both of which are branches of the American Peace Society.

## ELECTRIC LINE TO OPEN REGION NEAR CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—The territory lying between Chevy Chase and Great Falls is expected to be made easy of access within a few months by the construction of an electric railway which will run cars through from Great Falls to the Union station, says the Washington Post.

The Washington and Great Falls Railway & Power Company has contracted with the Pittsburgh Construction Company for the building of 10 miles of track through this territory, and it is expected that cars will be in operation by the first of July. Three miles have already been constructed, and the whole 10 miles will be of standard construction, 70-pound rails, with a stone ballast. The power will be transmitted by an overhead trolley of Catenary construction, especially adapted to high speed, as a cable keeps the trolley wire level.

Not only will this new electric line give easy access to the Maryland side of the Great Falls, but it will open to purchasers of residences a territory unequaled in the vicinity of Washington for the building of homes, such as exist at Bryn Mawr, St. Davids, Overbrook and Wayne, near Philadelphia, and Essex Fells, near New York. These suburban spots are to be closely followed in the development of the land that lies along the new railway. In the last three months more than $300,000 worth of land has been sold, and more than $130,000 worth of new houses are in the course of construction.

BIG STEEL PLANT PLANNED

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—If satisfactory arrangements are made between the city of New Westminster and the Clarke & Lewis Steel Corporation regarding the establishment of a $10,000,000 steel plant in this city, the company are prepared to sign papers to the effect that construction work will be started within four months. At least $500,000 will be expended within the first year, $1,000,000 the second year and increasing amounts until the $10,000,000 is expended

## CIPRIANO CASTRO MAY BE EXCLUDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, when he arrives in New York will be detained at Ellis island until Secretary Nagel has passed upon his admissibility. The state department wants him excluded and search is being made for grounds on which he can be forbidden entry.

RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: FROM 1 TO 12 INSERTIONS, 15 CENTS A LINE; 13 TO 25 INSERTIONS, 12 CENTS A LINE; 26 OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE, NONPAREIL MEASUREMENT.

# Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUTS: ONE INSERTION, 12 CENTS A LINE; THREE OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE, NONPAREIL MEASUREMENT. NO ADVERTISEMENT TAKEN FOR LESS THAN THREE LINES.

## REAL ESTATE

IF YOU WANT TO
Buy or Sell, Hire or Rent
Mortgage or Insure in
**BROOKLINE**
Communicate at once with the office of
FRANK A. RUSSELL
506-9 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON
1321 BEACON ST. (Coolidge Corner)
219 Wash'n St., Brookline Village

WANTED TO BUY
HUNTINGTON AVENUE PROPERTY
An apartment house or two adjoining estates which offer opportunity for remodelling first floor. Address J 84, Monitor Office.

*YOUR ROOF*
GRAVEL, SLATE and METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK.
SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS.
Especial Attention to Repairing
Artificial Stone Walks
W. A. MURTFELDT CO.
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

CHARMING ESTATE
23 miles out South Station, 3 minutes depot, 20 trains a day; 35 acres; fine set buildings, consisting of modern house, 2½-story, 11 rooms, 2 piazzas, all conveniences; stable, in perfect shape, 5 stalls, suitable for garage without changing over; stock barn, 8 tie-ups, 60-ft. hennery, etc. This is a very attractive place. Over $20,000 has been spent on this place. Beautiful avlda hedge, shrubbery, lawn, shade trees, etc., surround the place; quiet and restful, but handy to train service. See photos. We advertised this place one month ago for $8000. Owner says, he will take $6500 for immediate sale.
CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM
414 Old South Building

WINTHROP HOUSES for sale and to rent by FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

## REAL ESTATE

ROOFING AND REPAIRS ON ROOFS
can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.
If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. Hay. 2152.
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

FARMS
Country estates, houses, bungalows and building sites. Houses to rent.
FREDERICK A. KING
Room 3, Tel. 653, Amsden Building
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Established 1836. Incorporated 1894.
Telephone, Oxford 162
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Dealers in ROOFING MATERIALS
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE
20-ROOM 3-family house, 7500 sq. ft. land, 3 min. to Massachusetts ave.; rent $936 year; owner will take $8000 for property; same man owns 2 other 3-family houses of 15 rooms each over the line in Somerville; prices $6150 and $5700; each house has every modern improvement and is in fine condition; these are good investments and the prices are low. JAMES M. HUGHES, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

MALDEN
Three-family house in first-class order with all modern conveniences for sale on easy terms or would exchange for small farm near Boston. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

TO LET
STORES, BUILDINGS
Manufacturing Space—Mercantile Buildings Erected for Tenants
Fred'k O. Woodruff, 95 Milk St., Boston

## REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

California Irrigated Lands
Located in the beautiful Sacramento Valley. Rich, fertile, productive. Abundant water supply. No drouths, no crop failure, but every opportunity for success.
These lands have all been under cultivation, wheat, barley, etc., having been raised without irrigation—with irrigation production is greater, and about everything grown in the United States can be raised there successfully, which should give sure and certain returns.
Our Agricultural Department is on the ground to consult, so that you are wisely directed. Alfalfa—the wonderful forage crop—will give you a good income; and stock raising and fruit culture will, with careful management, make you independent in a few years.
Write for free booklet and full details
KUHN IRRIGATED LAND COMPANY
DEPT. C
501 5th Ave., Cor. 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY

STOCK RANCH
40,000 ACRES
Mariposa County California; 100 miles from San Francisco; U. S. patented lands; Southern Pacific R. R. passes through tract; takes in five towns and the county seat; thousands of acres rich valley land, with abundance of water; just ripe for subdivision; only $5 per acre. Please investigate.
KIMBALL & SOMERS,
507 Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, California.

California Farms and Ranches
Large and small acreage, improved and unimproved. Write for particulars.
S. W. WINSOR
404 12th St. Oakland, Cal.

## REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Texas farm, ranch and timber lands, any size tracts, $7 per acre and up; exceptionally attractive business sites in fast-growing city of Houston, for sale or lease; correspondence solicited. GEO. R. BRINGHURST, Houston, Texas.

## REAL ESTATE—ALABAMA

For Sale—Beautiful Home
In the pines of Citronelle, Ala. Apply to OWNER, 36 Columbia st., Brookline, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MORTGAGES
Money for first mortgages on city and suburban real estate; also special fund for second mortgages. Call or write FRED'K H. JACKSON, 43 Tremont st.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMS

SOLD IN A FEW DAYS
"Mr. Chapin's Farm Agency has this day sold 'Fairview,' my Chelmsford farm, placed with them a few days ago. We are more than pleased with their methods and promptness." MRS. A. W. REYNOLDS. (See daily report of farm sales.)

## FINANCIAL

CAPITAL FOUND
FOR any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any state law. CORPORATION SECURITY CO., 185 Summer st., Boston. Brown bldg.

## CALIFORNIA LANDS

RELIABLE reports and plans furnished to intending purchasers and investors in California lands by a civil engineer of 25 yrs. exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT BROMFIELD, Bankers Investment building, San Francisco.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—Furnished house in Weymouth; 2-years lease from Feb. 1, $450 per year; colonial house, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat and 5 fireplaces; hardwood floors; new furniture and complete equipment; 7 acres land, beautiful view; garage; 12 minutes from trains or cars. R. R. BOLLIS, Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey. 282-M.

## OFFICES

TO LET—One-half small office, fine facilities; moderate expense; only one person now occupying. Apply Room 326 after 10:30, 6 Beacon st.

## SAFES

THE MOSLER SAFE CO.
51 SUDBURY STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
Office, House and Bank Safes
Catalogue and Prices Upon Application

## BATHS

MASSACHUSETTS BATHS
TURKISH — RUSSIAN — STEAM
NEW AND UP-TO-DATE ELECTRIC and OTHER BATHS STRICTLY HIGH CLASS
Water in the swimming pool constantly filtered.
337 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
Near Huntington Ave. Tel. B. B. 23120. Open Day & Night.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

SEE
Coleman & Gilbert
For the most convenient and up-to-date high class
Back Bay Suites
1 to 3 Rooms with Bath and Large Kitchenette
New Buildings, Just Being Completed
in the finest and most convenient residential section on HUNTINGTON AVE. Having elevator and janitor service, steam heat and continuous hot water, refrigerators, free vacuum cleaner, in fact, all possible modern improvements, at moderate rent.
We operate and manage our own buildings and guarantee first-class service. For particulars inquire on premises.
331 Huntington Avenue
Tel. 1516 B. B.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS
72 GARDNER ST., ALLSTON
Suites of 4-5-6 & 7 Rooms & Bath
Modern concrete construction, with all up-to-date conveniences. Rents range from $32.50 to $65 per month. One short block from trolley and only 8 minutes walk to steam cars. Located on beautiful street surrounded by handsome private dwellings, in an exclusive neighborhood. Apartments will be shown upon application to the Janitor on the premises. ALBERT J. LOVETT, Agent, 53 State St.

TO SUBLET
One apartment containing living-room, chamber, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. Price $37.50. Apply to
A. K. HARMON
15 Glenville Avenue, Allston, or
1251 Commonwealth Avenue.

Two and Three-Room Suites for Rent
with bath, kitchenette and private reception hall; moderate rental. Apply on premises, 38 Hemenway st., corner of Norway st.

ALPHA ROAD, 29, Dorchester—Top suite 6 rooms and large reception; rent reasonable; one of the best suites in Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 1073-M.

TO LET—6 Garrison st., suite up one flight; two outside rooms with bath and kitchenette. Apply to janitor.

## FACTORIES TO LET

Factory to Lease
Near North Station
5 Floors, 4500 Sq. Ft. each Floor
With or Without Power
Chamberlain & Burnham
414 Old South Building

## AUTOMOBILES

PEERLESS. 1910 Peerless, 7-passenger touring car. Splendid condition mechanically. Painted dark blue. Used carefully. Price only a fraction of its real value. Demonstration on request. AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 567 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ALCO. A Six owned by one of Boston's leading bankers. In splendid condition. Newly painted and varnished; mechanically perfect. Guaranteed like new. Body petit tonneau. Call today for demonstration. AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 567 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

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FOR SALE—Small town car, 4 cylinder Pierce-Arrow limousine. Add. JAMES MITCHELL, 8 Hubbard pk., Cambridge, Mass.

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WANTED PARTNER
With $2000 capital or grounds suitable for growing mushrooms, by gentleman who has been engaged in this business for almost three years and who wishes to extend operations; market already established for all that can be raised; crop can be seen at any time; close investigation invited. WM. LEVENS, 140 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED
An energetic, capable and resourceful representative for an Electric Vehicle Co., who desires to have an agency in Boston. Address L 74 Monitor office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisers may have answers sent care of Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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Munroe & Southworth
PRINTERS DESIGNERS
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CHICAGO U.S.A.
Information - Inquiries Invited

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BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER
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No Liquors Served.
(Formerly the Roma)

CHICAGO
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144 South Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams
THE DUTCH GARDEN
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Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

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NEVER SLIP
PAN LIFTER
A Sale at Every House!
AGENTS WANTED
MOORE & COOPER, Exclusive Agents
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Sample by Mail 25 cents

ENERGETIC men and women in every locality to demonstrate and sell the YAXLEY Vacuum Cleaner (carpet sweeper type), the most efficient machine made; easiest to operate; backed by guarantee bond; exclusive territory, substantial advertising and full cooperation; liberal commission; quick sales; one man sold 6 in 6 hours; two novices sold 11 in a day; extra low price to general agents; write now for particulars. YAXLEY MANUFACTURING CO., 1025 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

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CHICAGO SUBURBAN OAK PARK HOME.
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SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK "HOW TO GET THEM"
Return of All Fees Absolutely Insured if You Wish, if Not Successful.
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Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
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Phone Bell Main 812
Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies.

## MOTOR CYCLES WANTED

WANTED—Motorcycle; 2-cylinder Indian preferred. Address Z 74 Monitor office.

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HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want man or woman in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample, 400 per cent profit. G. C. MFG. CO. (Dept. 360), 20 Warren st., New York.

WANTED—Active agents everywhere for an every-day business that pays; very profitable proposition; men and women. STEELGRIPT BRUSH CO., 38 Union pl., Hartford, Conn.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Christian Science." Sunday School at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DUNTLEY PNEUMATIC SWEEPERS

Made in Two Sizes, Nos. 1 and 2

The DUNTLEY is the only sweeper with both the SUCTION and also a REVOLVING BRUSH and one can therefore both VACUUM CLEAN rugs and carpets and pick up all LINT, THREADS, PINS, ETC. IN ONE OPERATION.

Easily emptied—Dust compartment in form of a drawer. FULLY GUARANTEED for one year against any defects whatever in workmanship or material.

HIGHLY EFFICIENT
Get all dirt and litter IN ONE OPERATION.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT.
LOW IN PRICE.
AGENTS WANTED.

Works like an old-fashioned Carpet Sweeper.

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My Prayer, framed in brass.....50c
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If not satisfactory money refunded.

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5 North La Salle Street, CHICAGO

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343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

COWAN & HOLLIS
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601 Otis Building, Chicago

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

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City and County Surveyor. 25 N. Dearborn street, Chicago. Tel. Randolph 3283.

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DR. G. H. RICHARDSON
Suite 1715, Mallers Bldg., 59 E. Madison St.
Tel. Randolph 797. CHICAGO

DR. D. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4374
Suite 1430 Peoples Gas bldg.

FLORENCE R. ATKINSON, Dentist. Suite 1116 Masonic Temple, Chicago; phone Central 3662.

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

# BILL TO ELECTRIFY B. & A. IS FILED

Provisions requiring the Boston & Albany Railroad Company to abandon its car storage yard adjacent to Boylston street, Boston, and to electrify its lines between Boston and South Framingham, are in a bill filed at the State House by Representative William S. Kinney of Boston.

Other measures filed by the Boston representative are: A bill requiring every stock broker to be licensed by the commonwealth; a bill to permit the General Court to classify property for the purposes of taxation and a pension commission resolve.

John M. Raymond and others of Salem petition for legislation to provide for the retirement and pensioning of prison officers and instructors.

# FARMERS URGED TO RAISE BEETS

WASHINGTON—In an appeal to the American farmer to cultivate the sugar beet the department of agriculture insists that the United States should raise its own sugar. There are 2,000,000 short tons of beets now imported annually, says the department, which should be raised at home.

Secretary Wilson, arguing that the beet industry has established its worth, declares that 1,000,000 additional acres should be planted in beets next year.

# REFORM LEAGUE ELECTS OFFICERS

Mrs. Florence Spooner was elected president of the Prison Reform League at its annual meeting held Friday. Other officers elected were: Honorary secretary, Charles Gibson; secretary, the Rev. Dr. William H. van Allen.

The Rev. Dr. van Allen and Penal Institutions Commissioner Gore made addresses, the latter on the work of his department and improvements that have been made.

## INJUNCTION IN SHOE STRIKE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Recognition by the United Shoe Workers of America is flatly refused by the Shoe Manufacturers' Association in the matter of the strike at two shops. The offer is made to deal with the strikers direct. Witherell & Robbins have secured an injunction against the United Shoe Workers for interference with their help.

## BROOKLINE HIGH PLANS FETE

Members of the senior class of the Brookline high school have completed plans for presenting an elaborate pageant of the year early in 1913, the scheme of characters and scenes having been envolved by Miss Evelyn Asbrand.

# WARD 19 CITIZENS PLANNING PARADE

Residents of ward 19, Boston, are planning a parade to city hall soon to ask that the mayor grant a public hearing on the question of fixing the site of the proposed new playground of the ward. While the park commissioners have approved a site at the corner of Parker and Halleck streets, many of the residents prefer a location at Phillips and Smith streets.

Among those interested in formation of the parade are Senator James P. Timilty, Representatives P. Joseph McManus and Timothy J. Ahern, Charles Norton and Ambrose Woods.

# FERRY PETITION UNDER QUESTION

Harbor and land and railroad commissioners, sitting as a joint board, have under advisement the question of granting the petition of the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company for permission to install a ferry instead of a bridge as a means of crossing the canal at Bournedale, upon which a hearing was given Friday.

Joseph Walsh, counsel for the selectmen of Bourne, and several citizens of that town contended that a ferry will not accommodate patrons of the railroad.

## OLD MAINE'S ENSIGN PRESERVED

WASHINGTON—By order of the navy department today, the American flag which was in use as ensign on the battleship Maine when she sank in Havana harbor in 1898 is consigned to Memorial hall at Annapolis. The bunting has just been rediscovered, rust-discolored, in the naval station at Key West, Fla.

## AID SOCIETY HAS DEFICIT

WORCESTER—Worcester Children's Friend Society at its annual meeting Friday elected Mrs. Francis B. Knowles president. Receipts of the year were $15,439.26 and expenditures $15,952.45. At no time during the past year has the society had less than 100 children under its care.

## ADJOURNED MEETING IS JAN. 19

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19, is the date set for the adjourned meeting of the presidents of the Italian societies in Boston, for the purpose of taking action on the plan for raising funds for the erection of a memorial to George Washington to cost $2,000,000 and to be erected in Washington.

## NORTHAMPTON HAS FIRE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—A general alarm fire at midnight caused $50,000 loss in the Columbian building, Main and Old South streets. Goods in the basement of the store next door were damaged by water. The law library of Justice Richard W. Irwin of the superior court was also damaged.

# NEWS BRIEFS

## COLUMBIA BRIDGE PLANNED

SPOKANE, Wash.—Construction of a new bridge across the Columbia river between Portland and Vancouver, by joint appropriations by Oregon and Washington, and bonding of this state for $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 for building good roads, were favored at a meeting of various organizations held at Seattle recently.

## SYNDICATE SECURES LANDS.

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Land near this place, amounting to 640 acres, containing shale deposit, has been secured by an American syndicate, which proposes to establish a cement plant to cost $1,000,000. About 250 men will be employed, and the production will be about 2000 barrels of cement daily.

## INITIATIVE BILL SUSPENDED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon's first initiative rate bill has been suspended temporarily by the federal courts. Pending a final hearing of the issue raised by the railways as to whether the bill is practicable and constitutional, the court held that the railways should file bonds aggregating $55,000.

## DONATE MONEY FOR FOUNTAIN

PULLMAN, Wash.—At a meeting of the G. A. R. post here, it was decided to donate $300 from the funds of the local organization toward the erection of a public drinking fountain at the intersection of two main streets of the town, provided the business men of the town raise a similar amount.

## GEORGE McCOMBS HONORED

BOISÉ, Idaho — George McCombs, county commissioner of Bonner county has been elected vice-president of the State Association of County Commissioners.

## PEACE CONGRESS AT ST. LOUIS

WASHINGTON—St. Louis was selected as the next meeting place of the fourth American peace congress at a meeting here Friday of the executive committee. The congress will be held May 1-3, 1913.

## CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

High Grade Enlargements
We make a specialty of making enlargements from small films or negatives. We use the celebrated Wellington English Bromide Paper which insures the best results and permanent prints. Try a few of your best negatives. Our results will surely please you. Our prices, too, are extremely moderate. Price list on request.
RALPH HARRIS & COMPANY
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YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an
Estey Pipe Organ
Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.
ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY
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BACK BAY, 242 W. NEWTON ST.—Two furnished rooms, one fitted for light housekeeping. Tel B. B. 3511-W.

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Helvetia Chambers
FURNISHED ROOMS
Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths; cafe in building. References.
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Special Opportunity, $3.50
132 HUNTINGTON AVE., Suite 4.
ROOM for one who can appreciate good bed and everything first class; all conveniences; references exchanged. Tel. B. B. 5108-J.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 199—Pleasant rooms for business men and tourists. Tel. B. B. 533-M.

ST. STEPHEN ST., No. 47—Large, sunny, front room; quiet, three windows; telephone; c. h. w.; hot-water heat; refs.

WEST NEWTON ST., 263, Suite 1, cor. Huntington ave.—Square room, desirable location; all conveniences; $3.50.

## BOARD AND ROOMS

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BACK BAY—Rooms finely furnished with or without board; the best of central location; rates reasonable; references required. 136 St. Botolph st., corner Cumberland. Telephone Back Bay 5137 M.

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D. W. STEELE, JR.
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627-9 Merchants Trust bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## DENTISTRY

DR. FREDERICK W. BANCROFT, Dentist. Hours 9 to 5; tel. Oxford 835-3. Room 611, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
Tel. Ox. 1290—149 Tremont St.
Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston

## Are You Interested in Poultry?

At the time of the forthcoming Boston Poultry Show (January 7-12, 1913), the attention of raisers and fanciers of poultry, here in New England particularly, will be focussed upon the many subjects relating to the raising of poultry. Besides its local circulation, the Monitor has a very large circulation throughout this territory. Anything relating to the sale of poultry stock, etc., advertised at this time will receive an unusual amount of attention and the poultry section of this paper offers an excellent opportunity for producing business-getting results. From facts you submit we will gladly write your advertisements without any obligation. The price of this poultry advertising, which will appear on Thursday of each week, will be per nonpareil line (12 lines to the inch):

For advertisements with cuts: 1 to 12 insertions, 15 cents a line; 13 to 25 insertions, 12 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 10 cents a line.

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No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Your order sent in now will receive prompt attention.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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### ARTISTS

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### AWNINGS, TENTS, WINDOW SHADES

W. H McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston — Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

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MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 4 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bosworth st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

### BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

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ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., Carpet Beating, Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning. 136 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070.

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RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston — Best American, English and German makes.

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A. COPLEN, 997 Boylston st. Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1937.

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# CITY PLANNER MUST KNOW MORE

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**QUALITIES CITY PLANNER NEEDED SHOULD POSSESS**

*That men of capacity and equipment of knowledge and skill even greater than have been found already may find ample opportunity awaiting them is shown by the caliber of city planners needed to meet the complicated situations of the present day. For instance, as is pointed out here, an official who himself could handle all phases of city planning, or even superintend all sorts of utilities, must be a first class all-around engineer, know the many subjects pertaining to the surface of the ground, be versed in those dealing with underground works, particularly with subways, tunnels and the perplexing problems growing out of these latter, some of which remain undetermined; and he must be able to deal successfully with a wide variety of people. Such a man, it is said by experts, has not yet been found.*

**SOME SITUATIONS ALREADY CONFRONTING CITIES**

*The Twentieth Century Club now is confronted by just the sort of question to illustrate the need of a man, official or otherwise, who combines the abilities described in this article. The Cambridge subway lies at a depth of 60 feet below the club's building on Beacon hill, and the executive officer of the organization says that noise of trains is heard during the progress of meetings in the building. Even if the organization should not consider itself damaged seriously as the property is now used the question arises, what would be reasonable compensation for damage in case the club should desire to sell its land for purposes requiring a deep foundation? Also comes the question whether or no, the club should now agree, for a nominal sum, never to claim damages in future on account of the tunnel. So far as the club and authorities consulted are aware, no one at present is in a position to give a satisfactory answer to these and similar queries that are likely to arise in increasing number in great cities.*

WHEN the first American subway began to bring some relief to overcrowded streets far-reaching extensions underground quickly followed. Today, questions of money and methods seem to set the only limits to traffic line construction below the surface. But with the arrival of this unquestionably superior means, whereby leading thoroughfares are becoming somewhat emptied of their passenger travel, a situation has been brought about both unparalleled and unforeseen. City planners and others interested in civic improvements will now have to reckon with underground as well as surface environments when making out a prospectus for beautification or for municipal progress generally.

In an age of specialization, when the man who really knows is looked to for advice, there is yet to be added the expert who can determine with the certainty of an umpire in what manner subway building and construction can best be made to harmonize with conditions that bring underground enterprises into close juxtaposition. To all intents and purposes such an expert has not arrived. When he does arrive there will be reserved for him a place of honor, and both private individuals and city authorities will do him homage.

### Cambridge Tube Calls

It is usually the case in the larger cities that the subways run immediately under the streets. This brings the lines in less direct contact with buildings than if the tunnels were dug immediately under those structures. In certain instances such parallel construction even makes for more business as there is connection underground with large mercantile establishments.

The Cambridge subway, which runs from Park street, Boston, to the Charles river, under Beacon hill, has been the means of focusing attention on a unique situation which, according to both legal opinion and the opinion of architects, calls for exactly such expert advice and judgment as evidently are not at hand.

The roof of the Cambridge subway where the tube extends under the building of the Twentieth Century Club on Joy street, Beacon hill, is about 60 feet below the surface of the street. The elevation of the hill varies, but the subway, which runs under a number of residences in the vicinity, is down even deeper in some parts. Those who attend the business or other meetings in the Twentieth Century Club, or have lounged at ease in the comfortable quarters have for some time been aware of a rumbling sound that varies in its intensity. The sound comes from Cambridge subway trains as they pass beneath the building.

The other day the club held its annual meeting and the question was brought up as to what had been done about the subway matter. It then developed that there was a considerable problem before the organization in the shape of the subway.

In other words, the club management advances the theory that the presence of the subway under its property is a thing that calls for consideration and that while a rumbling sound may not be sufficient annoyance in itself to call for compensation on the part of the transit commission, yet the management of the club owed it to its members to do something to solve the problem that had other ramifications besides noise.

### Effect on Values

The curious part of the situation is that there seems at present to be no one in a position to say to what extent subways under residential property enter into the question of property values. Does a subway 60 feet below the ground increase or depreciate the value of a piece of land with a building on it? Is noise a negotiable factor in damage suits? These questions are still unanswered.

Edward H. Chandler, secretary of the Twentieth Century Club, has given the subject considerable study and with first hand evidence to back his statements.

"The situation is not only unique," said Mr. Chandler, "but it carries much significance. We know, of course, that this building is located directly over the subway. We also know that there is a continuous rumbling noise. So far we do not know that there has been any damage to the property. The well, which had the bottom pulled out of it when the subway was built, has been filled in again.

"But the question is, can we accept the $50 offered us by the transit commission and thereby forfeit all claims to future damages that might result from conditions not yet apprehended? To me it seems a puzzle, and for that reason we have given the subject much more thought than it would ordinarily be entitled to.

"We are told that if we go to law in the case we must base our suit on something tangible. That is reasonable enough. But how are we to estimate what we consider a suitable amount due us for present annoyances and future eventualities? Where is the expert who can say, so much for noise, so much for property depreciation? Such an expert must combine within himself many things. He must be a past master in the art of engineering; he must know land values; he must be, above all else, a good judge of character.

### Foundation Question Up

"This club does not wish anything for nothing. But again, suppose the property was sought for apartment buildings; progress and everything was satisfactory except the presence of the subway as a preventive to going down very far. That would at once raise the question of depreciation. Of course there are many things happening now that were never thought possible before, and it is interesting to know how progress in certain directions brings about these situations.

"There are about a dozen filled-in wells along this hill; and I understand that building the subway resulted in their discovery. Evidently they have all been filled in solid after the constructors pulled the bottoms out of them. There will probably be a way of adjusting this situation. In the meantime the expert who can say what ought to be done will be given a ready welcome should he come upon the scene."

It is intimated that the various property owners on the section of Beacon hill affected by the Cambridge subway problem may join issues in presenting a case that will give lawyers and the courts something concrete to go by. That the question is of interest alike to landscape architects, building constructors, city authorities, and private property owners, is evident. In the past city planning has been done with an eye single to municipal improvement above the ground. The new experimental city planning commission of Boston, it is said, may well take into consideration the Beacon hill problem and give it study.

Heretofore the city planning experts have looked for betterment in the streets, the parks, the houses; all has been arranged with due regard for beauty, comfort, and progress generally. Now come the subways, with their teeming crowds, their entrances and exits, and call for a hearing. If the Twentieth Century Club problem can help in shedding some light where no light seems to be it may result in the discovery of such expert knowledge as will not only remedy present defects but work for the future in such a manner that a subway train can even run right under sleeping quarters without making a disturbance.

### Planner Sees New Phase

When Flavel Shurtleff, landscape architect and city planning expert, was approached in connection with the situation on Beacon hill he showed considerable interest and expressed surprise that such a situation had been brought about.

"At the same time," Mr. Shurtleff said, "we may expect almost anything new now, when so many innovations surround us everywhere.

"Have the city plan students investigated similar matters before, you ask. To the very best of my knowledge, and I speak from experience, this situation is entirely new to us.

"There would not seem to be any doubt, however, that here is something that may concern every one in time. It is certainly true that we must have subways. Now the question is, how are we to have them and yet not work discomfort to the people who live along the immediate route above ground?

"It is conclusive to me that noise can be figured into damage suits. We had numerous such instances when the elevated road was built along Washington street. Many people complained about the noise and got compensation. I believe that the Twentieth Century Club can proceed with its case and have plenty of precedents in regard to noise, big or little, as a factor in its claims.

### Public Interest Element

"There is another thing to be considered, however," concluded Mr. Shurtleff. "Since we must have subways, and subways are for the public's convenience, the public takes precedence in some respects over individual interests. My point is this. City planners look for the good of the whole city. The individual, you must remember, has heretofore had the best of it. Now comes a time when the people as a whole are admitted into municipal partnership. So there are a number of things to be taken into consideration."

Looking at the subway residence situation from another angle, C. Howard Walker, another prominent architect, whose opinion is highly valuable, said that it is entirely a matter of money and initiative.

"I mean by that," Mr. Walker said, "that when we get to the point where we will spend sufficient money to do away with certain annoyances, then it will be done satisfactorily to everybody. I have in mind, for instance, how the street car equipments in many of the leading European cities make for almost noiseless service. We could accomplish the identical thing with our subways. There could be construction of such a nature that noise could be reduced to its minimum. To be sure, all this costs money. It is also to be considered that stockholders in transportation companies look for their dividends. But when people cling too closely to provincialism there is retrogression instead of progress.

### Mr. Walker Wants Action

"I find that there is entirely too much talk and not enough action. As I see it, the various city commissions do their work well, and the public can at any time discover this for itself. The Twentieth Century Club affair is unessential except that it shows how much there is yet to be done in private and municipal cooperation.

"The subways have come to stay. There will be more of them as time goes on. City planners have all they can do to look at surface conditions just now. City planners are not subway builders, and I have not yet thought whether all the qualifications necessary for such an all around expert as is outlined could be stored away in one individual. Again I say, let us have less talk about progress and more actual progress."

A phase of the problem that is likely to receive considerable attention at an early day is brought to light by a builder who is greatly interested in the planting of large trees along residential boulevards and streets.

"City planners," he said, "realize the great value of trees. These are not only beautifiers but make for many other favorable conditions. Now, it has already been seen in specific instances in this and other cities that where subways are not down exceptionally deep, trees refuse to grow to maturity above them. That is natural enough. There is not soil enough to supply the roots and give them expansion. I dare say that in the earlier days of subway building this question of giving trees a chance was never thought of. Here may be something which, entirely apart from other matters, will give the city planners full scope for interesting themselves in underground construction."

The plans now under way for improving Copley square, in the opinion of C. H. Blackall, connect directly into the question of subway construction, surface service and beautification.

"Here we find a concrete example of necessary cooperation between surface and underground enterprises," said Mr. Blackall. "The commissions charged with the task of perfecting plans will be obliged to take into account just what are present conditions and future possibilities of extending traffic service under ground.

"I doubt very much whether the time will ever come when one individual will be capable of passing judgment upon so interwoven a situation as is before us in the present instance, that of judging values, what is the noise factor, and so on. But it is evident that the more study people give to the matter the easier will be the solution and the quicker. I certainly think that the subject calls for close inspection, and I look for a time when people will know much more intimately how city planning and all correlated matters making for public service must benefit all."

# MICHIGAN INVENTOR THINKS HE CAN MAKE TIDE MILL RUN DURING BOTH EBB AND FLOW

## John C. Peterson of Muskegon Explains Plan for Harnessing Ocean to Turn Turbines on Favorable Shore by Two Reservoirs and a Channel

POSSIBILITIES of utilizing the tidal action of the ocean for power purposes further than has yet been done have for some time engaged a number of persons who see in this natural agency a sure means to an industrial end. Inventiveness has concerned itself with apparently much more intricate problems and won, but the fact is that little that is concrete has come from investigations and experiments relative to the usefulness of the ocean tide along the lines mentioned.

Muskegon, Mich., appears to be the most recent contributor with a plan that its originator, John C. Peterson, believes will help to solve the problem of utilizing what is now commonly classified as wasted energy. Mr. Peterson sums up his caluculation in a letter which reads as follows:

"When everything is complete," he writes, "the channel excavated and the ocean let in, the tide comes in through No. 1 gate, because it opens inward and the outside pressure closes gate No. 2, when the tide has reached its highest point and starts to recede No. 1 gate will close from the inside pressure. Turbines are then started and will run until the six feet of No. 2 reservoir is full, or until the tide is below the water level of No. 2, when No. 2 gate will open from the inside pressure and relieve itself and will flow into the ocean till tide starts in. Then it will close as before."

The promoter of this plan says he cannot see why the tide could not be made to work in the manner proposed, providing the right number of turbines and the excavation were calculated in exact proportion.

The harnessing of the ocean has for generations been an aim of inventive genius. That unmeasured power is going to waste may be understood when it is noticed to what extent the harnessed rivers are of service to industrialism. In Germany, it appears, interest in this tidal wave proposition has gained official sanction, for the Prussian government, usually exceedingly conservative, is said to have aided a plan that will permit the generating of electricity in a manner not dissimilar to that proposed by the Michiganite.

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APPRENTICE, $4.50 a week, in Malden. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

BENCH MOULDER, in Woburn (iron), $3 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

BLACKSMITH (shoeing, some forging), $15 week, in South Braintree. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

BOY wanted for general work around provision store and delicatessen; $5 to start; must be willing and have references. E. DELEMARRE, 256 Massachusetts av., Boston. 1

BRASS BUFFER in city, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

BRIDGE CARPENTER (top work), in Atlantic. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

CARRIAGE AND AUTOMOBILE PAINTER wanted; good all-round man; good striper, letterer and finisher; steady position and good pay for a steady man that can do the work satisfactorily; none but a first-class man need apply. W. E. JONES, Keene, N. H. 30

COMPOSITOR for N. H., $15-$16 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

ELECTRICAL and mechanical engineer who has had shop experience and who can plan, erect and run a modern power plant with gas producers; salary small at the start but increased according to efficiency. Address letter to VISCOL CO., 200 First st., East Cambridge, Mass. 31

ELECTRICIAN in city, $2.50-$3 day, b. and r. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

EXPERIENCED GOODYEAR INNERSOLE SORTERS, innersole channellers, also outersole, tap and top lift cutters wanted. W. H. McELWAIN CO., 866 Elm st., Manchester, N. H. 2

FACTORY WORK in city, $10-12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

FIREMAN, first class, in city, $2.25 day, 7 days a week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

FIREMAN (first class), 7 nights, and watchman, $12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

ICE CREAM MAKER, in city, $15. Call FREE STATE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

JOB COMPOSITORS wanted for general commercial work; steady position. Address, stating wages, ALLEN JOB PRINT, Beverly, Mass. 1

3 KNIFE CLOTH LINING CUTTERS wanted. Apply W. H. McELWAIN CO., 866 Elm st., Manchester, N. H. 1

LAST TURNERS WANTED—Two first-class turners on ladies' work. Apply THE LYNN LAST COMPANY, 25 Harrison st., Lynn, Mass. 31

LASTER (McKay), on carpet slippers, 15c doz. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

MACHINISTS—Wanted, first-class lathe, planer and vertical boring mill hands. MEAD-MORRISON MFG. CO., 31 Main st., Cambridge, Mass. 30

MACHINISTS wanted; must be first-class and skilful on light experimental work. CAMPBELL ELECTRIC CO., 17 Stewart st., Lynn, Mass. 1

MEAT CUTTER wanted; willing man, with some experience; strictly temperate; references required. E. DELEMARRE, 256 Massachusetts av., Back Bay, Boston. 1

MEAT CUTTER in city; also salesman. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

MOULDER'S HELPER, in Watertown, $1.84 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

NO. 5 BED OPERATORS wanted, experienced and first-class. Apply W. H. McELWAIN CO., 866 Elm st., Manchester, N. H. 1

PAPER CUTTER, $3 day in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

PATTERNMAKER (metal), 40-42½c hr., exp. plating valves. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

SALESMAN (dress windows), sign writer, A1 ref., $14-$15 in city; exp. on gents furnishings. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

SHIPPING CLERK, about 18, $30 mo. in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

THRESHER BROS., The Specialty Silk Store, 46 Temple pl., Boston, require thoroughly experienced salesman; permanent position. 31

WANTED—Iron molders; gated bench work; no labor trouble. Address P. O. Box 1385, New Haven, Conn., E. W. CARPENTER. 28

WANTED—To correspond with a manufacturer's agent to represent us in introducing high grade steel and iron castings in the New England states. ALLOY STEEL CASTING CO., Wheeling, W. Va. 30

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — A busy executive wishes to secure the services of a capable, ambitious young lady who has had a thorough experience in stenography and bookkeeping; to a competent and satisfactory person the position will develop into that of private secretary; all applications must be in person; bring references if possible. W. ROBINSON, President, Suite 245, John Hancock bldg., Boston. 27

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, American Protestant; $10 week; in New Hampshire. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

CLEANERS, in city hotel; $17 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

COOK, in city; $6 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

COOK, waitress and laundress wanted in girls' school near Boston. Address MRS. S. DOBSON, House in the Pines, Norton, Mass. 31

GENERAL housework maid wanted; small wash, no cooking, convenient house. Tel. Newton So. 837-W. MRS. STUART PIERCE, 33 Waldorf road, Newton Highlands, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Experienced maid wanted in small family; $6 a week; no washing. Apply MRS. S. ROSENFIELD, 121 Thorndike st., Brookline.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; a strong, capable young woman, not necessarily experienced; good home and kind treatment; references required. Apply MRS. E. DELEMARRE, 256 Massachusetts av., Back Bay, Boston. 1

GIRL wanted, experienced in packing candy. MARY ELIZABETH'S, 3 Temple pl., Boston. 30

GIRL wanted for general housework; no washing; wages $6; must be willing and capable; German preferred. MRS. OSCAR SCHILDBACH, 36 Columbia st., Brookline, Mass. 28

HOUSEWORK, in Dorchester; $3.50 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

HOUSEWORK, in Roxbury; $4 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK, in Dorchester; $3.50 week, board and room; 5 in family. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

HOUSEWORK, in Hingham Center; $3.50 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

HOUSEWORK, in Chestnut Hill; $6 week, board and room; 3 in family. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

KITCHEN WORK, in institution; $20 month, board and room, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

KITCHEN WORK, in cafe, in city $4 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

MANGLE GIRLS, for West Medford. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

MOTHER'S HELPER—Young girl (13-14) wanted; good home and fair wages for good girl; seashore village. MRS. T. L. COMMONN, 1 Crosby st., Houghs Neck, Quincy, Mass. Tel. Quincy 1579-W. 27

PAMPHLET FOLDERS, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

PLAIN IRONERS, in city hotel; $5 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

SANDWICH MAKER, in city $5 week and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

SCRUB GIRL, in city hotel $20 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

SCRUB GIRL, in city hotel; $18 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

SCRUB GIRL, in city club; $4 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WAITRESS, in Jamaica Plain; $3 week and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WANTED—Girls on power sewing machines; clean, pleasant work; good pay. WHITALL MFG. CO., 99 Willie st., Lowell, Mass. 27

WANTED Jan. 1, competent general housework girl (white) in small apartment near Brookline Village. Apply MRS. WM. H. PARKER, 84 Coolidge st., Brookline, Mass. 27

WANTED—Maid for general housework in small family; salary according to ability; references required. MRS. HARRISON FOWLER, 138 Newburg st., Roslindale, Mass. Tel. Bellevue 1179-1. 31

WANTED—Young attendant; one that is kind and pleasant, to care for an elderly lady. Telephone between 12 and 4, Camb. 4314-M. MRS. SARAH E. COOK, 124 Walker st., Cambridge, Mass. 2

WANTED—Experienced cook (colored) for boarding house; apply during forenoon or phone. MRS. E. MYERS, 35 Beals st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 5057-M Brook. 2

WINDING COILS, in Lynn, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; middle-aged, neat, trustworthy, for New Hampshire; cosy country home, pleasant surroundings; one in family; elderly; apply by letter only. MRS. E. L. CHASE, 10 Park st., Cliftondale, Mass. 2

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—In pleasant home; must understand children and furnish references. MRS. W. D. K. TAYLOR, 26 Circuit ave., Newton Highlands, Mass. 31

YOUNG GIRL as mother's helper, assist housework; good home. MRS. C. A. SCHMITZ, 53 Atherton st., Roxbury, Mass.; phone 1061-2 Jamaica. 30

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ABLE and experienced translator and tutor of Spanish wishes work afternoons or evenings; references. LEAVITT OLDS WRIGHT, 16 Grays Hall, Cambridge, Mass. 31

ACCOUNTANT (39), married, residence Baldwinville; $18-$25; will consider place out of town; 11 years' experience; A1 penman; good references. Mention No. 8380. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

ALL-ROUND MAN (American, single, 35) desires work in Brookline; some knowledge of boilers; handy with tools; gentleman's estate preferred. J. HERBERT CARTER, 121 M st., South Boston. 30

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN of good habits wants situation at general office work; willing to do most any kind of work; good references. Address EDWIN HAYWARD, 35 Gladhill av., Everett, Mass. 2

AMERICAN (21) would like position as timekeeper, clerk or salesman A1 references furnished. C. F. GREENE, 461 Massachusetts av., Boston. 2

A. R. HOTEL MAN, storeroom work (35), single, residence Maine. Mention No. 8497. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

ASSISTANT JANITOR wants situation; handy with tools and understands all pipe work. F. W. HOPKINS, 196 Salem st., Malden. 28

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT or bookkeeper, 18, single, residence Cambridge, $9-$10 week; 2 years R. M. T. S.; $9-$10 to start; mention 8366. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or office work, 23, single, residence Auburndale, $10-$12 week; graduate high school; mention 8374. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

ATTENDANT—Reliable man with good references desires a position; will go anywhere; price to be determined after trial of one month; refers by permission to last employer, Mrs. W. R. Snow, Matfield, and others if desired. W. M. GREGWARE, 767 Tremont st., Boston. 1

BAKER (2nd hand, 40), married, residence South Boston; $13 week. Mention No. 8378. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

BILLING CLERK—Asst. bookkeeper and general office work, age 25, single, res. Dorchester; $10-$15 week; 8 years exp. in billing. Mention 8568. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

BOOKKEEPER (express management), age 26, single, residence Randolph; $15 week. Mention 8333. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 25

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, broker's office preferred, residence Cambridge (40), married; has wide experience with banking and brokerage houses. Mention No. 8499. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; position desired with some progressive business concern by a man of 15 years' experience in accounting and office management; best of references as to ability and character; books opened and audited upon appointment. Address E. H. HEARN, 15 Albemarle st., Boston. 27

BOOKKEEPER, office work and accounting, 35, married, residence Brookline, $20 week; mention 8317. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 25

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER AND CASHIER (32), married; residence Dorchester; $1000 per annum. Mention No. 8319. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN (27), single, residence Jamaica Plain. Mention No. 8566. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, 39, single, residence Hyde Park, $12-$15 week; can accept position at once; has held A1 positions and can furnish good references; mention 8343. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; position desired with some progressive business concern by a man of 15 years' experience in accounting and office management; best of references as to ability and character; books opened and audited upon appointment. Address E. H. HEARN, 15 Albemarle st., Boston. 2

BOOT AND SHOE WORKER (edge trimmer, 25), single, residence East Boston; will take small wages for experience; vicinity of Boston preferred. Mention No. 8541. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

BUILDING INSPECTOR (foundation and machinery erecting), also draftsman, mill bldgs. and machine design; $25 week. Mention No. 8515. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

BUTLER—Colored man would like position with good family; good references. ALBERT BONELLO, 14 Porter st., Boston. 31

CASHIER (30), residence Reading; $1000-$1200 per annum; 15 years' experience with one house; can furnish best of references. Mention No. 8490. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER (32), married, residence Dorchester; $1000 per annum; A1 references. Mention No. 8319. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

CHAUFFEUR, just received his license to operate automobile, would like to have a position with some good family; willing to make himself generally useful; accustomed to care of horses. JOSEPH MILLER, 147 Warren av., Boston. 27

CHAUFFEUR—Seven years' experience; private or commercial; strictly temperate; married; Protestant; permanent; best references from last employers. MATTHEW B. WILLARD, 41 Dartmouth st., Boston. 28

CHAUFFEUR — Young man desires steady position with private family or on commercial truck; good references can be furnished. FREDERICK A. KELLEY, 343 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

CHAUFFEUR, age 28, res. Norwood, $18 or more. Mention 8304. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

CHAUFFEUR, moving picture operator—Can give satisfactory service for both; temperate and good habits. JOHN PRODOS, 87 Tyler st., Boston. 30

CHAUFFEUR, American, 5 years' experience, desires position; own repairs; neat and obliging; have driven different makes of touring cars; thoroughly acquainted with Boston and suburbs; best references. HERBERT L. BURNHAM, 33 Appleton st., Boston. 27

CHAUFFEUR (18), single, residence Cambridge; $12-$15; good references. Mention No. 8554. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants situation; strictly temperate, good habits; willing to do chores about the house; best of references. Address LOUIS L. FRANKS, 2 Village st., Cambridge. 27

CHAUFFEUR and general work, 38, married, residence city, $15 week; mention 8529. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 27

CHAUFFEUR, just received his license to operate automobile, would like to have a position with some good family; willing to make himself generally useful; accustomed to care of horses. JOSEPH MILLER, 147 Warren av., Boston. 31

CHAUFFEUR—If safe, smooth driving and best of care as to running order and appearance of car, at moderate salary, interests, would like interview; whole or part time. J. S. ODOM, 57 Gainsboro st., Boston; tel. B. B. 4087-M. 31

CHAUFFEUR (21), American, neat and obliging; 2 years' garage and driving experience, desires position with American private family; best of references. STEWART F. COOPER, 54 Prospect st., Cambridge, Mass. 1

CHAUFFEUR and repair man (21, single, residence Winchester; $40 month and found; will go anywhere. Mention No. 8288. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

CHEF—Good all-round man wants position; please call or write. DANIEL WATSON, 627 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass. 27

CHEF (French, Alsatian, 38), at liberty last of December, wishes position in club or family hotel; good references. CHRISTIAN G. SCHULTZ, 303 Cabot st., Newtonville, Mass. 30

CHEF—Reliable colored chef would like a position in a family or clubhouse, or to cook by the day; good references. CHARLES J. A. WATKINS, 218 Northampton st., Boston. 31

CHEF AND WIFE wish position as meat and pastry cooks or steward and pastry in club, country hotel or institution; capable of taking full charge; best of references. WM. FLYNN, 19 E. Canton st., Boston. 27

CHEMIST—German; graduate of one of the best universities in Germany; 7 years' experience in laboratories and manufactories, especially in sugar refineries; have best of references; speaks English fluently; desires opportunity. PAUL CRAMER, Boston P. O., General Delivery. 2

CLERK (grocery or meat market, 24), married, residence Boston; $12; graduate high and business college. Mention No. 8492. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

CLERK (25), single, residence Winthrop; will go anywhere; has had department store experience. Mention No. 8544. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 31

CLERK AND CORRESPONDENT, age 40, married, res. Watertown, $15-$20 week; grad. B. U. Law School; 12 yrs. exp. with law work and statistical research work; A1 ref. Mention 8548. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

CLERK (hardware or kitchenware), 28, married, residence Arlington Heights, $12; will go anywhere in city; mention 8365. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

COLORED MAN AND WIFE want position together; man chauffeur, 5 years' experience; wife second work; willing to work at $80 a month. HERBERT DIXON, 72 Northfield st., Boston. 31

COLORED STUDENT wants work of any kind after school hours in order to acquire an education. SAMUEL BECKFORD, 67 Shawmut av., Boston. 31

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER, young man, business college graduate, with experience, desires position; have experience in translating French; best of references given. ARMAND P. LAMOTHE, 150 Mechanic st., Marlboro, Mass. 31

CREDIT MANAGER AND BOOKKEEPER (27), single, residence Jamaica Plain; $18-$25 week; good reference and experience. Mention No. 8566. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

DESIGNING DRAUGHTSMAN, age 23, single, residence Lynn; $18-$20 week; will go within 50 miles of Boston; has attended G. E. electrical school for 3 years; 4 years I. C. S. Mention 8301. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 25

DRAFTSMAN and machine designer (45), single, residence Woburn; $15-$20 week. Mention No. 8564. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

DRAFTSMAN, mill bldgs. and machine design, also building inspector, foundation and machinery; $25 week. Mention No. 8515. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ELECTRICIAN (auto mechanic), also driver, 41, married, residence city, $20-$24 week; prefers Boston; mention 8348. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 25

ELEVATOR OR JANITOR WORK, age 65, married, res. Malden; $8-$9 week; prefers Boston or Malden. Mention 8306. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 25

EMPLOYMENT desired by young man, age 19, single, residence E. Norton; $10 week; will be willing to start in any work where there is opportunity of advancement. Mention 8339. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Tel. Ox. 2960. 25

ENGINEER (1st class) desires position; 25 years' experience in mill power stations, etc.; strictly temperate and reliable. WALTER A. TOWLE, 198 Medford st., Somerville, Mass. 1

ENGINEER (portable, stationary or marine), age 28, married, res. Reading; $18 week; has third class lic. Mention 8519. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

ENGINEER, third class, age 47, married, residence city; $16-$18. Mention 8300. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 25

ENGINEER (third class, 27), married, residence Maine; will go anywhere; graduate high school and I. C. S. Mention No. 8392. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

ENGINEER (third class, 45), married, residence Graniteville; $18 week. Mention No. 8276. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

ENGINEER, first class, 28, married, residence Somerville, $21 week; good reference; mention 8372. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

ENGINEER (locomotive or electric), 42, married, residence Somerville; will go anywhere in Massachusetts; mention 8375. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

ERECTING MACHINIST AND STEAMFITTER (1st class license, fireman machinist, 40), married, residence North Wilmington; $25 week; will go anywhere. Mention No. 8543. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

EVENING WORK desired by young man 31, single, residence city; A1 penman; employed during day but wishes few hours' work in the evening, copying, clerical work, bookkeeping, etc.; has written references for each position; awaits an opportunity; mention 8344. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

FARMER (all-round man, 49), married, residence Medford; $30-$35 month; understands care of horses and cows. Mention No. 8389. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

FIREMAN (second class), age 35, married, residence E. Boston. $13 week. Mention 8303. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

FIREMAN, NIGHT WATCHMAN, age 38, married, res. Newton. Mention 8521. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

FIRST-CLASS BRASS COREMAKER (35), married, residence Dorchester; $3.25-$3.50 day; will go anywhere in Massachusetts. Mention No. 8513. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, 58, residence Roxbury, $20 week; 21 years with one house; mention 8371. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

FOREMAN MACHINIST (38), married, residence Boston; $18.50 week. Mention No. 8557. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

FOREMAN or estimating engineer on heating apparatus; $20 week; residence Revere (46), married; has had business of own, until recently. Mention No 8516. STATE FREE EMP OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

FOREMAN, metal polishing and buffing, 30, married, residence Amesbury, $21 week; mention 8534. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 27

FOREMAN-SUPERINTENDENT general machine shop (32), married, residence Connecticut; $1500-$2000 per annum; will go out of town; always had steady employment. Mention No. 8323. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

GARDENER AND FARMER, married, able, experienced, desires position; best references; moderate salary. JOHN KATONA, 68 Gary st., Stamford, Conn. 1

GARDENER or assistant (42), single, residence Roxbury; strictly temperate. Mention No. 8379. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

GASFITTER or piping inspector, licensed, 34, single, residence city, $3 day; prefers Boston; mention 8308. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

GENERAL MAN (40) wants to work around farm; can milk cows and take care of horses and poultry. Address ALBERT SEARS, 358 North st., Boston. 27

GROCERY CLERK, age 29, single, res. No. Abington, $12-$15 week. Mention 8522. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

HORSE TRAINER, 40, married, residence city; mention 8531. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 27

HOTEL BUTCHER (39), single; $80 month; has had experience with best of hotels both in city and summer resorts; will go out of town. Mention No. 8394. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 2

INSIDE WORK of any kind wanted. LOUIS HILL, 16 Boylston pl., Boston. 30

**Other Advertisements for Help Wanted**

but not complying with the rules governing insertion in these columns

**May Be Found on the Regular Classified Page**

WHICH SHOULD BE CONSULTED

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

INSPECTOR (building construction), foreman carpenter in some corporation; 56, married, residence Beverly, $20-$25 week; will go anywhere in Massachusetts; is A1 penman; can furnish A1 references; mention 8368. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

JANITOR (licensed), thoroughly understands the business, would like to take charge of any large good paying position; very best of references. Address L. WILLIAMS, 22 Harwich st., Boston. 31

JANITOR (experienced office or apartment house (27), married, residence Cambridge; $15 week. Mention No. 8322. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

JANITOR WORK or position as night watchman wanted; experienced; good references; would take place on small farm. JOHN MacCLUSKY, 41 Isabella st., suite 2, Boston. 27

JANITOR would like to take care of a few houses in Back Bay; first class fireman's license; best of references furnished. MICHAEL KERINS, 472 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury. 28

JANITOR, general store work, etc., 41, single, residence Roxbury, $25 month and found; mention 8527. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 27

JANITOR—Married man wants hotel work or janitor work of any kind; care of home, chicken farm or other farm work. OLIN D. JACKSON, 35 Common st., Boston. 31

JANITOR AND CLERK (41), married, residence Medford; $16-$20 week; mention 8341. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

JOB COMPOSITOR (book or stone), 54, married, residence city, $19 week; good penman; mention 8523. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 27

JOB PRESSMAN, cylinder feeder (26), married, residence city; $17.50. Mention No. 8535. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

JOB PRESS FEEDER (18), single, residence Dorchester; $7 week. Mention No. 8357. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

LINOTYPE OPERATOR AND MACHINIST OPERATOR (24), single, residence Beverly; $18-$25 week. Mention No. 8355. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

LINOTYPE OPERATOR desires position; careful and accurate; will go anywhere in N. E. F. W. POTTER, 25 Hamilton st., Dorchester, Mass. 23

LOOMFIXER (repair machinist, 54), married, residence Leominster; $2.50 day; 15 years' experience. Mention No. 8498. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

MACHINIST, age 24, married, res. city; $18 week.; has 2nd class lic. Mention 8520. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

MACHINE DESIGNER-DRAFTSMAN (45), single, residence Woburn; $20 week; good experience. Mention No. 8564. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

MACHINIST and draughtsman, age 32, married, residence Hyde Park; $18-$21; has had 4 years' experience as foreman and superintendent of manufacturing plant. Mention 8307. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 25

MACHINIST (some arch. drawing, 42), married, residence W. Somerville; $2.50-$3 day; all-round work preferred, assembling or bench. Mention No. 8538. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960 27

MACHINIST (erecting-repairing pump and engines, 31), married, residence Somerville; $21 week. Mention No. 8539. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

MACHINIST (foreman), diemaker and toolmaker (36), single, residence Boston; 40c hour. Mention No. 8540. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

MACHINIST (drop forge, die sinker, sheet metal diesetter, 38), married, residence New Bedford; will go anywhere provided place is permanent; expert on lathe; 18 years' experience. Mention No. 8553. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

MARRIED MAN wants position on gentleman's country estate with cottage; fully experienced on such a place. FRANK REED, 74 Condor st., Boston. 30

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN (21), single, residence Lynn; $15 week; college graduate. Mention No. 8381. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT or foreman (48), married, residence Worcester; $40 week. Mention No. 8546. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

MILLWRIGHT, master mechanic in woolen mill (33), married, residence Connecticut; Massachusetts territory preferred. Mention No. 8377. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

OFFICE AND BILLING CLERK, age 24, single, res. Roxbury; $9 week, high and business graduate. Mention 8305. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER (33), married, residence Winchester; $30 week; willing to go out of town; graduate of College and Tuck School of Finance; A1 references and experience. Mention No. 8556. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

PACKER—Situation wanted by experienced packer and shipper in crockery and glassware. F. W. HOPKINS, 196 Salem st., Malden. 28

PAINTER (exterior and interior), age 28, single, residence Boston; $12-$22; will go anywhere in city. Mention 8501. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

PAINTER, first-class, desires position taking care of real estate; can do whitewashing, paper hanging; also handy with tools. CHRISTOPHER F. DOWD, 585 Shawmut ave., Boston. 28

PAINTER (28), married, residence Charlestown; $12 week and up. Mention No. 8565. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

PATTERN MAKER with 17 years' experience and 4 years as machinist, also designer and tracer (40), married, residence Boston; 40-60c hour; good experience. Mention No. 8358. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

PEN WORKER, letterer or any fancy pen work, either for insurance or otherwise; A1; 27, married, residence Lynn; strictly temperate; awaits opportunity; mention 8359. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

PLUMBER, 26, single, residence Jamaica Plain, $4 day; mention 8528. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 27

PLUMBER (37), married, residence Everett; $4 day. Mention No. 8321. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

PORTER—American young man wants position in hotel or restaurant. AUSTIN EDWARD VERGE, 511 Geneva av., Dorchester, Mass. 2

PORTER AND CHOREMAN (45), colored, residence Boston; 8 years last place. Mention No. 8390. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION wanted, watchman, caretaker or gateman, by a strong, able man; temperate, experienced and with the best of references. HERMAN A. WALLINGFORD, 49 College av., West Somerville, Mass. 31

PRINTER (job pressman, 30), married, residence Cambridge; $15-$16; 16 years' experience. Mention No. 8493. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

PROOF OR ASSISTANT PROOFREADER (38), single, residence Boston; would prefer press and literary work. Mention No. 8502. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

PROOFREADER, age 29, single, res. Allston, $20 week; college grad., has had good exp. Mention 8517. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

RETAIL SHOE CLERK (23), married, residence Allston. Mention No. 8393. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

RODMAN (surveyor), also department store experience as salesman (21), single, residence Dorchester; $9-$12 week; will go anywhere. Mention No. 8536. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

RODMAN, inspecting, drafting, 20, single, residence Newton, $60 month; will go anywhere; R. M. T. S. graduate; worked for government; mention 8309. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

SALESMAN, specialty or auto supplies, 23, single, residence Roxbury, $15 week; mention 8524. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 27

SECRETARY, OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER (33), married, residence Winchester; $25-$30 wk.; willing to go out of town; college graduate; A1 references and experience. Mention No. 8556. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

SHIPPER AND SALESMAN (32), married, residence Boston; $15. Mention No. 8512. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

SLACK COOPER (29), single, residence Rock; $21 week or piece work. Mention No. 8491. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

SPANISH TUTOR AND TRANSLATOR—A native Spanish speaker of Spanish education and a Harvard graduate; day and evening hours; terms reasonable. E. J. THOMPSON, Ridge rd., Waverley, Mass. Tel. Belmont 364-M. 28

STATIONARY FIREMAN (37), single, residence Brookline; $14 week. Mention No. 8320. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

STATIONARY ENGINEER (third class) with first-class fireman's license (42), married, residence Milford; $15-$16.50 week. Mention No. 8256. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

STEAMFITTER or millwright work, 42, residence Watertown, $15-$18 week; will go anywhere in Massachusetts; mention 8316. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

STENOGRAPHER, age 27, single, res. city; $10-$15 week; 8 yrs. exp.; 6 yrs. with civil engineer; 3 mos. head stenographic dept.; has A1 written ref. and exp. Mention 8562. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

STENOGRAPHER, age 38, single, res. Newton Highlands; $15 week; 17 years' exp. in one place. Mention 8569. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

STRAIGHT MOLDER (circular and band saws, 42), married, residence Arlington Heights; $21 week. Mention No. 8567. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

STUDENT would like to exchange services for board and room, or would consider anything to help defray expenses. R. H. GRIFFIN, care Dr. Keith, 272 Union st., Lynn, Mass. 28

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR or dynamo tending, age 22, single, residence New Bedford; $15 week; has had good experience. Mention 8302. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 25

TRANSLATOR, INTERPRETER, CORRESPONDENT—Young German (27), graduate of German university, desires opportunity; speaks fluently the following languages: German, English, Russian, Polish, Ruthinian, Bulgarian, Servian. PAUL CRAMER Boston P. O., General Delivery. 2

TRAVELING SALESMAN (mfg. concern preferred); has had no experience; 22; single; residence Vermont; $15 to start. Mention No. 8555. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

TRAVELING SALESMAN desires position; salary and expenses; 4 years' experience in New England and New York territory. FORREST A. CHENEY, Danville, N. H. 27

TRAVELING SALESMAN and general office work, A1 penman; high and business graduate, 21, single, residence Vermont; willing to go most anywhere; 3 years' experience with one house; $15 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 4

TURRET LATHE HAND, 51, married, residence N. H., $2.70 day; mention 8367. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

TUTOR desires employment; experienced in Italian, literature, librettos. Address J. ANDREOLA, 276 Hanover st., Boston. 27

WANTED by a married man (28), position on gentleman's place, or farm, temperate; willing to do anything in general; good milker; wife good housekeeper. MR. DUNKLEY, 19 Bromfield st., Newburyport, Mass. 27

WANTED—Position with opportunity of learning to run elevator. Address FRED M. STICKNEY, 203 Walnut st., Stoughton, Mass. 27

WANTED—By a young man (20), position as bookkeeper; experienced; excellent penman. C. J. CRONIN JR., 11 Phillips st., Beverly, Mass. 30

WANTED—Position as head meat cutter or manager of provision store; 15 years' experience; can give best of references. HERBERT L. BEARCE, 11 Myrtle st., Brockton, Mass. 28

WANTED—Position as foreman of lasting or making room of shoe factory; 10 years' experience; best of references. HENRY J. EBERLING, 138 Lewis st., Lynn, Mass. 31

WATCHMAN-CARETAKER (55), married, residence Somerville; $12-$15. Mention No. 8537. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 27

WOOD TURNER AND MILL HAND (52), married, residence East Cambridge. Mention No. 8563. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

YOUNG MAN studying advertising wants position in advertising agency or advertising department where he can get experience. Address HAROLD MONTGOMERY, Box 2376, N. Cambridge, Mass. 30

YOUNG MAN (23), Protestant, wants work of any kind; good penman and figurer. Reply to A. GEDDIS, 31 West Canton st., Boston. 30

YOUNG MAN (20), high school education, desires position in automobile concern with opportunity to learn business. P. H. HARDING, 75 Central st., suite 2, Somerville, Mass. 1

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

*For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2,*

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

*The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.*

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general office work in large factory or establishment (21), single, residence Malden; $9 week. Mention No. 8547. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

ASST. BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and general office work, age 41, single, res. Cambridge; $11-$15 week; exp. Mention 8560 STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST (20), single, residence Dover; $7 week; has had no previous experience. Mention No. 8312. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER (19), single, residence N. H. Mention No. 8347. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

ATTENDANT—Position wanted by a refined, conscientious American woman (37) with much experience; good disposition, adaptable; a good home essential; excellent references. LUCY BURROUGHS, 26 Lindsey st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Dor. 546-M. 30

ATTENDANT or housekeeper for elderly couple desires position. Please address or call, MRS. D. B. ROBINSON, 116 Appleton st., Boston. 1

ATTENDANT—Experienced, trained and capable woman desires position with adult; no heavy lifting; references. MISS ANNIE I. FLYE, 39 Wolcott st., Malden, Mass. 30

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION wishes position immediately; would go to South or California; can give best of reference; please state salary. MRS. EMMA G. ALEXANDER, 128 Pearl st., Fitchburg, Mass. Phone Fitchburg 1136-W. 1

ATTENDANT-COMPANION desires position; would travel; good packer, reader; cheerful and adaptable; references. HELEN GORHAM, 96 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 3069-J. 2

ATTENDANT desires position, or would act as seamstress in private family. MRS. MARGARET THORP, 31 W. Canton st., Boston. 27

A WOMAN of refinement desires a position in a family as companion, attendant or as mother's helper; can go home nights if preferred; good references given. M. S. RUTTKAY, 49 Pleasant st., Stamford, Conn. 31

BOOKKEEPER, few hours daily or 2 or 3 days a week desired by young lady, age 30, single, res. Chelsea; can do both D. E. and S. E. Mention 8561. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

BOOKKEEPER desires position; experienced double-entry; capable of taking charge, opening and closing books, trial balances, statements; thorough knowledge of all office work. MRS. L. A. CARTER, 29 Alpha rd., Dorchester, Mass. 27

BOOKKEEPER, d. e., A1 references; position of responsibility; trial balances, statements, etc. MISS N. L. DAGEMANN, 64 Vernal st., Everett, Mass. 31

BOOKKEEPER (23), single, residence Peabody; $12-$15 week; 4 years with one concern. Mention No. 8315. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

CAPABLE WOMAN desires work; care of apartments or laundry by hour; please write or telephone Tre. 2187-J. HANNAH McCARTHY, 446 Shawmut av., Boston. 27

CAPABLE YOUNG GIRL, good worker, wants employment few hours a day. EDITH M. JONES, 36 Camden st., Boston. 31

CASHIER, restaurant or lunch room, 25, married, residence city, $6-$8 week; mention 8364. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

CASHIER (lunch or cafe, 33), married, residence Roxbury; $3.50-$4 week; good penman. Mention No. 8348. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

CHAMBERMAID—Position desired by neat girl or would care for apartments. Address LEVENIA PERRIN, 131 Dartmouth st., Boston, Mass. 25

CHEF AND WIFE wish position as meat and pastry cooks or steward and pantry in club, country hotel or institution; capable of taking full charge; best of references. WM. FLYNN, 19 E. Canton st., Boston. 27

CLERICAL WORK of any kind wanted for day or evening; addressing, copying, etc. MISS A. COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Roxbury, Mass. 30

CLERK and office assistant, 21, single, residence Malden; excellent penman; $8 week; high and business graduate; mention 8384. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

CLERK, 23, single, residence Charlestown, $8 week; department store experience; mention 8382. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

COLORED GIRL, experienced in general work, wants situation in the city; references; answer by phone, 1964-R Rox. SARAH RUFFIN, 80 Windsor st., Boston. 27

COLORED GIRL, experienced in general work, wants situation in city; references. SARAH RUFFIN, 50 Sawyer st., Boston. 28

COLORED MAN AND WIFE want position together; man chauffeur, 5 years' experience; wife second work; willing to work at $80 a month. HERBERT DIXON, 72 Northfield st., Boston. 31

COLORED SEAMSTRESS desires work with dressmaker or private family. MRS. L. STEWART, 237 W. Canton st., Boston. 1

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion, assistant or attendant by young lady. MISS ALICE WASHBURN, 34 Florence st., Malden, Mass.; phone 1561-W. 27

COOKING OR WAITING on luncheons and dinners wanted during the holidays by neat, competent colored woman. MRS. WATKINS, 47 Hammond st., Suite 2, Boston. 25

COPY READER, 21, single, residence Lynn, $9 week; high school graduate; mention 8362. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

DAY OR MORNING WORK wanted by competent woman. EMMA BOWENS, 68 Ruggles st., Suite 1, Boston. 1

DAY WORK—Laundry or cleaning wanted, or laundry at home. C. ALLISON, 5 E. Lenox st., Boston. 1

DAY WORK wanted by neat, reliable woman, laundry and cleaning. LOTTIE SYLVESTER, 582 Massachusetts av., Boston. 2

D. E. BOOKKEEPER, typist, cashier and correspondence clerk (24), single, residence West Somerville; $12 week; good references and experience; 7 years with last employer. Mention No. 8328. Cal. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

DIESTAMPER AND ADDRESSER (21), single, residence Boston; $5-$6 week; good experience. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

DOMESTIC, or head waitress, 30, single, residence Everett, $30 month, room and board; has good references and experience; mention 8385. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

DRESSMAKER, seamstress, desires employment; please call or write. MRS. EMMA COURTSOL, 21 Gainsboro st., Boston, Mass. 31

DRESSMAKER, experienced in all branches of the work would like engagements by the day. Call or address MRS. A. ROLAND, 25 Rowell st., Dorchester. 28

EMPLOYMENT in institution, or chambermaid in hotel desired by young lady (20); $5 week, board and room. Mention No. 8542. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

EMPLOYMENT, charge of linen room in institution, 32, single, residence city, $30 month, room and board; can furnish best of references; mention 8363. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

EVENING WORK desired by young lady (25), married, residence Cambridge; any kind of light or clerical work. Mention No. 8332. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or second work wanted; can furnish references. FREDDA LOCK, 15 Grove st., Winchester, Mass. 2

GENIAL LADY going to Los Angeles would care for elderly lady or child for expenses; no objection to boat. MISS LILLIAN K. OSGOOD, 12 Berlin st., Wollaston, Mass. 25

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (30) single, residence Quincy; $10-$15; A1 penman; has excellent references and experience from state; worked for both state and U. S. government; will go out of town. Mention No. 8287. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

GOVERNESS-SALESGIRL (20), single, residence Boston; $7 week. Mention No. 8305. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

HOTEL pastry baking and meat cooking, 40, single, residence city; good experience and references; mention 8326. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

HOTEL WORK—A position wanted by an American lady (30); linen room preferred; 5 years' experience; best references. MISS CORA A. SEAMANS, Hotel Thorndike, Boston. 28

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted in small family; references. MRS. MAY, 35 Caman st., Boston. 31

HOUSEKEEPER or companion; position wanted by refined American Protestant for elderly person; good home the main object; best of references; address by letter only. MRS. A. M. MAY, 38 Quincy st., Roxbury, Mass. 30

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in refined home in Maine or New Hampshire by competent woman with boy 11. MRS. A. McAULEY, 39 Rutland sq., Boston. 1

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman who has conducted boarding houses several years seeks position with boarding house or hotel in the South. M. B. LOLLER, 38 Courtland st., Bridgeport, Conn. 1

HOUSEWORK—Business college student desires light housework in Roxbury outside of school hours, in payment for board and room. CATHERINE H. GATES, 7 Wellington ct., Roxbury. 28

INVOICE CLERK, OFFICE ASSISTANT AND COMPTOMETER OPERATOR (27), single, residence Dorchester; is excellent penman; neat about work; is employed at present but desires a change. Mention No. 8297. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

LAUNDRY OR CLEANING wanted by colored woman; will take laundry home if desired. FANNIE HARRIS, 392 Northampton st., Boston. 1

NEAT COLORED GIRL would like general housework in a small family; good references. MRS. GERTRUDE PIPER, 6 Fairweather st., Roxbury, Mass.; top floor. 30

NEAT GIRL wants day's work in Back Bay. T. RIDDICK, 18 East Lenox st., suite 2, Boston. 2

NURSERY GOVERNESS (50), residence Boston; $5-$10 week, board and room. Mention No. 8548. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

NURSERYMAID — Position wanted by young woman; has had some training and experience; can take full charge of baby. Apply to SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE, 13 Newbury st., Boston. 30

NURSERY MAID—Position as nurserymaid wanted by Protestant American (23); good references; country or city. A. M. PERRIN, Franklin Park, North Revere, Mass. 2

OFFICE ASSISTANT, COMPTOMETER OPERATOR AND INVOICE CLERK (27), single, residence Dorchester; $12 week; is A1 penman; neat about work; good references. Mention No. 8297. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

OFFICE WORK, BOOKKEEPER AND BILLING CLERK (22), single, residence Allston; $8.50 week. Mention No. 8398. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

PARISIAN DRESSMAKER desires work by the day; special gowns; best references. MISS POUILLON, The Worcester, 743 Tremont st., Boston. 27

PASTRY COOK, experienced, desires position in Back Bay. M. GARDEN, 85 East Lenox st., Boston. 2

POSITION desired by experienced woman; typewriting, copying, translating, German, English, French; addressing. MRS. GEORGE F. ULBRICH, 107 Humboldt av., Boston. 1

POSITION WANTED by middle-aged lady as companion to or attendant for elderly person or lady living alone; best references given. S. E. BALKAM, 77 Union av., South Framingham, Mass. 27

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP (with college experience), also tutor and governess; 40, residence Cambridge; mention 8325. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

PRIVATE SECRETARY or office manager, 30, single, residence Medfield, $15-$25 week; owned and managed own business for 4 years; A1 references and experience; mention 8386. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

PRIVATE TUTOR, governess and private secretaryship 40, single, residence Cambridge; college graduate and teacher; mention 8325. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

REFINED, experienced young colored woman wishes few hours' morning work or washing to take home; good reference. MRS. M. F. ROBINSON, 991 Tremont st., Boston. 2

SALESLADY (25), single, residence Lowell; $10 week; will go any place. Mention No. 8330. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

SEAMSTRESS desires position at once with dressmaker or tailor. MRS. ADDIE M. COREY, 541 Washington st., Brighton, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS desires family sewing by day or week; $1.25 per day and car fares, or $6 per week. MISS A. CARTER, 11 Follen st., Suite 3, Boston. 1

SECOND WORK—Situation wanted by competent Swedish girl in small family; call or address EMMA NORMAN, 19 Harwood st., New Dorchester, Mass. 31

STENOGRAPHER 20, high school graduate, one year's experience, good references. ESTHER WAYMAN, 222 Humboldt av., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Haymarket 2552. 28

STENOGRAPHER (30), single, residence Boston; $12-$15 week; 9 years' experience; good references and experience. Mention No. 8552. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (servicee free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

STENOGRAPHER, age 19, single, res. Roxbury; $8-$10 week; 5 mos. exp., grad. high school; good penman. Mention 8559. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; also general office work; age 41, single, res. Cambridge; $11-$15 week. Mention 8560. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 31

STENOGRAPHER, 34, single, residence City, $12 week; good references; mention 8353. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st.; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk, also experienced filer, 19, single, residence South Boston, $7-$8 week; mention 8354. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; excellent references. MISS C. E. TAYLOR, 48 Bickerstaff st., Boston. 25

STENOGRAPHER, 21, single, residence Dorchester, $9 week; mention 8360. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

STENOGRAPHER—General office work, age 19, single, residence Somerville; $8 week; has had only 3 mos. exp. Mention 8265. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER desires position, permanent or will substitute, or part of day; some experience; careful and accurate, good judgment; moderate wages. MISS MARIE SULLIVAN, 223 Old South bldg., Boston. 27

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, college girl, desires employment part time, literary work, etc. MISS M. AUSTIN, 79 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox. 1739-W. 25

STENOGRAPHER (17), single, residence Roxbury; good penman; $7 week. Mention No. 8313. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator and bookkeeper, age 24, residence city; $8-$10 week. Mention 8324. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 26

STENOGRAPHER and general office work, 19, single, residence Charlestown, $8-$10 week; mention 8327. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 26

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate; Oliver machine; eight years' business experience, desires permanent position with reliable firm; salary $12-$15; best of references given. MARY E. ROUSE, 44 Dartmouth st., Boston. 30

STENOGRAPHER, age 30, single, residence Revere; $12 week; graduate high and business college. Mention 8355. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Tel. Ox 2960. 25

STENOGRAPHER, typist and office assistant, small switchboard, age 24, single, residence Dorchester; $10-$12. Mention 8336. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 25

STENOGRAPHER, general office work, age 22, single, residence Brockton; $12. Mention 8340. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 25

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; business or legal work; excellent references. MISS C. E. TAYLOR, 48 Bickerstaff st., Suite 4, Boston. 2

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, 23, single, residence Dorchester, $10-$12 week; good experience; mention 8382. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

STENOGRAPHER and typist (21), four years' experience, wants position; $12 per week. KATHLEEN FARRINGTON, 15 Park st., Hyde Park, Mass. 2

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER (18), single, residence Boston. Mention No. 8350. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT (24), single, residence Boston; excellent penman; has A1 references from reliable parties and good experience with first-class houses. Mention No. 8352. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

STUDENT would like work as companion or tutor, or would do light duties in exchange for board. A. MABELLE GREELY, 319 Huntington av., Boston; tel. 6076 Back Bay. 27

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND OFFICE ASSISTANT (28), single, residence Braintree; $10 wk.; no preference as to location. Mention No. 8351. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

VISITING GOVERNESS (French, elementary branches, 38), single; residence Cambridge; $20-$40 month; A1 references from college professors and teachers. Mention No. 8399. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 2

WAITRESS, experienced, but prefers nursery work in institution; 26, single, residence N. H.; $5 week; has written reference; mention 8369. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 2

WANTED—Cleaning, laundry, by the day; experienced; references; call after 6. Address MRS. JOHNSON, 18 Sawyer st., Suite 3, Boston. 28

WANTED—Position as operator of Edison business phonograph or dictaphone; good experience in general office work and all kinds of typewriting. Address FLORENCE E. TIBBETTS, 190 W. Brookline st., Boston. 28

WANTED—Situation for woman with child 11 months. Address MRS. MAURICE HUTCHINGS, 21 Guild rd., E. Saugus, Mass. 28

WANTED—Work by the day; can do any kind of housework; will go to help for a few days at a time. MRS. DAY, 75 Sterling st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

WANTED, in Roxbury, light housework or nurserymaid's work for young colored girl. Address PLACEMENT BUREAU, rm. 114, Roxbury High School. 27

WANTED—Position as cashier by experienced bookkeeper; best references furnished. MISS M. H. LOCKWOOD, rm. 523, Tremont Temple, Boston. 27

WANTED—Work by the day or laundry to take home. MRS. FLORENCE E. BRUCE, 70 Magee st., Cambridge, Mass. 31

WANTED—Position as companion to lady. MISS GEORGIA F. WELCH, 22 Rutland sq., Boston. 2

WOMAN with girl 11 years would like position as housekeeper or to do general work; best of references furnished. M. E. MARSH, 460 Lynn st., Linden, Mass. 27

WOMAN, middle-aged, refined, competent, trustworthy, would like position as housekeeper, attendant or companion in a pleasant home. MRS. H. F. SMALL, Farmington, N. H., Box 736. 2

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMEN wanted, acquainted with owners and builders of property, to sell Aquatite; state territory covered and salary expected. INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Drexel bldg., Philadelphia. 3

YOUNG MAN wanted as elevator and door attendant; opportunity to study while employed. Apply by letter only to EDWARD A. DAVIS, Supt., 1 W. 96th st., New York city. 30

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, wanted. Apply by letter to LOESER-AUSLANDER CO., 476 Broadway, New York. 25

STRONG GERMAN GIRL for general housework in Philadelphia suburb; must be good cook; a desirable home; wages $5. Address by letter only, W. W. MILLER, 26 St. Paul's road, Ardmore, Pa. 1

WANTED—Girl to work for board and attend grammar or high school; 3 college girls connected with home will assist in studies; references, MRS. W. J. MOSIER, Box 155, Demarest, N. J. 30

WANTED—Household helper, for cleaning and ironing, one day each week. MRS. CHARLES B. NELCAMP, 1553 E. 19th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 6867-W Midwood. 25

WANTED—Young girl to help with general housework, private family; salary $15 per month and board; apply in person. MRS. F. M. BROWN, 561 Walton av., New York. 26

WANTED—By small adult family, neat capable Protestant woman for general housework; one taking entire charge preferred; write or phone. J. F. BAUME, 1713 N. 16th st., Philadelphia. 26

WANTED—Maid for upstairs work, also with washing; family consisting of two adults; apply by letter only. J. F. BRAUN, 651 Bullitt bldg., Philadelphia. 2

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED, neat, competent Protestant woman for general housework in family of 2; good home for the right party. MRS. K. G. MULLYMORE, 44 Vermont st., Buffalo, N. Y. 25

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN—Single man (26) wants employment as draftsman; training, experience and wages on application. GEO. W. TOMPKINS, Church st., Box 177, Mattewan, N. Y. 26

BANK CLERK AND STOCK SALESMAN—Position wanted in sales department of a stock and bond house by experienced man. J. W. TIFFANY, 206 Spring st., Jamestown, N. Y. 2

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, American, 28, strictly temperate, several years' experience in structural iron work, wants position in New York or Philadelphia, where there is an opportunity to learn the trade. W. B. JENNINGS, 212 St. Nicholas ave., New York. 28

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or any other clerical position wanted; best references; moderate wages. CHAS. FRANCK, 341 Baldwin ave., Jersey City. 28

BOOKKEEPER and office man, thoroughly competent, desires permanent position; understands accounting in all its branches; can furnish exceptional references. FREDERIC J. PORTER, 262 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 31

CHAUFFEUR, New York license, wants position, private or commercial car; A1 reference; 9 years' experience. L. GAPFERT, 124 Herrcott st., Yonkers, N. Y. 30

CHAUFFEUR (colored), New York city references, long experience, wishes position; will go anywhere. L. WILLIAMS, 58 W. 140th st., care Griffin, New York city. 1

CHAUFFEUR, English, single, temperate, experienced, good private family references, very reliable, wants position; please apply by letter only. WILLIAM COX, 2126 Broadway, New York city. 2

COLORED BOY, 20, wants any kind of work; willing worker. REGINALD OVERSBY, 3348 State st., apt. 203, New York. 1

COLORED MAN wants position as doorman or porter in dental parlor; height 6 feet. W. H. FARMER, care Potter, 52 West 139th st., New York city. 1

ELECTRICAL WORK WANTED—Young man, 5 years of practical and technical experience in electricity, desires connection with growing electrical engineering or contracting concern. J. HERBERT YOUNGS, 44 W. 45th st., Bayonne, N. J. 1

NEW JERSEY MAN of correct habits, middle-aged, best references, seeks position with firm or corporation, as helpful assistant in any capacity, office or otherwise. Address J. EATON, 375 Belleville av., Newark, N. J. 31

ORCHARD OR FARM POSITION wanted by first-class man; agricultural college student with experience in management; fine references. B. G. DAW, 355 Belden av., Chicago. 1

PAINTER, GRAINER, first-class, all branches, wants situation. FRED BENECKE, 610 Fairmount ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 25

PLASTERER—Young man wants position; can do brick, cement, tiling and stucco work; will go anywhere. HARRY GRAMIS, 530 E. 138th st., New York. 27

PROFESSIONAL MAN would like to recommend his unusually refined chauffeur, good mechanic, reliable, temperate; reasonable wages. ARTHUR DELROY, 201 West 87th st., New York; tel. 37 Riverside. 26

RELIABLE MAN, middle age, wants position of trust; can give bond. Address HARRY TRAPHONER, 6333 Torresdale av., Philadelphia. 26

SIGN WORK—Wanted, position in sign shop; good letterer and stencil cutter; will go East anywhere. H. H. SWAIN, 435 Oakland av., Pasadena, Cal. 1

WANTED—Choreman's position on first-class estate; thorough knowledge of pen-bred stock, crops and machinery; life experience; excellent, good and clean references; state salary and conditions. Address WILLIAM R. DEWHURST, R. F. D. No. 3, New Bern, N. C. 26

WANTED—Position as manager of gentleman's country estate; practical and scientific training; understands agriculture, horticulture, landscape gardening, forestry and up-to-date business methods. Address H. INMAN, Box 141, Swarthmore, Pa. 25

WRITER (38), accurate, experienced in magazine and daily newspaper work, wants position as editor; now employed; good habits. ROY E. DOWNER, 134 Hughes ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 31

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position at anything, with opportunity of advancement; willing to travel; can furnish A1 references. B. REINHEIMER, 2234 Third av., New York. 26

YOUNG MAN (25), clean record, desires responsible position in Philadelphia office with opportunity for advancement. H. CURNOW, 1421 Arch st., Philadelphia. 26

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position, wholesale dress and costume house, shipping and stock clerk; 2 years' experience; opportunity for advancement; travel to any part country; best credentials. ISIDOR TOTZEN, 17 W. 111th st., New York. 1

YOUNG MAN (35) seeks position with reputable house or individual; wide business experience as secretary, also salesman of securities; wish to make immediate connection any part of U. S.; high grade references furnished. J. F. GRAY, 477 Central Park West, New York. 31

YOUNG MAN, age 24, wishes position on farm in New York state or Pennsylvania; good habits. LOUIS FREDERICK, RUEMPLER, 93 Fleet st., Jersey City, N. J. 31

YOUNG MAN (25), 5 years' experience in breakwater construction, desires position with contractors where ability is appreciated; can furnish unquestionable references. Address L. J. MALONEY, 1422 Arch st., Philadelphia. 30

Parents

will do well to encourage their sons and daughters who need work to use the

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## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A YOUNG MAN (Protestant), who has had a number of years experience in a national bank and in the accounting department of a New York daily, would like to enter the service of a first-class corporation. Address WOODBURN SWORMSTEDT, 560 W. 113th st., New York city. 2

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AN ACTRESS of long experience desires a position in a good company; line of work, heavies and grand dames. Address NORMA YEAGER, Hightstown, N. J. 1

ATTENDANT AND USEFUL COMPANION—Middle-aged Christian woman desires position; references furnished. LYDIA E. JONES, 314 E. Delavan av., Buffalo, N. Y. 25

COMPANION—Position wanted with one or two persons by refined young woman of good address; educated and artistic; good entertainer; prefer Brooklyn or New York. Address MISS MARY HETHERINGTON, 60 Clifton pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2

DAY'S WORK—Colored woman wants washing, ironing and cleaning; best references. MRS. SALLIE MOORE, 235 W. 61st st., New York city. 1

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city reference. MRS. E. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st st., New York. 28

DRESSMAKER, competent fitter, desires employment; $2 day. MRS. SHAFTER, 2023 N. Lambert st., Philadelphia. 2

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires position with reliable concern; can furnish best of references. MISS FLORENCE M. GOLDMAN, 312 W. 120th st., New York. 27

GRADUATE (Wanamaker school) desires permanent position as hair dresser and manicure; Brooklyn or New York; had over a year's experience in South. CARRIE TROTTER, 302 West 111th st., New York. 31

FASHION SKETCH ARTIST, refined young lady, desires position in New York city. MISS ALICE CAYWOOD, 76 West 103d st., New York. 31

HOUSEKEEPER—Hotel or managing housekeeper in home; position wanted by lady with hotel experience and first-class references. MRS. M. STILLWELL, 33 N. Briggs av., Richmond Hill, N. Y. 1

HOUSEWORK—Woman desires housework by the day. M. KIERNAN, care MISS SIMPSON, 182 Sixth ave., New York. 25

LADY desires position few hours daily reading, or would attend to shopping and correspondence. MRS. J. E. BIRKENMAYER, 102 West 93d st., New York. 31

LADY (30) wishes position as daily secretary and companion; bright, cheerful, well educated and favorite with children; New York city preferred. E. C. GRAY, 477 Central Park West, New York. 31

OFFICE ATTENDANT desires position; young girl with best references. HANNAH R. BUTLER, 645 Columbus av., New York City. 2

REFINED, CHEERFUL YOUNG WOMAN desires position in a good home as companion or helper; location no object. MRS. M. G. WHITSON, 324 Clifton pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 27

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady desires position; little experience. FANNIE SIMON, 1226 Madison av., New York; tel. Lenox 6076. 1

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires permanent position; capable of taking entire responsibilities. MISS E. L. GOLDEY, 162 E. 37th st., New York. 31

STENOGRAPHER, expert, long experience, desires position as private secretary or office correspondent; Remington Underwood operator; salary moderate. GERTRUDE FOX, 33 Greene ave., Brooklyn, New York. 25

WANTED, by lady who is musical, cultured and refined, position as managing housekeeper; understands fine sewing and repairing. MISS EMILY MYERS, 1720 Green st., Philadelphia, Pa. 30

YOUNG WOMAN would like light work for spare time; small remuneration; good reference. ETHEL STARLAND, care of Mrs. Amisano, 266 West 39th st., New York. 28

## CENTRAL STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING SALESMEN—High-class, capable closing large deals, handle parcels post map advertising proposition, Missouri, Kansas and Kansas City. F. C. WING, district sales manager, 1000 East 10th st., Kansas City, Mo. 30

BOYS—Wanted, experienced office boys; good opportunity for advancement; $25 per month to start. Address E. QUINLAN, 3004 Prairie av., Chicago. 25

JANITOR, trusty; man wanted for small private house in exchange for front room in basement; other janitor work in same block. MRS. EMMA MACGREGOR, 4434 Ellis ave., Chicago, Ill. 27

MAN or boy wanted to work on dairy farm by year to assist in milking and farm work; state wages in first letter. J. W. BOLES, Fredericksburg, Ia. 25

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN wanted. Inquire or write G. B. CHASE, 136 W. Lake st., Chicago. 1

WANTED—Man and wife; man to look after furnace and care for premises; woman to do general housework. D. F. ORANGE, 311 6th av., La Grange, Ill. 25

WANTED—Young man or woman for few hours in afternoon to take care of boy aged 7. MRS. M. K. STORM, Avenue House, Evanston, Ill. 27

WANTED—Junior bookkeeper about 21 years of age; fine opportunity for advancement with a large corporation; state full particulars. Address EDWARD QUINLAN, 3004 Prairie av., Chicago. 30

WANTED—To correspond with a manufacturer's agent to represent us in introducing high grade steel and iron castings in the St. Louis district. ALLOY STEEL CASTING CO., Wheeling, W. Va. 30

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for general housework and cooking; no laundry. MRS. W. J. H. BOWN, Kirkwood P. O., St. Louis, Mo. 2

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK woman wanted in small family. MRS. G. FRECKELTON, 1608 Garfield Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; young lady wanted in real estate office. CHASE CO., 136 W. Lake st., Chicago. 1

WANTED—Competent maid for general work; wages $7; keep laundress 2 days, have man for heavy cleaning; references. MRS. F. D. UPDIKE, 327 Forest ave., Oak Park, Ill. 28

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; must be able to do plain cooking; good references required; go home nights. MRS. JAMES A. HEMINGWAY, 331 Belden ave., Chicago, Ill. 31

WANTED—Man and wife; man to look after furnace and care for premises; woman to do general housework. D. F. ORANGE, 311 6th av., La Grange, Ill. 25

WANTED—Young man or woman for fews hours in afternoon to take care of boy aged 7. MRS. M. K. STORM, Avenue House, Evanston, Ill. 27

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING AND MERCHANDISE MAN, broad experience; now with big Southwest retail clothiers; open about Jan. 1; references. C. L. BRITTAIN, 3616 Benton blvd., Kansas City, Mo. 25

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR with one year's experience on newspaper, high school and ad-writing education, desires position. EDWIN E. BRYAN, 720 S. Charles st., Elgin, Ill. 1

AUSTRALIAN returning desires to represent American firm; patent or agency. Address A. T. SENN, 1353 Madison st., Chicago. 25

BOOKKEEPER (25) wishes position in the West; 5 years' experience; reliable and good worker; best references. Address EDWARD BORAY, 523 W. 8th st., Canton, O. 27

## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTERING—Concrete or construction work; first-class man wants steady position; preferably South or Southwest; best references. HARRY RAY, Bluffs, Ill. 2

CHAUFFEUR—Competent man with 13 years' experience desires position; can drive and keep any car in first class condition. C. ALMSTROM, 4620 Calumet ave., apt. E; tel. Drexel 8416, Chicago, Ill. 1

CITY SALESMAN, familiar with grocery, hardware and house furnishing trade in Chicago, wants position; salary and commission; can furnish best of references. Address H. C. EVANS, 2355 West 56th st., Chicago, Ill. 28

CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN, competent, experienced concrete, timber, steel or brick, desires position; can show results. G. C. WELCH, 6351 Monroe av., Chicago; Hyde Park 4632. 30

CORRESPONDENT, Private Secretary or right-hand man; educated Englishman (35) of good appearance, seeks a connection where real opportunity lies ahead of initiative; traveled in Europe and U. S.; will go anywhere here or abroad; will gladly commence humbly to prove ability. Address MANSEL B. GREEN, Findley, Ohio. 30

HOTEL MAN—Thoroughly experienced and reliable man wants position as manager or assistant manager and clerk. EDWARD J. BANNISTER, 927 33d st., Milwaukee, Wis. 25

MACHINIST AND TOOLMAKER, 20 years' experience, including 2 years auto repairing, one year clerical work, desires responsible position. F. W. NEBHUT, 6801 Euclid av., Cleveland, O. 25

MAN handy with tools, a worker, wishes work, any kind; also do painting and paper hanging. JOHN CHRISTIAANSE, 2946 Emerald av., Chicago. 1

ORCHARD OR FARM POSITION wanted by first-class man; agricultural college student with experience in management; fine references. B. G. DAW, 355 Belden av., Chicago. 1

PIANO TUNER AND REBUILDER—Ten years in business for himself, in Chicago, seeks a connection with a high-class concern either on East or West coast, but would consider other locations; high-class references; educated; can act as salesman, office man or manager of branch store, do outside tuning or oversee large repair shop; salary $25 up, according to position filled. MANSEL GREEN, 308 West st., Findlay, Ohio. 28

POSITION AS SALESMAN desired; have sold gro. and hdwre. trade in Iowa, Minn., Ill. and Wis.; 3½ years exxperience; references as to ability and character. Address W. C. MILLER, R. R. No. 2, Sta. D, Milwaukee, Wis. Box 92. 28

SALESMAN who has sold hardware and grocery trade, speaking 4 languages, is open for position; can show record of sales. J. J. KUBU, 353 Liberty st., Conneaut, O. 27

TRAFFIC MANAGER of vast experience, has been before I. C. C., extraordinary character and ability; open for engagement; best of references. W. R. WORK, 1133 Third ave., Detroit, Mich. 31

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A FRENCH GOVERNESS desires position in a good family; is experienced; speaks French, German and English. Address MISS C. WYEZAMER, care B. A. Branch, 39 S. State st., Chicago, Ill. 1

A REFINED YOUNG LADY desires position as managing housekeeper; fond of children; or as a companion to a lady; willing to travel. MISS SALLIE STANSIFER, 148 E. Ontario st., Chicago. Phone North 5908. 27

BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted by a young lady with ten years' experience; firm retiring from business; reference. D. TRUNY, 2123 Linton ave., Cincinnati, O. 1

EDUCATED, capable young woman wants position general agent, manager, Chicago; salary and commission; no soliciting; experience, office work, soliciting; teaching. MISS GUTSCHOW, 126 E. 42nd st., Chicago, Ill. 1

EXPERIENCED, competent stenographer would like position; preferably with law firm. MISS JENNIE SCHUTT, 1246 Dearborn av., Chicago. 27

GOVERNESS—Position desired by young English woman; kindergarten, primary, music; best references. KATHLEEN BOWEN, 707 E. 50th st., Chicago. 30

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family or as useful attendant; reasonable salary; best references. MRS. E. WHITE, 3242 N. Clark st., Chicago, Ill. 25

LADY desires position in family as mother's helper. EDITH M. RAYMOND, 3111 Indiana av., Chicago. 27

LADY would like position in good home as housekeeper; refined, good cook, neat housekeeper; phone Seeley 267. MISS LULU L. HICKS, 2113 Washington Boul., Chicago, Ill. 1

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in home of refinement; can take entire charge. MRS. O. M. SCOTT, 3211 Prospect av., Cleveland, O. 2

MATRON—Position wanted by trustworthy woman in railroad station, store, or institution, or as ticket agent in station. MISS E. J. THIBAUT, 3727 Elmwood av., Chicago. 30

MUSICIAN (lady) desires refined home in exchange for teaching, accompanying or secretarial work; good stenographer; excellent references. Address MISS M. HUNT, 702 Willoughby bldg., Chicago. 30

POSITION in office wanted; 4 years' experience in clerical work; can operate typewriter; can furnish best of references. MISS MABEL SCHUMAKER, 1432 School st., Chicago. Tel. L. V. 857. 30

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary, etc. Thoroughly capable young woman, 10 years' experience; A1 references, desires position; $18-$20. CAROLINE NORMAN, 1547 Farwell av., Chicago; phone Rogers Park 6934. 30

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper desires position; experienced. Apply J. LANIGAN, 906 Barr st., Cincinnati, O. 1

TRAINED ATTENDANT wishes position; long experience and can give the best of references. MRS. W. B. POWER, 1473 St. Louis ave., East St. Louis, Ill. 25

WANTED—Position as companion and maid to lady goin South or abroad. MRS. M. SCOTT, 2803 Prospect av., Cleveland, O. 2

YOUNG LADY with ability would like clerical position with chance to advance. Address I. G. STRONG, 809 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. 28

YOUNG RELIABLE LADY wants stenographic position; has had 4 years' experience. ANNETTA KNIPP, 2723 N. Albany av., Chicago. 24

## SOUTHERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN WANTED—Thoroughly temperate steady man to take charge of a stable of horses; one that understands the care of horses. Apply to D. STEWART JESSOP, Ashland, Baltimore Co., Md.; tel. Cockeysville 37. 2

TEAMSTERS—Two good 4 and 6-horse teamsters wanted who understand driving in the woods; reliable, temperate men. D. STEWART JESSOP, Ashland, Baltimore Co., Md.; tel. Cockeysville 37. 2

TIMBER CUTTERS WANTED—Four good men who understand felling timber; good reliable, temperate men. Apply to D. STEWART JESSOP, Ashland, Baltimore Co., Md.; tel. Cockeysville 37. 2

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A-1 SHOE MAN with 10 years' experience desires a position; knows how to sell and fit shoes correctly; can give references. S. PANDRES, 105 Hamilton st., Houston, Texas. 31

CARPENTERING—Concrete or construction work; first-class man wants steady position; preferably South or Southwest; best references. HARRY RAY, Bluffs, Ill. 2

ORCHARD OR FARM POSITION wanted by first-class man; agricultural college student with experience in management; fine references. B. G. DAW, 355 Belden av. 1

## SOUTHERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION WANTED—Young man (25), good education, either shop or clerical, where promotion is a reward for good service; please apply by letter only. RANDOLPH ERHART, Goodall, Va. 25

WANTED—Position as manager of gentleman's country estate; practical and scientific training; understands agriculture, horticulture, landscape gardening, forestry and up-to-date business methods. Address H. INMAN, Box 141, Swarthmore, Pa. 25

WANTED—Choreman's position on first-class estate; thorough knowledge of pen-bred stock, crops and machinery; life experience; excellent, good and clean references; state salary and conditions. Address WILLIAM R. DEWHURST, R. F. D. No. 3, New Bern, N. C. 25

WANTED—Choreman's position on first-class estate; thorough knowledge of pen-bred stock, crops and machinery; life experience; excellent, good and clean references; state salary and conditions. Address WILLIAM R. DEWHURST, R. F. D. No. 3, New Bern, N. C. 26

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A LADY who has excellent dramatic talent, a graduate of a school of action, would like to communicate with manager, to go on road with some good company. Address MRS. ADA SHERIDAN, 955 E. TRIGG av., Memphis, Tenn. 1

WOMAN, refined, competent, trustworthy, would like position as housekeeper or assistant in a pleasant home; fond of children. MARY R. McCORD, Davidson, N. C. 25

## WESTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BUSINESS WOMAN, alone, desires housekeeper, companionable, neat and of good character; permanent desirable home; give full particulars. Address MRS. H. O. DUNCAN, Oktaha, Okla. 25

WANTED—Competent white woman to do housework for two; can use boy in store. MRS. J. H. HORRIGAN, Olney, Okla. 2

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED RETAIL GROCER, capable of managing, desires position with progressive firm in Denver or elsewhere; references. Address JOHN G. BERGMANN, 560 S. Lincoln st., Denver, Col. 3

BOOKKEEPER (25) wishes position in the West; 5 years' experience; reliable and good worker; best references. Address EDWARD BORAY, 523 W. 8th st., Canton, O. 27

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED by English woman, second or parlor work in Denver or Colorado Springs; English family preferred. ELLEN CLARKE, 1223 E. 26th av., Denver, Col. 25

## PACIFIC COAST

### HELP WANTED—MALE

PERMANENT—Good home on beautiful Bertanna ranch, near Paso Robles, Cal., for man and wife (cook, farm band) or two good women; capable, willing to do general housework, cooking for 2 adults and about 6 men; good wages to right people; will pay fare here after six months; no children. MRS. H. B. BLAKE, Paso Robles, "Bertanna Ranch," Cal. 30

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

PERMANENT—Good home on beautiful Bertanna ranch, near Paso Robles, Cal., for man and wife (cook, farm hand) or two good women; capable, willing to do general housework, cooking for 2 adults and about 6 men; good wages to right people; will pay fare here after six months; no children. MRS. H. B. BLAKE, Paso Robles, "Bertanna Ranch," Cal. 30

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CALIFORNIA—Young man wants position promising advancement in some western climate. Address CHAS. GARVEY, 60 West 128th st., New York. 25

MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, well educated and of good business ability, seeks opportunity in any position of trust; knowledge of office work, salesmanship, or would like to act as Pacific coast representative for some eastern manf. concern; best of references. A. W. VON RHEIN, 56 Carl st., San Francisco, Cal. 30

SALES OR ADVERTISING AGENT wants position; locally or traveling in southern California; A1 references. JOHN T. MORGAN, Station A, Pasadena, Cal. 27

SIGN WORK—Wanted, position in sign shop; good letterer and stencil cutter; will go East anywhere. H. H. SWAIN, 435 Oakland av., Pasadena, Cal. 1

WANTED—Position by printer and job pressman; also good orchestra leader (violinist) and play brass; state of Oregon preferred. Address THOS. LEE SHEPARD, 09 E. Holly st., Bellingham, Wash. 28

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT desires employment. Address MRS. M. J. MAHANEY, 1841 Grant av., San Francisco, Cal. 30

COMPETENT WOMAN desires position as housekeeper-companion for lady (American) in Los Angeles or vicinity; references exchanged. MRS. LIDA WILLIAMS, 715 Marco pl., Venice, Cal., Box 373. 30

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in first-class work, tailored suits and evening gowns, wants employment. MRS. FRANK M. SIGSWORTH, 1518 Nob Hill ave., Seattle, Wash. 25

GOVERNESS or companion desires position in Protestant family; can teach English branches and music; thoroughly experienced; willing to go anywhere or travel; excellent references. MISS ELINOR E. ASHBROOK, 679 South Second st., San Jose, Cal. 28

## CANADA—FOREIGN

### HELP WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, 10 years' general office experience, wishes position in British Columbia. GEO. WHITE, 1266 Richard st., Vancouver, B. C., Can. 30

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

RESIDENT NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted for 2 little girls, age 6 and 8 years. Apply MRS. HYMANS, 49 Prudential buildings, Brighton, Sussex, Eng. 28

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR, age 30, married, requires situation in England; well up in repairs; highly recommended. P. ACRES, Station rd., Lunningdale Berks, Eng. 28

LIGHT WORK of any kind wanted for winter; caretaker, night watchman or any responsible position. ENOCH NEWTON, 750 Maryland st., Winnipeg, Man. 31

MOTOR CLEANER—Man, age 20, desires situation; willing to be useful; highly recommended. ARTHUR WIGMORE, Station rd., Lunningdale Berks, Eng. 28

ENGLISHMAN, extensive commercial experience, seeks appointment as manager for Latin-American trade; references at New York, London and Paris. JOHN PEARCE, 709 Calle Corrientes, Buesnos Aires, South America. 28

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION or housekeeper, secretary in England; lady, 50, wishes position; good needlewoman. MISS OSBORN, 62 Castlenan-Barnes, London, S. W. 28

COMPANION, attendant; young lady desires position; journey to Australia. O. SCOTT, 35 Cotswold rd., Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, Eng. 28

# TACT OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR INCREASES INTERNATIONAL TIES

### Edwin V. Morgan Cements Friendship Between Brazil and United States by His Address as a Diplomat

### PRAISED BY PAPER

IT IS a happy token of Pan-American cordiality that the arrival of a United States ambassador or minister at any of the South or Central American capitals is usually made the occasion for such felicitation and reciprocal expressions of good will as at once make the new representative of his government feel at home among what in many respects are a people with different view-points, speaking at least a different language.

Edwin V. Morgan, the American ambassador to Brazil, has for some months been at his important post in the capital city of Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Morgan has had already opportunity for studying the people of the great republic to the south. He has probably been able to profit from the work of his predecessors, and also laid the foundation for future tasks tending to bring the United States and Brazil into closer relationship.

There have been times when the South American press has been somewhat outspoken in its opinion as to certain United States policies. But if expressions in some of the leading papers of Rio de Janeiro may be understood as voicing public sentiment, there can be no two opinions as to what was meant at the time when Mr. Morgan presented his credential to the President of the republic of Brazil. In the Jornal de Comercio there appeared an appreciation which carried high significance. According to the Pan-American Union bulletin the welcoming note was a follows:

"The new American ambassador, Edwin Morgan, who the day before yesterday presented his credentials to the President of the republic, and yesterday began to make his official calls on the ministers of state and the high authorities of the republic, has already succeeded in gaining the sympathies and appreciation of Brazilian society by his personal qualities as a gentleman and by his frank and superior diplomatic way of thinking.

## Impetus Toward Harmony

"The first American ambassador appointed to Brazil arrived in Rio at an opportune moment. The continental sentiment; that is, the Pan-American sentiment, was then gaining in fervor in the form of repeated exhibitions of friendship and concord aroused by the Pan-American reunion in the Munroe palace, by the presence of the Hon. Elihu Root, by the collaboration of Dr. Nabuco and Baron de Rio Branco, and by the impetus toward harmony caused by the delegation of all the nations of free America.

"In a short time, Mr. Griscom made himself familiar with our language and with our people, on which account the regret became general when we saw him leave for another embassy. Mr. Dudley, more reserved, yet truly sincere in his friendship for Brazil, succeeded in honoring the succession which fell to him and made many happily successful attempts to draw together even more closely the relations between the two countries, to this end being cordially assisted by our ministry of foreign affairs, at whose head the incomparable personality of Rio Branco was still working.

"Mr. Morgan comes to us now with the same purpose of fidelity to the traditional policy of his great nation, that model and guide for the others of this hemisphere, bound to us always by a friendship never interrupted and which we feel sure will continue without change, though administered by new interpreters.

"Mr. Morgan, in the few short days of his stay among us has already succeeded in gaining the affection of the Brazilian people. We refer to a deed which proves in an eloquent way the delicacy of feeling of the new ambassador. One of his first attentions was to send to Sr. Eneas Martins, under secretary of state, a most courteous note manifesting his desire to render to the memory of Rio Branco, whom he never knew, but whose glory he admired, public homage as an American and as a friend of Brazil, of his appreciation of him. Mr. Morgan took with him and deposited on the canopy of the memorial an impressive wreath in whose interlacings the Brazilian and United States colors were interwoven as an expression of purpose.

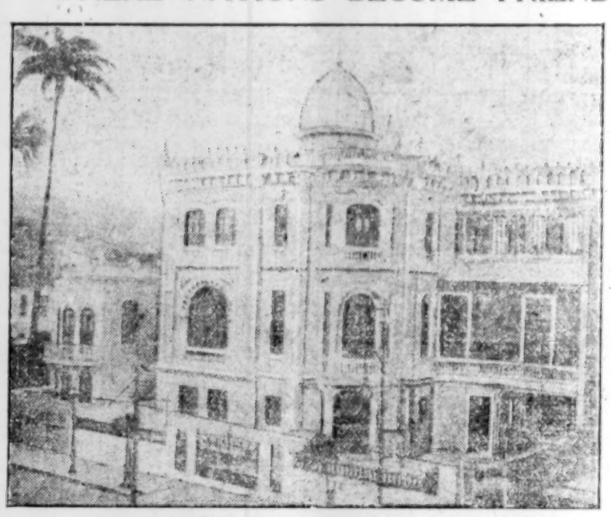
"Exhibitions of this sort are worth more than the mere gallantry of the act, for they express more than that—they express a deep intensity of affection, to which all Brazilians will know how to respond with effusion."

## A Better Understanding

To American ears, sometimes, laudatory phrasing and gracious expressions, as in the present instance, may seem unusual, but the sincerity back of the Jornel do Comercio's utterances cannot be doubted for a moment. The fact is that Americans have sometime been unable to meet the Latins on their own ground; not only because of failure to know the language, but because there has been little inclination to understand the people. Mr. Morgan, as well as did his predecessors at Rio de Janeiro, however, knows the value of international friendship. His mission to Brazil will be of twofold significance if he succeeds not only to bring the two nations closer but earns for himself a Brazilian estimation based on the good judgment he exercises and a real liking for the country that has become his temporary home.

The United States embassy at Rio de Janeiro is a stately building located at No. 30 Rua Carvalho Monteiro. Here Mr. Morgan plays host with all that sociability which Brazilians know how to value. The American ambassador also entertains freely at the Club dos Diarios. American prestige is gaining rapidly in the south, and the United States representatives today more than ever exert themselves in respect to such ambassadorial duties as make for mutual interest.

## OFFICIAL HOME IN CAPITAL CITY WHERE NATIONS BECOME FRIENDS



*United States embassy at Rio Janeiro where American representative entertains Brazil's leading men*

## *American Diplomat Who Has Won Brazil's Regard by His Graceful Acts*

(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

EDWIN V. MORGAN

## QUEBEC WILL BUILD 2,000,000 BUSHEL GRAIN ELEVATOR

QUEBEC, Can.—The Quebec harbor commission is shortly expected to award the contract for the building of the new 2,000,000-bushel grain elevator on the north wall of the Louise docks. The engineers have not only finished the work of going over the estimates and made their report, but the harbor commission has consulted an expert elevator engineer.

The latter, W. H. Cookman of Philadelphia, who is acknowledged as a practical engineer on elevator construction, came to Quebec a week ago, and after carefully studying the tenders received, submitted his report to the commission.

The new elevator will accommodate all steamers taking grain cargo that will berth at the Louise docks as far as the breakwater and its new extension.

It is also said that the harbor commission is likely to provide a floating elevator, with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, as an adjunct to the elevator proper.

### BOOK "TRUST" IN HIGH COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Efforts to break the hold of what is known as the "book trust" reached the supreme court in an argument just filed to show that the American Publishers and American Booksellers association violate the anti-trust law by the maintenance of prices at which copyrighted books are to be sold. The right against them has previously been won so far as uncopyrighted books are concerned but the New York courts made a distinction as to books under copyright. The suit is brought on complaint of a leading New York department store concern. The recent decision in the "bathtub case" is cited to help this cause.

### STOCK INCREASE SOUGHT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the United Illuminating Company of this city has been called to be held on the morning of Jan. 4 for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to authorize an increase in the capital stock of the company by the sum of $500,000 to be offered to the stockholders at par.

## MASONIC TEMPLE TO COST $250,000

TORONTO, Ont.—The new Masonic temple to be erected in Toronto will cost from $250,000 to $300,000. This has been decided by the promoters, who have brought about a merger of the bodies meeting in the north end and those meeting in the Temple building.

It was said recently that an option had been secured on a possible site. It was also said that $80,000 had been subscribed, and of this $7000 is in cash.

It is the wish of the promoters that there shall be accommodation for all the Masonic lodges, also the Mystic Shriners, which now have a membership of 1400, and a surplus of $10,000.

### B. C. MUDGE SURRENDERS.

NEW YORK—Benjamin C. Mudge of North Brookfield, Mass., has surrendered himself to the federal authorities. He is wanted on an indictment for using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the Sterling Debenture Company of New York.

## MANY NEW YORK WORKERS CALL STAMFORD, CONN., HOME

*Atlantic street, looking south, main thoroughfare in attractive New England municipality*

STAMFORD, Conn.—With its villas and parks, this city makes a place attractive to many business men of New York city, who make their homes here, traveling to the metropolis, about 33 miles away, and back again every day. The location is a pleasant one on Long Island sound and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Stamford has a good harbor for vessels of light draft, a fine municipal building and an up-to-date library. Its extensive manufactures include automobiles, hardware—especially locks and keys—typewriters, pianos, stoves, dye-stuffs and thread.

Stamford's growth in recent years has been more rapid than has been experienced by many cities in this part of the country. Its population in 1900 was only 15,997, and in 1910 it had reached 25,138, a rate of increase of 57.1 per cent.

# RHODESIAN LEAGUE PRESENTS PLAN FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT

### Proposed System Provides for a Crown-Appointed Governor, Nominated Executive Council and Assembly

### MANIFESTO ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

BULAWAYO, South Africa—The year 1914 will see the termination of the period of 25 years referred to in clause 33 of the royal charter granted to the British South Africa Company. This clause vests the government of the territory of Rhodesia in the British South Africa Company.

The period of time which has elapsed since the charter was granted has seen vast changes in the country and a great development of the political consciousness of the people. It is felt that a new era has begun and that the government should be, as far as possible, of a representative nature. On Oct. 15, 1912, a meeting of the Rhodesian League held in Bulawayo, after much discussion, arrived at a scheme of government which they have now placed before the people through the medium of a manifesto.

## Government Planned

The form of government considered by the league as most suitable for the present requirements of Rhodesia is as follows: (a) The executive government administered by a governor, appointed by the crown, and a nominated executive council of five members. (b) All legislative power to be vested in an assembly consisting of the executive council and not fewer than 15 elected members.

In drawing up this scheme of government the Bulawayo meeting fully considered the rights of the chartered company, and came to the conclusion that no injustice would be done the company, for when, in 1889, they were given their charter it was with the full knowledge that their powers of government were not intended to be more than of a temporary nature. This was also provided for by the imperial government in clause 33 of the charter.

In consequence of these circumstances, and of the great growth of the country, the league came to the conclusion that it was not in accordance with the most enlightened opinion that a large and powerful commercial corporation, with enormous interests in the country, should retain direct control over the finance and Legislature of that country.

In the manifesto issued by the league the administrative surpluses of the chartered company, as shown in "revenue and expenditure accounts" since March 31, 1911, are quoted:

For the year ended March 31, 1909, £27,318 13s. 1d.; 1910, £73,130 15s. 1d.; 1911, £136,224 12s. Total administrative surpluses for southern Rhodesia £230,774 0s. 2d.

## Overtaxation Implied

These figures prove beyond any doubt that the country can now afford its own government, and, as the manifesto proceeds to point out, lead to the inference that the people of southern Rhodesia have been overtaxed during the three years above mentioned to the extent of nearly £250,000, and that those who provided this large surplus have at present no control over it.

The aim and ambition of the Rhodesian League, representative government, the executive had reluctantly to admit, was still too much in advance of the country. To those, however, who strongly advocated that form of government, they would point out that the principles of government which they have adopted constitute the first step toward this end.

The manifesto concludes with an appeal to those sections of public opinion in Rhodesia which are in favor of joining the Union of South Africa, or those which deprecate any half way step to full representative government, and all other Rhodesians, to unite in promoting the establishment of representative institutions in which all vital questions affecting the country can be freely discussed.

## DARTMOUTH HEAD VISITING ALUMNI

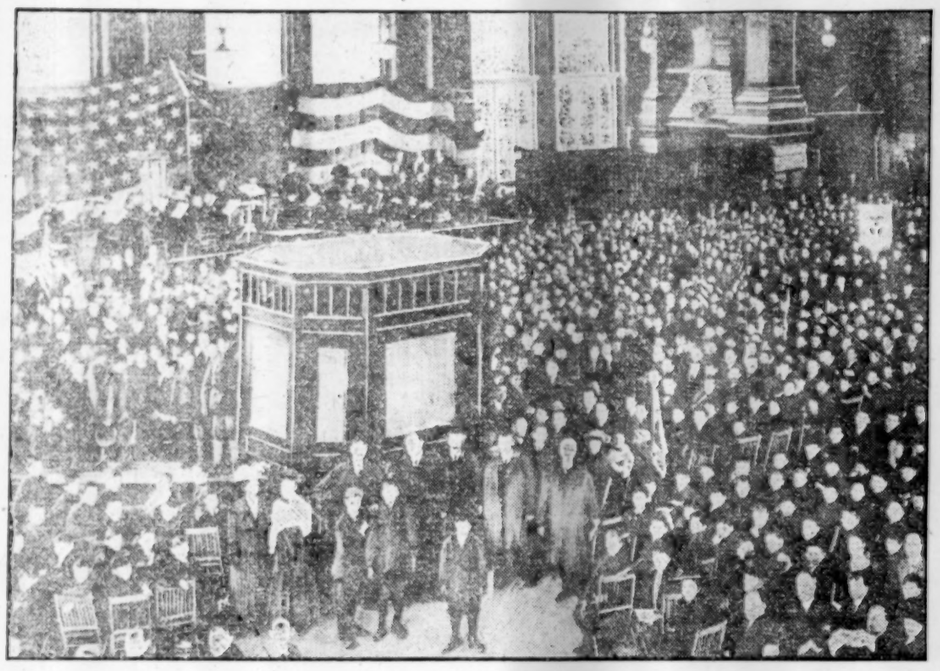
HANOVER, N. H.—President Ernest F. Nichols of Dartmouth College left Hanover Friday to visit alumni associations. He first stops at Springfield, Mass., today.

The itinerary follows: Dec. 30, Association of Central and Western New York at Rochester; Jan. 2, Dartmouth Club of Northern Ohio at Cleveland; Jan. 3, Cincinnati Association at Cincinnati; Jan. 4, St. Louis Association at St. Louis; Jan. 10, "The Great Divide" Association at Denver; Jan. 13, "Of the Plains" Association at Omaha; Jan. 15, Northwest Association at Minneapolis; Jan. 17, Chicago Association at Chicago; Jan. 20; Washington Association at Washington; Jan. 22 New York Association and Dartmouth Club of New York; Jan. 24, Boston Association and Dartmouth Club of Boston; Jan. 25, Dartmouth Lunch Club at Worcester.

### ALPINE CLUB HOLDS MEETING

NEW YORK—Sir Ernest H. Shackleton the Antarctic explorer, and Vilhjalmer Stefanson, discoverer of the blond Eskimos, were the guests of honor at the annual meeting of the American Alpine Club at the Hotel Manhattan Friday. Judge Harrington Putman, president of the club, presided.

# PLACE FOR ITSELF IS MADE BY CHICAGO BAND IN MUSIC REALM



*Throng composed in part of boy scouts listening to concert by the Chicago band on floor of Board of Trade, event conspicuous in annals of music association*

### Organization Gives Free Concerts for Benefit of Public and Has Become Strong Factor for Good

CHICAGO—Awake to the importance of interesting the masses in matters calculated to raise the standard of citizenship, Chicago has done few things with better effect than lending its support to an organization that now is taking music of the highest order into localities least likely to go after it on their own account.

The Chicago Band Association is an institution as unique in the realm of music as its work is sure to exert an influence reaching far beyond the boundaries of the great city by the lake. The association embraces in its membership enrolment citizens of every branch of Chicago's business activities, and many men and women not engaged in mercantile pursuits. Having organized the Chicago band, the association has been supplying first class music at such places as Hull House, University of Chicago, Fellowship House, Hebrew Institute, the stock yards, the steel regions, the Pullman car works, the house of correction, or to the newsboys, the Y. M. C. A. hall and the boy scouts gathered on the great floor of the Chicago Board of Trade. Concerts are furnished free to the people of the city.

## Cooperation Sought

This Chicago Band Association is not unmindful of the great work done by such organizations as the Thomas orchestra, the grand opera company and a score of other musical bodies as well as renowned individual artists, and what they have accomplished for the municipality. But the Chicago band is supplemental to all this. It works along lines of civic betterment and, with William Weil, its conductor, already has established itself firmly in the affections of the citizens. People of means are already interested in the enterprise to a considerable extent, but the purpose is to develop cooperative support among all classes.

Chicagoans quickly take advantage of anything that tends to give the community publicity, and it is on this account, to some extent, that the plans of the Chicago Band Association's call for extended tours throughout the country to impress people everywhere with Chicago enterprise through sounds that cheer. Specifically the platform of the association reads that "the first division of the civic work of the Chicago Band Association is proving a great benefit to our people, free concerts for the masses. The second division we aim to make equally effective. Concertizing tours by the world's greatest band, heralding Chicago the great central market, keeping Chicago's greatness and progress continually before the people everywhere."

## All Classes Represented

The concert on the floor of the Board of Trade on the occasion of the boy scout gathering furnished a typical illustration of how the public embraced the opportunity to attend the exercises in which the Chicago band was a central feature. But it was not so much the large attendance as the attentiveness of the audience that marked the event a conspicuous one in the annals of the association. The millionaire and the newsboy, the woman shopper and the young woman from behind the counter—every class was represented. Only when it was time for the photographer to take a flashlight picture of the great audience was attention diverted momentarily from the raised platform where Conductor Weil and his band were observable from every corner of the room.

Frank R. McMullin is president of the Chicago Band Association. Frederick Bode is vice-president, and Fred Y. Coffin and Earl H. Reynolds are secretary and treasurer, respectively. The directors are:

Henry J. Bohn, Allan M. Clement, Harry H. Latham, George Lytton, William F. Ryan, Philip W. Sepp, Charles A. Stevens, Dr. C. Pruyn Stringfield, Peter S. Theurer, E. H. Uhl and T. Edward Wilder.

WILLIAM WEIL
Conductor of the Chicago band

The advisory committee is composed of the following Chicagoans:

Samuel P. Arnot, W. T. Beatty, Charles N. Bishop, Leopold Bloom, E. T. Campbell, Almer Coe, W. A. Converse, Guy V. Dickinson, F. W. Furry, L. F. Gates, John A. Gauger, Henry A. Haugen, E. W. Heath, Arthur M. Hull, Dennis F. Kelly, William V. Kelley, William H. Lake, Albert H. Loeb, Henry C. Lytton, Goudy Mayfield, Harold F. McCormick, T. J. McMaster, B. J. Mullaney, James C. Murray, Allan A. Murray, M. R. D. Owings, Fred A. Paddleford, C. S. Peterson, Albert Pick, Harry J. Powers, W. H. Redington, George M. Reynolds, William Rodiger, D. S. Sattler, Dr. O. L. Schmidt, L. J Schwabacher, W. N. Sharp, Charles Sincere, John C. Smith, Jr., J. P. Smith, Joseph Stockton, M. W. Teufel, J. J. Townsend, H. M. Van Hoesen, J. Weil, F. W. Wentworth, A. J. White, Carleton White, F. L. Wilk and John H. Wood.

## Work Commended

A typical example of the influence of good music on those in need of encouragement is set forth in a letter from John J. Whitman, superintendent of the house of correction of the city of Chicago. Mr. Whitman wrote Conductor Weil as follows:

"I felt yesterday at the close of the program rendered by you with the assistance of the Chicago band that I fully appreciated the benefits to be accrued by the inmates of the institution, but as I have had time to reflect and listen to the many comments made by the inmates, I feel that it would be practically impossible to judge or appreciate the full benefits of such an occasion.

"The Chicago Band Association and yourself are to be commended for keeping up the work outlined by you. The conduct displayed and the attention given the program by the inmates is evidence of the ability of that class of people to appreciate music at its full value, and I feel sure that many who listened to you yesterday were inspired to higher ideals and a determination to live more correct lives in the future. It is now 10:30 a. m. and already six men, who were released this morning, came to me with request for advice and assistance to start life anew. This was partially, if not wholly due, to the inspiration received by them during yesterday's entertainment. I wish that all the members of your association might have witnessed it and thereby realized the amount of good they are doing."

# INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC MAY YIELD NIAGARA RIVER ROAD FOR SECOND BOULEVARD

BUFFALO—Workers for good roads are rejoiced in a prospect lately arisen that a double boulevard between this city and Niagara Falls may be realized.

One of the projects being agitated in connection with the new Niagara Falls boulevard is another route that may be used to return from the falls, thus relieving the very heavy travel that certainly will make use of the new boulevard upon its opening. In truth, the Niagara Falls boulevard had to be located on its present route because the Niagara Falls line of the International Railway Company follows the river road from Tonawanda to the falls. The road has numerous turns and wasn't wide enough, without the land occupied by the tracks, for a boulevard. The turns rendered the use of the highway dangerous because of the close proximity of the railway tracks.

Double boulevard enthusiasts base a hope that the tracks may be removed from the river road to a private right of way, because of an address given by E. G. Connette, vice-president of the International Railway Company, before the Real Estate Association of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce recently, according to the Commercial, in which he declared that he isn't in favor of running high-speed trolley lines adjacent to public highways. The Niagara Falls trolleys attain very high speed at times.

County Engineer Diehl, chairman of the good roads committee of the Automobile Club of Buffalo, asked the question of Mr. Connette after he had finished his address relative to high-speed trolleys: "If the International Railway Company will consent to change its route between Tonawanda and Niagara Falls onto a private right of way?" It was admitted by Mr. Connette that faster time can be made and the public better served by operation of a trolley line on a private right of way.

## CHESTNUT STREET OPENING TO RIVER BANK IS PRESSED

At the hearing by the Boston city council Friday for an extension of Chestnut street, ward 11, Daniel J. Kiley, representing numerous petitoners, said that the improvement would bring increased taxes to Boston and make a beautiful and attractive opening into the Charles river embankment. He estimated that the total of damages would not exceed $40,000.

Relocation of the statues of Hamilton, Glover, Garrison and Sumner, with others situated on Commonwealth avenue, on a mall of the Public Garden on the Charles-street side was advocated by the art commissioners. Francis J. Garrison, a son of William Lloyd Garrison, opposed the changing.

Orders were passed transferring $5000 each for the establishment of branch libraries in Faneuil and in Andrews squares.

## TURRIALBA IS OFF SHOALS AND AT N. Y.

NEW YORK—The Turrialba of the United Fruit Company's fleet, which went ashore on South Brigatine shoals, near Atlantic City, early last Tuesday, anchored off Scotland lightship Friday night after having been towed there by tugs. She will be docked for repairs.

The shipment of bananas, valued at $34,000, was a complete loss, but other merchandise was saved by being placed on lighters.

# Real Estate Market News ✿ T Wharf Activities ✿ Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Several sales have taken place on Stanford street lately, and today adds another to the list, which includes the holdings of Mary E. Goldsmith and the Nathaniel F. Goldsmith estate at 36 and 38, between Cambridge and Green streets. There are two 2½-story brick houses and 3792 square feet of land, all taxed for $24,900. The land value is $18,900. Julius Kronisky is the purchaser.

### TRANSFER OF FENWAY LAND

Final papers have been passed by which the Boston Water Power Company transfers to Theodore G. Bremer, two lots of land on Queensbury street, junction of Kilmarnock street, containing 8592 square feet assessed for $8100. These lots were sold at auction on Nov. 30, 1912, by John C. Kiley.

### ROXBURY PURCHASES

Land aggregating 62,935 square feet and several brick and frame buildings have been purchased and deeds recorded by Peter Bent Brigham hospital from William H. Maynard. The property fronts on Harrison avenue, Plymouth court, Hunneman place and Washington street, and carries a total assessed value of $72,300, which includes $59,400 on the land.

The Title Guarantee & Mortgage Company has recorded a deed transferring the three-story swell front brick house, taxed in the name of Robert M. Dobbins for $7000. The 2574 square feet of land carries $1000 of this. The property is at 123 Cedar street, near Highland street, Roxbury.

### INSERT UNDER 5C DORCHESTER

X—X—X—X—X—X—X—X—X—X—X

The large single frame dwelling house at 214-218 Bowdoin street, junction of Olney street, Dorchester, formerly owned by Margaret Quinn, has passed into the possession of Nicholas Berlo. The property is assessed for $26,300, including $5800 on 6400 square feet of land.

Another single house has been sold by the owner, John D. Harrington, to Bridget Glenn. There are 3110 square feet of land, carrying $1200 of the $6200 assessed valuation. The location is 76 Adams street, junction of Hecla street, Dorchester.

### DORCHESTER CONVEYANCES

The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney building, has negotiated the sale of the new three-family house and lot of land owned by William E. Wight at 18 Rowell street, Dorchester. The lot contains 3200 square feet and is assessed for $700. The building being new, is not assessed. The purchaser, J. J. Lyons, has bought for investment.

### PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE CITY

Chamberlain & Burnham, Old South building, report the following sales:

Mrs. Clara Hird of Medford Hillside has sold to C. E. Blanchard, Boston, 2,500,000 feet of land in North Billerica, which he expects to lay out in lots.

Stephen A. Abbott of Andover, Mass., has sold his mansion and 150 acres to Chalmers Dyke of Jersey City, N. J. This property was originally granted by King George, and has been handed down through the family for eight generations, and now passes out of the family for the first time.

The heirs of the Moses Nichols estate, Reading, Mass., have sold to Joseph Shaw of Reading their farm of 43 acres on Main street.

Fred D. Sperry of Reading has sold to E. C. Goodwin of Claremont, N. H., a three-apartment house at 1080 and 1082 Main street, Melrose Highlands; also a double house at 43 and 45 Church street, Woburn, Mass.; also a single house at 8 Higgins avenue, Medford, Mass.

Mrs. L. E. Miller of Mansfield, Mass., has sold her 13-acre farm to B. Whitehead of Boston, Mass.

A. Nelson of Chelmsford, Mass., has sold his 10-acre estate to W. M. Hardy of Chelsea.

The same brokers have sold the Goodwin department store at Claremont, N. H., to the Sperry Corporation, owners of the Six department store in Manchester, N. H.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Elgin st., 23, ward 23; F. M. Gilleland; frame dwelling.
Heffernan st., 2, ward 25; The Beacon Association; frame dwelling.
Kilby st., 20, ward 6; The Interstate Commercial Association; alter offices.
Middlesex st., 79, ward 9; G. Henri Desmond; alter tenements.
Middlesex st., 81, ward 9; Samuel Gold, Silverman Engineering Co.; alter tenements.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Sadah E. Sheah to Salem E. Sheah, Hudson st.; q.; $1.
Mary E. Goldsmith to Julius Krinsky, Stanford st.; q.; $1.
Nathaniel F. Goldsmith to Julius Krinsky, Stanford st.; d.; $9500.
Rudolph Heftee, mtgee., to Rudolph Hefti, Fablu st.; d.; $450.

SOUTH BOSTON

Margaret Byrne to Patrick C. Sheehan, Athens st.; q.; $1.
John J. Lenehan to Mary E. Lenehan, Telegraph and Gates sts.; q.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Lottie Hubbard to Jeanette Dempsey, Kilton st.; w.; $1.
Mary H. Brownell to William H. Pelton, Salcombe st.; w.; $1.
John D. Harrington to Bridget Glynn, Adams and Hecla sts.; w.; $1.
Christian H. Lytthaus to Anna E. Lytthaus, Capen st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Wm. J. Emerson to Frederick J. Rockwell, Bowdoin st and proposed st.; q.; $1.
James J. Donnelly est. to Frederick J. Rockwell, Bowdoin st. and proposed st.; d.; $2976.
Mary E. Donnelly et al. to Frederick J. Rockwell, Bowdoin st. and proposed st.; q.; $1.
John A. Hearn to Daniel T. O'Connell, Lombard st.; q.; $1.
Daniel T. O'Connell to Mary F. Hearn, Lombard st.; q.; $1.
Margaret Quinn to Nicholas Berlo, Bowdoin and Olney sts.; q.; $1.
James Quinn est. to Nicholas Berlo, Bowdoin st.; d.; $1.
Jacob Isaacs to Rubin Seletzky, Woodcliff st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Rubin Seletzky to Nathan Goldberg, Woodcliff st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Jennie E. Meagher to Katherine F. Reardon, Groveland st., 2 lots; w.; $1.
Katherine F. Reardon to John P. Reardon, Groveland st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Lexington Club, mtgee., to Lexington Club, Templeton and Florida sts.; d.; $8500.

WEST ROXBURY

Wallace B. Curtis to Dawson Johnson, Arborway, 2 lots, St. Rose st., 2 lots; w.; $1.
John E. V. Hayden to Andreas F. Christian, Dent st.; q.; $1.

CHELSEA

Frank W. Coughlin to Dominico Russo, Madison av., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Joseph D. Zolla to Giuseppe Monzione, Beacon st.; q.; $1.
Julia W. Steele to Joseph Cause et ux., Eastern av.; w.; $1.
East Weymouth Savings Bank to Ruben Seletzky, Warren and Summit avs.; q.; $1.

WINTHROP

Hattie F. Tracy to Arthur T. Innes, River rd.; w.; $1.

REVERE

Ione E. Dewing to Almmerindo Pavzilli, Revere st.; w.; $1.
Ada T. Hayden et al. est. to Alma Johanson, Glendale st.; d.; $1.
Ada T. Hayden et al est. to Grace E. Anderson et al., Glendale st., 2 lots; d.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Michelina Casazza to Carmine Bruno et ux., London ct.; w.; $1.
Frank H. Blarney, mtgee., to William H. Jameson, Falcon st.; d.; $500.
Same to same, Falcon st.; d.; $600.
William H. Jameson to Jabec C. Beach, Falcon st.; q.; $1.

ROXBURY

William H. Maynard to Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Harrison av. and Plymouth ct. and Harrison pl. and Washington st.; rel.; $1.
Domenica Chiacchia to P. Everett Manning, Bickford st.; w.; $1.
Charlotte M. Doherty to Solomon Rosenthal et al., Jarvis pl.; q.; $1.

## PARTY LEADERS GOING TO DINNER TO PRESIDENT

"Massachusetts is assured of good representation at the complimentary dinner to President Taft at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Jan. 4," said Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, today. Already a score of Republican leaders of the state have informed the committee that they desire tickets for the dinner. Many others have procured tickets by other means.

The list of the prospective attendants at headquarters bears the names of George L. Barnes, Charles S. Groves, G. R. Pulsifer, Thomas W. White, Alvin E. Bliss, Alexander W. Holmes, Charles H. Innes, Channing H. Cox, E. A. Thurston, Charles E. Hatfield, George H. Ellis, John E. White, James F. Ingraham, Charles H. Ramsay, Frank B. Stevens, Walter O. Luscombe, Judge Marcus Morton, Charles W. Leonard and W. H. B. Dowse, Senator Crane, former Governor John L. Bates and Eben S. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, Levi H. Greenwood, president of the Senate, Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House, Representative Courtney Crocker, Col. Everett C. Benton and Chairman Hatfield of the state committee on the committee of arrangements.

Samuel J. Elder, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and a member of the committee ex officio, is to deliver the address of welcome to President Taft. His will be the only speech aside from that of Mr. Taft.

## ASSESSOR FOLSOM SAYS VALUATIONS ARE MADE FAIRLY

Before the executive committee of the Boston city council, Charles E. Folsom, chief assessor for the city and secretary of the assessing board, defended his department from charges of alleged wrong valuation of certain real estate at a meeting late Friday.

The meeting was the second one at which were considered charges of undervaluation brought by Councilor Earnest E. Smith in connection with his recommendation for a change in the method of assessing Boston property.

Numerous letters from large property owners were introduced by the clerk of the council urging caution and careful consideration before any change was made.

Mr. Folsom presented data and statements from H. J. Ireland and A. P. Brown, assistant assessors, averring that there had been no corruption or collusion in valuing real estate on Pleasant street.

## SPEED IN SCHOOLS GETS CRITICISM

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—That American children are ignorant of the geography, history and customs of the old world is the opinion of Dr. Israel Abraham of London expressed in an address before the Jewish Chautauqua Society. He advocated a petition to Congress to remove the tariff on English educational books that they be given more opportunity of enlightenment.

David Weglein of Baltimore said the world is trying to do things too fast, the speed mania has spread to the classroom and the average school teacher asks 250 questions in a recitation period of 45 minutes.

## MUSIC NOTES

### SYMPHONY CONCERT

At the tenth pair of concerts of the Symphony orchestra the program consists of the overture to Coriolanus, op. 62, Beethoven; toccata in D minor for organ, Bach; concerto in A major for violin and orchestra, op. 45, Sinding; symphony No. 3, in F major, op. 90, Brahms. The soloists are Sylvain Noack and John P. Marshall.

These two are peculiarly concerts by the orchestra. Because Dr. Muck is still absent, Mr. Urack is again the conductor and this brings forward a man from one of the desks, as does also the violin number, for Mr. Noack is the second concert master. Then, too, Mr. Marshall is the orchestra's organist. Yesterday's concert then was more than usual a "family affair."

For the first time in a long while a Symphony audience had the novelty of an organ piece yesterday. Mr. Marshall played the Bach toccata excellently and his good, clear technic, together with the mechanical aids of the Symphony hall organ, enabled him to bring out all there is in the music.

The organ of Bach's time, however, the instrument for which he wrote, it must be remembered was very different from the organ today. Then the technical equipment of the organist consisted chiefly of athletic fingers. The mechanism of the instrument was cumbersome and the more tone employed, the greater the strength demanded. The modern organ is an orchestra in itself and its ingenious devices of couplings, swells and other mechanical aids, to say nothing of the light touch made possible through the electric or pneumatic action, leave the player free to develop beauties and shadings impossible to an organist who had to play with the limited stops and heavy action of the older day. Hence such a piece as Mr. Marshall played is bound to be more or less unsatisfying because we know that the technical difficulties it once presented are as nothing now and furthermore, it has few of the beauties we have come to look for in the organ playing of modern days.

The Sinding concerto Mr. Noack played is full of sweetness and light, of sunshine and good cheer; it is strong and satisfying; it makes one remember bright green hills with very blue sky and very white clouds and the sea, also very blue and stirred by the wind. It is music of a definite feeling, there is no groping, no seeking in the dusk for things. It is modern, not as we have come to understand this abused word which has taken on as applied to music and painting a freakish shade, but modern in the sense of recalling the spirit of the time in which we live and of reminding us that this is a good world in which can be made manifest the joy and the light that are ours.

Mr. Noack grasped all this. He drew a clear, sweet tone, expressive of the joy that is in the piece. He was somewhat overbalanced by the orchestra part, which at times is more interesting than the solo part. There was a tendency to hurry which Mr. Urack did not entirely control. Mr. Noack's technic was adequate to the demands made on it and his feeling for the music was excellent. In the last movement, the allegro giocoso, he caught especially well the warm, sweet swing of the music.

Sometimes Brahms wrote apparently as "Hannes" and sometimes as though he were conscious of the sterner name of "Johannes" alone. In the third symphony, which was played yesterday afternoon, there is none of the rollicking that goes with the diminutive. Neither is there the stern almost forbidding style that might be conceived as belonging to the longer name. It is almost a new Brahms to whom we listen, one with a message of clear, calm thought rising above the trivial, certainly, possibly above the belief of the material. Breadth, dignity and uprightness are the dominant qualities behind this work. These are the feelings that shine through the music and illumine it. These are the sentiments that it awakens in is hearers.

To Mr. Urack the strength seems emphasized apparently above all the other qualities. His insistence of a robust tone is marked and at times he makes the brass blare too much. His reading of the second movement, the andante, was best of the afternoon's work, and in this he brought out the full sweep of the virile beauty of appeal. The third movement sounds distinctly modern, almost like Debussy in places. This, too, appealed to Mr. Urack, and he gave it a loving interpretation that shows the trend of his sympathies. The last movement had a little too much brass to preserve the balance of its rounded form. It is the strongest of the four and gathers in its unfolding the completion of the whole.

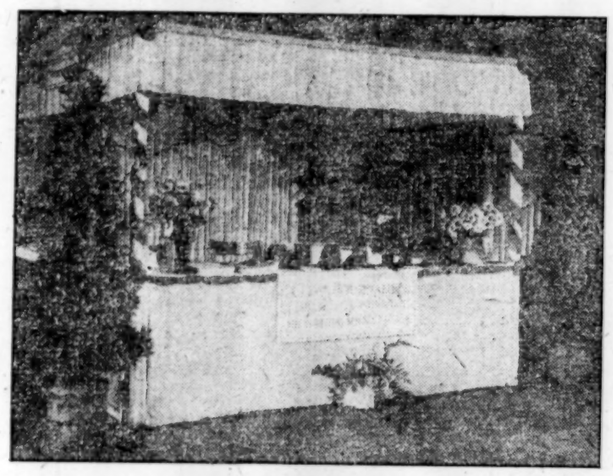
The Coriolanus overture which opened the program received more or less of a perfunctory reading. It is perhaps a little hard, the position of Mr. Urack, called to conduct what Mr. Fiedler has described since his return to Germany as the best orchestra in the world. In judging him and his work all due allowance should be made. The emphasis he places on a strong color may be due to eagerness. His straining after a florid tone at times and the lack of fineness in some of his readings are common faults.

Miss Elena Gerhardt is the soloist for next week's concerts and it is announced Dr. Muck will be back to conduct.

### SCHOOL MEN'S CLUB MEETS

Following a luncheon at 1 p. m. the monthly meeting of the Massachusetts School Men's Club was held at the Boston City Club tod

## PURE FOOD EXHIBIT VISITORS AT NEW HAVEN READ MONITOR



*Clean journalism tent maintained by Christian Scientists at pure food exhibition at New Haven, Conn.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That the Monitor has become well accepted in New Haven is a fact established at the pure food exhibition recently given under the auspices of the Mothers' Club of New Haven. Through the generous cooperation of the management it was possible to maintain a clean journalism booth during the 10 days of the exhibition.

A considerable amount of literature was distributed. That the Monitor is in demand was well evidenced by the many inquiries for it. The booth, built and decorated by the distribution committee, occupied a favorable position next the entrance.

## SHIPPING NEWS

With only one new arrival at T wharf today business was about as dull as is possible to have it. Being Saturday, however, dealers felt little pressure for immediate orders, and found little difficulty in supplying the light trade. Prices are still high, although they dropped slightly from the quotations of Friday. The schooner Eva & Mildred brought in 3000 pounds of haddock, 300 of cod and 3000 of hake. A little fish was left over from Friday's late arrivals and dealers quoted prices as follows: Steak cod $9.75 per hundredweight, market cod $3.75, haddock $4.25, pollock $4, large hake $5.75, and small hake $3.

With 23 second class and 194 steerage passengers, the British steamer Sicilian is expected to reach port late tomorrow or early Monday morning from Glasgow via Halifax. She was due here Dec. 25, but was delayed by adverse conditions at sea. She put into Halifax to disembark passengers and cargo.

Built for Roy H. Beattie of Fall River, the lighter Metacomet is said to be the largest ever constructed in Knox county, Maine. She was recently launched at Rockland, and is 108 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 10 feet deep. On her single deck may be loaded 600 tons of stone. A derrick with a lifting capacity of 50 tons is included in the powerful hoisting apparatus installed on the lighter.

A contract for the transportation of 50,000 tons of gravel from Roslyn, L. I., to Jacksonville, Fla., has just been closed. The schooner Frank W. Benedict carried out the first cargo of 800 tons and the Harry W. Haynes followed with 500 tons.

The tug Perth Amboy, recently completed for coast towing, is now in service. She is built of steel and is 152 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 12.8 feet deep. Her engine is a triple expansion, giving 1100 indicated horse power. She is equipped with a 12-ton towing machine, steam steering gear, steam windlass, and an electric plant.

Riding at anchor off Nobska, the five-masted schooner Margaret Haskell, Captain McKowan, which left here on Dec. 20 and was due to arrive at Baltimore four days ago, was sighted today. The vessel apparently has been blown off the coast during adverse conditions. No signals for assistance were displayed and from the shore appeared to be in good condition. The son of the regular master is in command.

On the way to Boston from Philadelphia, the new tug Germantown, said to be the largest and most powerful on the Atlantic coast, passed through Vineyard sound today. In tow are three barges, the Oak Hill, Paxtang and Cleona. They are expected to reach Boston tomorrow. The tug was built at Philadelphia for the Philadelphia & Reading Company.

When the schooner Moonlight put into Portland, Friday, en route from New York to Calais, Me., the captain reported that off Boone island he sighted the house of a schooner, low down in the water. He could not discover its identity. The Moonlight's sails were damaged.

Coast guards from the Cape Fear and Oak island stations rescued Captain Gould and the crew of eight men of the lumber schooner Savannah, after they had remained in the rigging of the stranded vessel for some time off Frying Pan shoals. It is believed that the vessel will be a total loss.

Lighthouse officials are taking steps to have the Pollock Rip lightship returned to its proper position. Captain O'Donnell of the steamer H. F. Dimock, which arrived at Union wharf Friday, reporting that it had dragged about an eighth of a mile from its place. He also reports that the bell buoy at Pollock Rip slue was not in sight when he passed through Friday.

### PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrived**

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linnekin, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug W H Yerkes, Jr, Perkins, Lynn, twg bge Waverley, for New York.
Tug Mercury, Wall, Provincetown, Mass.
Schr Childe Harold, Sweeney, Cheverie, N S, via Portland.
Schr W O Goodman, Price, Port Reading for Portsmouth.

**Cleared**

Str Menominee (Br), Anfindsen, Antwerp via Philadelphia.
Str Aranmore (Br), Hearn, Halifax, N S.
Str City of Columbus, Dalzell, Savannah.
Str Grecian, Briggs, Norfolk.
Str Alleghany, Chase, Philadelphia.
Str H F Dimock, Colberth, New York.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

**Sailed**

Strs Belfast, for Winterport; Camden, Portland; tgs Covington, Newport News, twg bge Mary B. Mitchell; Murwell, twg bgs Ivie and Harvard, Norfolk; Mary Arnold, twg sch Emma S. Briggs, Plymouth, sch Dorothy Palmer, Tampa and Baltimore; strs Sachem (Br) Liverpool; Menominee (Br) Antwerp via Philadelphia; Aranmore (Br) Halifax, N. S.; City of Columbus, Savannah; Grecian, Philadelphia; Alleghany, Philadelphia; H. F. Dimock, New York; tgs Georges Creek for Baltimore, twg bgs Nos. Five and Nineteen (from Portsmouth) do.; Nemasket, New York, twg bgs Tamaqua, Easton, and Easton for do.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Morro Castle, Vera Cruz, Progreso and Havana; Raum, Belize, Niagara, Havre; El Dia, New Orleans; Anglo Saxon, Antofagasta, Taltal, etc.; Bristol City, Bristol and Swansea; F. A. Tamplin, Shields, Turrialba, Kingston, etc., via Barnegat, in tow of tug I. J. Merritt.

## HORTICULTURAL LECTURE COURSE LIST ANNOUNCED

The program of the course of free lectures on horticultural subjects is announced by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The lectures will be given at Horticultural hall Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. The program is:

Jan. 4, "The Problems of the Commercial Grower," by G. A. Drew, Greenwich, Conn.; Jan. 11, "Planting Fruit Trees Propagated from Strains of Known Worth," by Samuel Fraser, Genesee, N. Y.; Feb. 1, "Factors Influencing the Formation of Fruit Buds in Apple Trees," by Prof. B. C. Pickett, Urbana, Ill.; Feb. 8, "Adaptation of Local Grown Seed to Local Conditions," by William W. Tracy, Washington.; Feb. 15, "Landscape Arrangement of Public Parks and Private Grounds," by Arthur A. Shurtleff, Boston; March 1, "The Violet," by Dr. Donald Reddick, Ithaca, N. Y.; March 8, "The Gladiolus and it Culture," by B. Hammond Tracy, Wenham; March 22, "Fertilizer Problems of the Orchard and Garden," by Dr. H. J. Wheeler, Boston; March 29, "Plant or Flower Culture," speaker to be announced.

### C. C. ESTEY PASSES AWAY.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Constantine Canaris Estey, senior former congressman of the state, passed away at his home Friday.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

**EASTBOUND**

Sailings from New York

*President Lincoln, for Hamburg Dec. 28
Virginia, for Havre Dec. 28
Niagara, for Havre Dec. 28
Minneapolis, for London Dec. 28
*Majestic, for Southampton Dec. 28
*Martha Washington, for Naples-Trieste Dec. 28
Russia, for Rotterdam Dec. 28
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen Jan. 2
*Lapland, for Antwerp via Dover Jan. 2
*La Touraine, for Havre Jan. 2
Cameronia, for Glasgow Jan. 4
Amerika, for Hamburg Jan. 4
*Berlin, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 4
Canada, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 4
*Celtic, for Liverpool Jan. 4
*George Washington, for Bremen Jan. 4
Italia, for Naples Jan. 4
*Laconia, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 4
Minnehaha, for London Jan. 4
*New York, for Southampton Jan. 4
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam Jan. 4
*Adriatic, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 7
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam Jan. 7
*Kroonland, for Antwerp via Dover Jan. 8
*Oceanic, for Southampton Jan. 8
*Patricia, for Hamburg Jan. 9
*La Savoie, for Havre Jan. 9
Madonna, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 10
California, for Glasgow Jan. 11
*Carmania, for Liverpool Jan. 11
Kursk, for Rotterdam Jan. 11
Minnewaska, for London Jan. 11
*Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 11
Rochambeau, for Rotterdam Jan. 11
*St. Paul, for Southampton Jan. 11
*Lusitania, for Liverpool Jan. 15
*Oceania, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 15
*Stampalia, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 15
Taormina, for Naples Jan. 15
*Zeeland, for Antwerp via Dover Jan. 15
Breslau, for Bremen Jan. 16
*La Provence, for Havre Jan. 16
*President Grant, for Hamburg Jan. 16
Germania, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 17
Chicago, for Havre Jan. 18
*Franconia, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 18
Minnetonka, for London Jan. 18
*Philadelphia, for Southampton Jan. 18
Principe di Piemonte, for Naples-Genoa Jan. 20
*Cedric, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 21
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen Jan. 21
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam Jan. 21
*Finland, for Antwerp via Dover Jan. 22
*Mauretania, for Liverpool Jan. 22
*Baltic, for Liverpool Jan. 23
*C. F. Tietgen, for Copenhagen Jan. 23
*Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg Jan. 23
*La Lorraine, for Havre Jan. 23
*America, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 25
Caledonia, for Glasgow Jan. 25
Czar, for Rotterdam Jan. 25
*Majestic, for Southampton Jan. 25
Mesaba, for London Jan. 25
Venezia, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 25

Sailings from Boston

Canadian, for Liverpool Dec. 28
Sicilian, for Glasgow Jan. 2
Arabic, for Liverpool Jan. 14
Numidian, for Glasgow Jan. 16
Ivernia, for Liverpool Jan. 21
Pretorian, for Glasgow Jan. 30

Sailings from Philadelphia

Menominee, for Antwerp Jan. 3
*Haverford, for Liverpool Jan. 11
Manitou, for Liverpool Jan. 11
Marquette, for Antwerp Jan. 31

Sailings from Portland, Me.

Dominion, for Liverpool Dec. 28
Ionian, for Glasgow Jan. 9
Canada, for Liverpool Jan. 18
Corinthian, for Glasgow Jan. 23

Sailings from Montreal

All sailings from St. John, Halifax, or Portland, Me., during winter.

**WESTBOUND**

Sailings from Liverpool

Carmania, for New York Dec. 28
Arabic, for Boston Dec. 31
Cedric, for New York Jan. 4
Lusitania, for New York Jan. 4
Ivernia, for Boston Jan. 7
Megantic, for New York Jan. 7
Baltic, for New York Jan. 9
Mauretania, for New York Jan. 11
Dominion, for Halifax Jan. 16
Caronia, for New York Jan. 18
Saxonia, for Boston Jan. 21
Celtic, for New York Jan. 23
Lusitania, for New York Jan. 23
Arabic, for Boston Jan. 28

Sailings from London

Minnetonka, for New York Dec. 28
Messba, for New York Jan. 9
Minnehaha, for New York Jan. 23

Sailings from Southampton

President Grant, for New York Dec. 29
St. Paul, for New York Jan. 1
Victoria Luise, for New York Jan. 1
Minnetonka, for New York Jan. 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York Jan. 8
Philadelphia, for New York Jan. 8
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York Jan. 12
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. Jan. 12
Majestic, for New York Jan. 15
Minneapolis, for New York Jan. 18
President Lincoln, for New York Jan. 19
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York Jan. 22
New York, for New York Jan. 22
Amerika, for New York Jan. 24
St. Louis, for New York Jan. 25
Oceanic, for New York Jan. 29

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York Dec. 28
Numidian, for Boston Dec. 28
Corinthian, for Portland Jan. 4
Caledonia, for New York Jan. 11
Pretorian, for Boston Jan. 11
Columbia, for New York Jan. 18
Scandinavian, for Portland Jan. 18
Cameronia, for New York Jan. 25
Sicilian, for Boston Jan. 25

Sailings from Hamburg

President Grant, for New York Dec. 28
Victoria Luise, for New York Dec. 31
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York Jan. 7
Pennsylvania, for New York Jan. 11
President Lincoln, for New York Jan. 18
Amerika, for New York Jan. 23
Patricia, for New York Jan. 30

Sailings from Bremen

Breslau, for New York Dec. 28
Rhein, for New York Jan. 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York Jan. 7
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. Jan. 11
Barbarossa, for New York Jan. 18
Seydlitz, for New York Jan. 25

Sailings from Havre

La Savoie, for New York Dec. 28
Chicago, for New York Dec. 28
La Provence, for New York Jan. 4
La Lorraine, for New York Jan. 11
Niagara, for New York Jan. 11
Floride, for New York Jan. 18
La Savoie, for New York Jan. 18
La Touraine, for New York Jan. 25
Rochambeau, for New York Jan. 25

Sailings from Antwerp

Zeeland, for New York Dec. 28
Finkland, for New York Jan. 4
Marquette, for Boston Jan. 9
Menominee, for Boston Jan. 23

Sailings from Rotterdam

New Amsterdam, for New York Jan. 4
Noordam, for New York Jan. 11
Ryndam, for New York Jan. 18
Potsdam, for New York Jan. 25

Sailings from Genoa

Stampalia, for New York Dec. 29
Duca D'Aosta, for New York Dec. 30
Cincinnati, for New York Jan. 7
Canopic, for Boston Jan. 12
Berlin, for New York Jan. 23

Sailings from Trieste

Ultonia, for New York Dec. 29
Alice, for New York Jan. 11
Martha Washington, for New York Jan. 18
Argentina, for New York Jan. 23
Pannonia, for New York Jan. 30

Sailings from Fiume

Ultonia, for New York Jan. 6
Laconia, for New York Jan. 24

### Transpacific Sailings

**WESTBOUND**

Sailings from San Francisco

*Sierra, for Sydney Dec. 31
*Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong Jan. 4
*Logan, for Manila Jan. 6
*Manuka, for Sydney Jan. 8
*Lurline, for Honolulu Jan. 8
*Siberia, for Hongkong Jan. 9
*Ventura, for Sydney Jan. 14
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu Jan. 15
*China, for Hongkong Jan. 17
*Honolulan, for Honolulu Jan. 22
*Manchuria, for Hongkong Jan. 23
*Sierra, for Sydney Jan. 28

Sailings from Seattle

*Inaba Maru, for Hongkong Dec. 30
*Lord Curzon, for Hongkong Dec. 30
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong Jan. 14
*Lord Derby, for Hongkong Jan. 17
*Bellerophon, for Hongkong Jan. 21
*Marama, for Sydney Jan. 22
*Monteagle, for Hongkong Jan. 22
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong Jan. 28
*Poleric, for Manila Jan. 30

Sailings from Tacoma

*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong Jan. 7
*Canada Maru, for Hongkong Jan. 21

Sailings from Vancouver

Marama, for Sydney Jan. 22
Monteagle, for Hongkong Jan. 22

**EASTBOUND**

Sailings from Hongkong

Awa Maru, for Seattle Dec. 31
Nile, for San Francisco Dec. 31
Panama Maru, for Tacoma Jan. 4
Mongolia, for San Francisco Jan. 7
Empress of India, for Vancouver Jan. 11
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco Jan. 14
Sado Maru, for Seattle Jan. 14
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco Jan. 21
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma Jan. 23
Persia, for San Francisco Jan. 28
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle Jan. 28

Sailings from Yokohama

Manchuria, for San Francisco Dec. 28
Chiyo Maru, for Seattle Dec. 31
Tamba Maru, for Seattle Dec. 31
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma Jan. 8
Nile, for San Francisco Jan. 11
Awa Maru, for Seattle Jan. 15
Mongolia, for San Francisco Jan. 18
Empress of India, for Vancouver Jan. 19
Panama Maru, for Tacoma Jan. 22
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco Jan. 25
Sado Maru, for Seattle Jan. 29

Sailings from Honolulu

China, for San Francisco Dec. 31
Marama, for Vancouver Dec. 31
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco Jan. 1
Honolulan, for San Francisco Jan. 7
Manchuria, for San Francisco Jan. 7
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco Jan. 10
Sierra, for San Francisco Jan. 11
Lurline, for San Francisco Jan. 21
Nile, for San Francisco Jan. 21
Sonoma, for San Francisco Jan. 24
Makura, for Vancouver Jan. 28
Mongolia, for San Francisco Jan. 28
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco Jan. 29

Sailings from Sydney

Aorangi, for San Francisco Dec. 28
Sonoma, for San Francisco Jan. 11
Makura, for Vancouver Jan. 13
Tahiti, for San Francisco Jan. 25

*Carries United States mails.

### Incoming Steamships at Boston

DUE TODAY

Pretoria .....Hamburg ..... Dec. 14
Sicilian .....Glasgow ..... Dec. 14

DUE SUNDAY

Jeserie .....Japan and China

DUE MONDAY

Kansenga .....Calcutta and Colombo
Horm .....Buenos Ayres..... Nov. 22
San Jose.....Port Limon..... Dec. 22

DUE TUESDAY

Carlsbrook .....Huelva ..... Dec. 16
Cliftonian .....Rotterdam ..... Dec. 17

DUE WEDNESDAY

Louisiana .....Copenhagen ..... Dec. 7

DUE THURSDAY

Bostonian .....Manchester ..... Dec. 9
Sagamore .....Liverpool..... Dec. 22

DUE FRIDAY

Batavia .....Hamburg ..... Dec. 20

### By Wireless

Str Letitia, Glasgow for St. John, N. B., in wireless communication with the Marconi station here, 125 miles east at 11:30 a m yesterday.

Str Minnehaha, London for New York, was 880 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:10 a m yesterday. Dock 5 p m tomorrow.

Str Pretoria, Hamburg for Boston, reported to Sable island at 8:50 a m yesterday. Distance not given.

### FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR THE WEEK OF DEC 28

| Mails for— | Conveyed by Steamship— | Mail closes at Boston P. O. | Supple. Mail closes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newfoundland, via Halifax | Aranmore | Sat., 28, 11 a.m. | |

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m., for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes 5:30 p. m. Dec. 22 and 7 a. m. Dec. 23.

Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcels post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Monday and Friday at 5 p m.; Italy, Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Jan. 1, at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Friday at 5 p. m.

### TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

| Mails for— | Conveyed by Steamship— | Via— | Mail closes at Boston P. O. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawaii, China, Japan and Korea | Shinyo Maru | San Fran. | Mon., 30, 6 p.m. |
| Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines | U. S. Transport | San Fr. | Wd., Jan. 1, 6 p.m. |
| China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only | Chicago Maru | Tacoma | Thurs., 2, 6 p.m. |
| Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands and New Zealand, specially addressed for Australia | Moana | San Fran. | Fri., 3, 6 p.m. |
| Hawaii, Samoan islands, New Zealand (except parcels post) and Australia, except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe | Ventura | San Fran. | Thu., 9, 6 p.m. |

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

# Stocks Close at Small Net Losses for Day

## APATHETIC STOCK MARKET IS USUAL DURING HOLIDAYS

### Quotations Fluctuate Narrowly and Volume of Transactions Is Small—Looking Into the Future

### BEET SUGAR WEAK

There is nothing unusual in the apathetic condition of the securities markets. Trading is generally quiet during the holidays. Prices at present do not move either downward or upward to a sufficient extent to bring much profit to the trader. The week has been extremely dull.

There is much conjecture as to what the new year will bring. There is naturally some apprehension that tariff changes will cause much disturbance in business, which will be reflected in stock quotations. And yet the good crops of the year just ending are regarded as still a bull card. At the moment the money situation is the most serious factor marketwise. An easing up in the rates is looked for early in the new year.

American Beet Sugar again was a weak feature in the New York market during the early trading today. Mexican Petroleum was erratic. The general tone was weak at the end of the first half hour.

Trading on the local exchange was quiet and heavy. Quincy was off 2 points at the opening at 77. Other coppers sagged off during the early sales.

Reading opened in New York at 167¼, an advance of ¼ over last night's closing and declined more than a point. Union Pacific opened up ¼ at 159¾ and declined more than a point. Steel was up ⅛ at the opening at 67¾ and dropped more than a point. American Beet Sugar opened up ½ at 48 and declined 1½, rallying fractionally before the close.

United States Rubber opened up ¼ at 62 and rose 1¾. Bethlehem Steel opened off ¾ at 38 and advanced more than a point. Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold off more than a point.

On the local exchange Granby opened up ½ at 70, declined to 68 and recovered a point. North Butte opened unchanged at 33¼ and declined more than a point.

LONDON—The securities dealings beyond exceptional dulness lacked feature.

The markets remained open two hours later than usual for settlement purposes only, but many dealers owing to the lack of business left early. Domestic issues were neglected.

Sentiment on American railway shares among professional operators was cheerful and Canadian Pacific rallied on repurchases.

A heavy tone was noted in foreigners and mines. De Beers off 3-16 at 20 15-16. Rio Tintos off ¾ at 73½.

Continental bourses closed quiet.

## CANADIAN ROAD'S ANNUAL REPORT

OTTAWA—The eighth annual report of commissioners of the Transcontinental railway shows total expenditures during the fiscal year to March 31 last of $21,110,993, making a total from organization of the commission in 1904 to March 31, 1912, $116,517,691. No payments have been made by the commission on account of interest on capital expenditure; nor has the commission refunded any part of the expenditures by the government on approaches to the Quebec bridge before taking over of the latter by the commission as a part of the National Transcontinental.

Total grading to March 31, 1912, was 1600 miles. Total miles of track-laying was 1427 of main line and 275 of sidings, making 1702.53 miles laid. Contracts for steel bridge superstructures total 51,879 tons of steel; completed bridges 35,937 tons; bridges to be completed 15,942 tons.

## EAST BOSTON CO. NEW FINANCING

With the granting of the right by the Massachusetts railroad commissioners to begin construction of the proposed marginal railroad in East Boston, the East Boston Company will be required to do some new financing.

The exact form which this financing will take has not as yet been determined by the directors and will not be decided until the railroad commissioners have approved the plans of the proposed road.

It is expected, however, that the state will give its approval in a short time, following which the company will be required to begin construction within 60 days, so that it will be a matter of a comparatively short time before new money must be raised. The cost of the road will be about $600,000.

### WIRE PRICES

PITTSBURGH—Premium prices have been paid on wire by buyers who are short of stocks and need shipments early. As high as $1.85 is reported paid for some small lots of nails, and $1.65 for plain wire. The market however is steady at $1.75 for nails, and $1.55 for plain wire, on ordinary contract business covering 60-day periods.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated | 76¾ | 76¾ | 75¼ | 75⅝ |
| Am Beet Sugar | 48 | 48 | 46½ | 47¼ |
| Am Can | 29⅛ | 29¼ | 28½ | 29 |
| Am Can pf | 114⅞ | 115 | 114⅛ | 115 |
| Am Car Fndry | 55 | 55 | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| Am Loco | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42 | 42 |
| Am Loco pf | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| Am Smelting | 72½ | 72½ | 71½ | 72 |
| Am Sugar | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Am Sugar pf | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| Am T & T | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 |
| Am Woolen | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Anaconda | 39⅜ | 39½ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ |
| Atchison | 105 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105⅛ |
| Atchison pf | 102⅛ | 102½ | 102⅛ | 102½ |
| At Coast Line | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| Baldwin Loco | 51 | 51⅞ | 51 | 51⅞ |
| Balt & Ohio | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Beth Steel | 38 | 39¼ | 38 | 39 |
| B R T | 92½ | 92½ | 91⅛ | 91½ |
| Butterick | 29 | 29 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Cal Petroleum | 53¾ | 53¾ | 52⅞ | 53¼ |
| Ca Pacific | 259¾ | 259¾ | 257¼ | 258¼ |
| Cent Leather | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Ches & Ohio | 78½ | 78½ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| Chi Gt West pf | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Chi M & St P | 112¼ | 112¼ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| Chi & N'west | 136½ | 136½ | 136½ | 136½ |
| Chino | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 43¾ |
| Col Southern | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| Corn Prod | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Del & Lack | 580 | 580 | 580 | 580 |
| Denver | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| Denver pf | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| Erie | 32 | 32 | 31⅝ | 31¾ |
| Gen Electric | 183 | 184⅞ | 183 | 184⅞ |
| Goldfield Con | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Goodrich Co | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| Gt Nor pf | 129⅞ | 130 | 129⅜ | 129½ |
| Harvester | 112 | 112 | 111 | 111 |
| Inter-Met | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18¼ | 18½ |
| Inter-Met pf | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63 | 63 |
| Int Marine | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Int Pump | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Int Pump pf | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Kan & Tex | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| Lehigh Valley | 166½ | 166½ | 165½ | 165⅝ |
| L-W B Co | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| L-W B Co 2d pf | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| L & N | 141⅛ | 141⅛ | 141⅛ | 141⅛ |
| Manhattan | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| May Co | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| Mex Petroleum | 74½ | 74½ | 72¾ | 73¼ |
| Miami | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| Mo Pacific | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40½ | 40¾ |
| N Y Central | 108 | 108 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| Nevada Con | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| North American | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| Northern Pacific | 120½ | 120½ | 120⅛ | 120⅛ |
| Pacific T&T | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| Pennsylvania | 122 | 122 | 121⅝ | 121⅝ |
| Peoples Gas | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| Pettebone 2d pf | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Pittsburg Coal | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ |
| Pittsburg Coal pf | 91½ | 92¼ | 91 | 92 |
| Quicksilver Min | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Ray Con | 21 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ |
| Reading | 167¼ | 167¼ | 166 | 166⅜ |
| Rock Island | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| Sears Roebuck | 212⅝ | 212⅝ | 212 | 212 |
| Southern Pacific | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 104¾ | 105 |
| Southern Ry | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| Southern Ry pf | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ |
| St L & S F 1st pf | 60 | 60 | 59 | 59 |
| St L & S F | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| S L & S F 2d pf | 28¾ | 28¾ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ |
| St L Southwestern | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Studebaker | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Tennessee Copper | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Texas Pacific | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| The Texas Co | 109¾ | 109¾ | 108½ | 108½ |
| Third Av | 39 | 39½ | 38¾ | 39⅜ |
| Union Bag & P | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 159¾ | 159¾ | 158⅝ | 159¼ |
| Utah | 58½ | 58½ | 58 | 58 |
| U S Realty C & I | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| U S Rubber | 62 | 63¾ | 62 | 63¾ |
| U S Rubber 1st pf | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| U S Steel | 67¾ | 67¾ | 65⅝ | 67 |
| U S Steel pf | 109¼ | 109⅜ | 109⅛ | 109⅜ |
| Va-Carolina Chem | 43¼ | 43¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| Westinghouse | 79 | 79 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Western Union | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| West Maryland | 46½ | 46½ | 46 | 46 |
| Woolworth | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

### THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

| | | Advance |
|---|---|---|
| Anaconda | 39⅝ | *⅛ |
| Amalgamated | 76¼ | ⅛ |
| Atchison | 105⅝ | ¼ |
| do pref | 102½ | .. |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 104¾ | .. |
| do pref | 86¾ | .. |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 79 | *¾ |
| Chicago Great Western | 15¾ | * |
| Canadian Pacific | 260⅝ | ⅜ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 20⅝ | .. |
| do pref | 38¼ | .. |
| Erie | 32¼ | ⅜ |
| do 1st pref | 49⅜ | ⅜ |
| do 2d pref | 39¼ | .. |
| Great Northern pref | 130⅝ | ½ |
| Illinois Central | 127¼ | ¼ |
| Kansas & Texas | 27 | .. |
| do pref | 60¾ | ¾ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 140½ | .. |
| Missouri Pacific | 40¾ | *⅛ |
| Mexican National pref | 64¼ | .. |
| do 2d pref | 27⅞ | ⅜ |
| Norfolk & Western | 112½ | .. |
| do pref | 86¾ | *1⅜ |
| Northern Pacific | 120½ | .. |
| New York Central | 109¾ | .. |
| Ontario & Western | 31¼ | .. |
| Pennsylvania | 122 | ⅜ |
| Reading | 167 | .. |
| do 1st pref | 90¼ | .. |
| do 2d pref | 93⅛ | *⅜ |
| Rock Island | 23¾ | ⅛ |
| Southern Railway | 28 | .. |
| do pref | 80⅛ | ⅛ |
| Southern Pacific | 105½ | ⅜ |
| Smelting | 72⅜ | *⅛ |
| St. Paul | 112 | .. |
| Union Pacific | 160¼ | ¾ |
| do pref | 92⅝ | .. |
| United States Steel | 67⅞ | ¼ |
| do pref | 109¼ | *¼ |
| Wabash | 4 | .. |
| do pref | 13⅝ | .. |
| do Exetnsion 4s | 64¼ | .. |
| Exchange | 4.85 | .. |

*Decline.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

| November— | | Increase |
|---|---|---|
| Total oper revenue | $4,012,087 | $150,007 |
| Oper expenses | 3,262,646 | 292,814 |
| Net oper evenue | 749,441 | *142,807 |
| Outside net | 7,847 | *7,711 |
| Total net revenue | 757,289 | *150,519 |
| Taxes | 183,090 | 4,504 |
| Oper income | 574,199 | *155,023 |
| From July 1— | | |
| Total oper revenue | 21,772,384 | 1,476,694 |
| Oper expenses | 15,712,886 | 454,713 |
| Net oper revenue | 6,039,497 | 1,021,981 |
| Outside net | 80,695 | *24,761 |
| Total net revenue | 6,120,193 | 997,219 |
| Taxes | 883,733 | 3,503 |
| Oper income | 5,236,460 | 993,715 |

### GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA

| November— | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oper revenues | $223,374 | $17,369 |
| Oper income | 29,425 | *14,689 |
| From July 1— | | |
| Oper revenues | 1,026,352 | 14,836 |
| Oper income | 137,561 | *66,440 |

*Decrease.

## DISBURSEMENTS IN THIS CITY FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY

### Interest and Dividend Payments in Boston for Next Month Amount to Nearly Thirty-Five Millions

### COPPER COMPANIES

Dividend and interest disbursements payable in Boston in January are estimated at $34,717,947 compared with $33,915,500 in January last year, $33,415,200 two years ago and $39,721,500 in January, 1910.

Included in the above figures is the entire amount of dividends payable by the copper companies listed on the Boston stock exchange and British Columbia copper on the local curb which in several instances are not paid in Boston, although a large portion is distributed to Boston stockholders.

The copper companies paying dividends next month with rate are as follows:

| | Shares | Quarterly rate 1913 | 1912 | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmeek | 50,000 | $7.00 | $3.00 | $350,000 |
| Anaconda | 1,146,698 | .75 | .50 | 859,923 |
| British Col | 591,709 | .15 | .. | 88,756 |
| Copper Range | 393,692 | .75 | .50 | 295,269 |
| North Butte | 410,000 | .50 | .30 | 205,000 |
| Old Dom Me | 293,353 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 366,691 |
| Osceola | 96,150 | 3.00 | †3.50 | 288,450 |
| Shannon | 300,000 | .50 | .. | 150,000 |
| Shat-Ariz | 350,000 | .50 | .. | 175,000 |
| U S Sm pf | 486,320 | .87½ | .87½ | 425,530 |
| do com | 351,105 | .75 | .50 | 263,328 |
| Total | | | | $3,467,947 |

†Semi-annual.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company makes the largest individual payment next month, being called upon to pay $1,560,000 semi-annual interest on its $78,000,000 4 per cent bonds and $6,696,014 in dividends on its 3,348,007 shares of stock, a total of $8,256,014 against $7,926,502 a year ago.

The American Writing Paper Company makes the second largest interest payment, being called upon to pay $425,000 as semi-annual interest on $17,000,000 5 per cent bonds.

The Western Telephone & Telegraph Company pays out $250,000 as semi-annual interest on its $10,000,000 5 per cent bonds.

The Massachusetts Gas Companies makes a semi-annual interest payment on $6,000,000 4½ per cent bonds, calling for a payment of $135,000.

The state of Massachusetts, which had no interest falling due this month, will make a large disbursement in January, as semi-annual interest is due on a large portion of the state debt, calling for $1,067,842, including $23,750 principal, compared with $1,055,767 last year, of which $15,000 was principal.

The city of Boston will also make an unusually large interest payment next month, amounting to $1,659,422, including $579,800 principal, compared with $1,095,514 paid in January, 1912.

The classification of estimated payments to be made next month is as follows: Interest on railroad bonds, $4,100,000; on state, town and city bonds, $2,550,000; on miscellaneous bonds and notes, $3,100,000. Dividends on railroad stocks, $5,500,000; on manufacturing stocks, $1,800,000; on copper stocks, $3,467,947; on miscellaneous stocks, $14,200,000. Total, $34,717,947.

## SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST

KANSAS CITY—Business over the Southwest is good, exceeding a year ago, but not meeting high expectations of wholesale and retail merchants. Failure to show full improvement anticipated a month or two ago is due to fact that prices on corn, wheat and other farm products, except cotton, have declined materially. Unseasonably moderate temperatures have restricted business to a degree. Talk of tariff revision is receiving little attention.

Corn is bringing 15 to 20 cents a bushel less than a year ago, being 33 1-3 per cent below this time in 1911. Disappointing reports are heard from Kansas as to husking returns. Final government report reduced Kansas yield from preceding estimate by 66,000,000 bushels, to 134,225,000, or only 8,000,000 over the light crop of 1911. Secretary Coburn, however, estimates Kansas corn at 156,499,000 bushels. Grain is being sold slowly, Kansas City receipts since beginning of new crop movement being surprisingly light and even under a year ago when there was a general shortage of feed in this territory. Farmers also show a tendency to hold wheat. However, amount remaining in first hands in Kansas is only about 25 per cent.

Reports from Oklahoma and Texas and local transactions with these two states indicate that they are enjoying marked improvement in business compared with last year.

Bank deposits locally have fallen off somewhat since the last call, but still show a liberal gain over a year ago. Demand for loans from stock feeders has resulted in a heavy drain on local and country banks of the Southwest.

### GALVESTON COTTON TRAFFIC

GALVESTON — Galveston has just passed the 2,000,000-bale mark in cotton exports since Sept. 1, and port receipts are over 2,750,000 bales. A new cotton shed covering 18 acres has just been contracted for, to be made entirely fireproof, of concrete, steel and glass.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adventure | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| Allouez | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Amalgamated | 76 | 76 | 75¼ | 75¾ |
| Am Ag Chem | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| Am Pneumatic | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Am Pneumatic pf | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Am Sugar | 117 | 117½ | 117 | 117½ |
| American Tel | 141⅛ | 141⅜ | 141 | 141 |
| Am Woolen pf | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80 | 80 |
| Atchison pf | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Boston & Albany | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 |
| Boston Elevated | 115 | 115½ | 114⅞ | 114⅞ |
| Boston & Maine | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| Boston Subur pf | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Boston & Wor | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Butte & Sup | 42½ | 42¾ | 42 | 42½ |
| Calumet & Ariz | 70½ | 70⅝ | 69⅞ | 70½ |
| Calumet & Hecla | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 |
| Chino | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 44 |
| Copper Range | 51 | 51¼ | 51 | 51¼ |
| East Boston | 14½ | 14½ | 14 | 14⅜ |
| East Butte | 14½ | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Edison Elec | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 |
| Edison rcts full pd | 277 | 277 | 277 | 277 |
| Franklin | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| General Elec | 184¼ | 184½ | 184 | 184½ |
| Giroux | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| Granby | 70 | 70 | 68 | 69 |
| Greene-Cananea | 8 15-16 | 8 15-16 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| Gt North rts | 2¼ | 2 5-16 | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| Helvetia | 76c | 76c | 76c | 76c |
| Indiana | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Isle Royale | 32¼ | 32¼ | 31½ | 31½ |
| Keweenaw | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Lake Copper | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24 | 24 |
| Mass | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Mass Elec | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Mass El pf | 76½ | 77 | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| Mass Gas | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Mass Gas pf | 94 | 94⅝ | 94 | 94⅝ |
| Mayflower | 15¼ | 15¼ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| Mohawk | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Nevada Cons | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| N E Cot Yarn pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| Nipissing | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Nor Texas Elec | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| North Butte | 33¼ | 33⅜ | 32⅛ | 32⅜ |
| N Y N H & H | 128 | 128¼ | 128 | 128 |
| Old Colony Mining | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8 | 8 |
| Old Dominion | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Pond Creek Coal | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 |
| Pullman | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| Quincy | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| Ray Cons | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Reece Button | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| Shannon | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Superior | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| Sup & Boston | 1 3-16 | 1 3-16 | 1 3-16 | 1 3-16 |
| Swift & Co | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Tamarack | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Tuolumne | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 158¾ | 158¾ | 158¾ | 158¾ |
| United Fruit | 183½ | 183½ | 182½ | 183 |
| Uni Shoe Mac | 49 | 49¼ | 49 | 49¼ |
| U S Smelting | 42¾ | 43 | 42½ | 42¾ |
| U S Smelting pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| U S Steel | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 66¾ | 67 |
| U S Steel pf | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Utah Cons | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Utah Copper | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ |

### SHORT TERM NOTES

| | | | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal Copper | 5% | Apr 1, '13 | 99½ | 100 |
| Am Loco | 5 | Oct 1, '13 | 99 | 99⅞ |
| Am Loco | 5 | Oct 1, '14 | 99 | 99⅞ |
| Am Loco | 5 | July 1, '15 | 98¾ | 99¾ |
| Am Loco | 5 | July 1, '16 | 98¾ | 99¾ |
| Am Loco | 5 | July 1, '17 | 98¾ | 99⅝ |
| Ayer Mills | 4½ | Mar 1, '13 | 99⅛ | 99⅞ |
| Ayer Mills | 4½ | Mar 1, '14 | 96½ | 98⅞ |
| Ayer Mills | 4½ | Mar 1, '15 | 95½ | 98 |
| Ayer Mills | 4½ | Mar 1, '16 | 94 | 96½ |
| Ayer Mills | 4½ | Mar 1, '17 | 93 | 95 |
| Balt & O | 4½ | June 1, '13 | 99½ | 100 |
| Boston & M | 4 | Jne 10, '13 | 98¾ | .. |
| Bklyn Rap T | 5 | July 1, '18 | 96 | 96½ |
| Cal & Hec* | 5 | Feb 18, '19 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Chic & Alton | 5 | Mar 15, '13 | 98 | 99 |
| Chic Elev Rys | 5 | July 1, '14 | 96⅞ | 97½ |
| Ches & O | 4½ | June 1, '14 | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| Ch Jct Ry&U S | 5 | July 1, '15 | 99⅝ | 100¼ |
| Cin, Ham & D | 4 | July 1, '13 | 99 | 99½ |
| Erie | 6 | April 8, '14 | 99⅞ | 100⅜ |
| Erie | 5 | Oct 1, '14 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Erie | 5 | April 1, '15 | 97⅝ | 98¼ |
| Gen Rubber | 4½ | July 1, '15 | 96¼ | 96⅞ |
| Illinois Cen | 4½ | July 1, '14 | 99⅛ | 99⅝ |
| Inter & Gt Nor | 5 | Aug 1, '14 | 97½ | 97⅞ |
| Inter Harv | 5 | Feb 15, '15 | 99¼ | 99⅞ |
| Illinois Steel | 5 | April 1, '13 | 99½ | 99⅞ |
| Lacka Steel | 5 | Mar 1, '15 | 93⅞ | 94¼ |
| Mass Elec Cos | 4½ | July 1, '13 | 98⅞ | 99⅝ |
| Missouri Pac | 5 | June 1, '14 | 96 | 96⅝ |
| Mo, Kan & T | 5 | May 1, '13 | 99⅛ | 99⅜ |
| N Y C & H | 4½ | May 1, '15 | 98⅞ | 99⅜ |
| N Y, N H & H | 5 | Dec 1, '13 | 99⅜ | 99¾ |
| N Y C & H | 4½ | Mar 1, '14 | 99⅛ | 99⅝ |
| St L & S F | 5 | June 1, '13 | 98¾ | 99½ |
| Southern Ry | 5 | Feb 1, '13 | 99⅝ | 100 |
| U S Sm & Rf | 5 | Aug 1, '14 | 98 | 99 |
| Utah | 6 | April 1, '17 | 99½ | 100⅛ |
| West El & Mf | 6 | Aug 1, '13 | 99⅞ | 100⅜ |

*Callable at 102 and interest.

### INACTIVE SECURITIES

| | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| American Glue pf | 144.50 | 147.00 |
| American Thread pf | 4.50 | 5.25 |
| Arlington Mills | 110.00 | 115.00 |
| Boston, Rev B & Lynn R R | 147.00 | 152.00 |
| Douglas Shoe pf | 91.00 | 94.00 |
| Heywd Bros & Wk'ld Co pf | 103.00 | 106.50 |
| Kirby Lumber | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| do pf | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| Lanston Monotype | 88.00 | 90.00 |
| Marconi Wireless of Am | 5.75 | 6.25 |
| Massachusetts Real Estate | 30.00 | 35.00 |
| Pope Manufacturing Co | 35.00 | 36.50 |
| Regal Shoe pf | 93.00 | 97.00 |
| Swift & Co 5s | 99.50 | 100.50 |
| United States Envelope | 108.00 | 115.00 |
| do pf | 112.00 | 116.00 |
| do rts | 0.42 | 0.47 |
| Waltham Watch Co pf | 100.50 | 104.00 |

## HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Receipts of hay have shown some little increase this week, partly due to improvement in conditions of the roads in the shipping section, thus leading to more free deliveries.

The bulk of the arrivals, as well as of the supplies now here, is of the medium and poorer grades, and hence these poorer kinds sell rather slowly, especially as the end of the year draws near when dealers close their accounts and hence desire light supplies. A more active movement is hopefully anticipated after New Years for all grades.

Sales have been for large bales: Nice No. 1 timothy $22.50@23.50, fair No. 1 $21.50@22, nice No. 2 timothy $20@21, fair No. 2 $19@20, nice No. 3 $17@18, fair No. 3 $16@17, fine hay $14@18, long rye straw $17.50@$18.50, oat straw $12.

### BANK OF BOMBAY RATE

BOMBAY—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay has been increased 1 per cent to 8 per cent.

## BUSINESS YEAR HAS BEEN ONE OF BIG VOLUME

### Expansion Has Been the Rule in Almost Every Line of Trade—Record Breaking Business for Holidays

### OUTLOOK IS GOOD

It is safe to say that the year 1912 has been about the best the business world ever has known so far as volume is concerned. Almost every line of trade has enjoyed expansion. And the big improvement has been in the face of most serious handicaps. The outlook for the new year is propitious. Bradstreet's State of Trade says:

What is described in most sections of the country as a record holiday trade has crowned a year which has had few equals and fewer superiors in nearly every line of human endeavor. This, of course, refers directly to volume of product or value of output rather than to margins of profit, which are conceded to have been cut in many lines, making a large volume of sales to return, an equal aggregate of net results.

Best reports as to holiday and retail trade came from the West, Northwest, most parts of the Southwest, and the Pacific coast. In the eastern states trade has been good, and there are many large centers reporting the year end trade as breaking all records.

In wholesale trade and industry there has been a quieter tone, reflecting end-of-year halting of demand pending inventorying, but in jobbing trade there is reported rather more than seasonable activity in satisfying demand for reorders for seasonable goods or in preparing goods for shipment.

At a few centers the absence of steady cold weather is mentioned as limiting retail distribution of seasonable goods, but this, after all, seems premature, in view of the fact that the winter season is actually only one week old.

In industry there has been a slight letting down of production, due to seasonal shutdowns, but it is noted in the iron and steel trade that these holiday stoppages will be shorter than usual. The textile mills are busy on orders booked three to six months ahead. Building material has continued in good demand. Collections are irregular, ranging all the way from slow to good, as different sections are considered.

Bank clearings for the week ending with Dec. 26 aggregate $2,926,382,000, an increase of 12.5 per cent over the like week of 1911. Among the more important cities outside of the country's metropolis, Boston shows a decrease of 3.1 per cent.

Business failures for the week ending Dec. 26 were 253, against 304 in the like week of 1911, 251 in 1910, 257 in 1909 and 299 in 1908.

Wholesale trade in Canada presents the usual year-end characteristics, inventorying being the rule. The year now drawing to a close has been an exceptionally successful one, and the consensus is that the outlook for the new year is especially propitious. Business failures for the week, 19 in number, contrast with 22 in the like week of 1911.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

There is some slowing down of domestic operations in the closing weeks of the year, as is usual, due to necessary readjustments and taking of stock. Retail railway trade was of imposing proportions.

The favorable influence of the unusually large holiday trade is very strongly felt in the jobbing markets and at the close prices of piece goods are at the top level of the year, while the mills generally are well sold up for the next few months. In cotton goods mail order demand from jobbers keeps up and prospects for a steady spring distribution are bright.

Brown goods are so well sold ahead that agents find no difficulty in holding prices at the top, while prints are quiet but firm. Staple ginghams are closely sold up and dress ginghams are in better request, but fine and fancy cottons still rule quiet.

In woolens and worsteds business already done on staple men's wear for fall, 1913, has exceeded expectations, demand being unchecked by advances that ranged from 2½ cents to 12½ cents per yard, while in dress goods some substantial orders have also been booked. The mills have large orders ahead, but deliveries are difficult, owing to restricted production at mill centers. The cotton and wool yarn markets hold very firm.

New England manufacturers are still very busy shipping orders in footwear already booked. Concessions in leather are mainly on stocks that sellers were desirous of cleaning up prior to inventories, but the tendency of prices is downward. No transactions of any account are reported in Chicago packer hides and prices of these are purely nominal. Foreign hides are steadier than heretofore and the declining tendency noted a week ago appears to be checked.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 62½c; Mexican dollars 49c.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 28 15-16d., up 1-16d.


## Fort Smith Light & Traction Co

Fort Smith, Arkansas

**First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Due March 1, 1936**

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

**Net Earnings 1¾ times bond interest charges.**
**Sinking fund retires 40 per cent of issue.**

*Special circular upon request*

**Price 95 and Interest, Yielding about 5⅜%**

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

New York BOSTON Chicago



## WE INVITE YOU

to write us for information concerning Small Irrigated Farms and Large Acreage in TEHAMA COUNTY, in the GREAT SACRAMENTO VALLEY of CALIFORNIA. A proven district for Olives, Almonds, Peaches, Prunes, and the Citrus Fruits. We represent conservative buys only, and offer our own tracts subject to investigation.

Andrew McClelland Land and Development Co.
C. C. Dorr, Gen'l Mgr., Corning, Cal.


## NEW YORK BONDS

Following are the transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today.

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am Hide & Leath 6s | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Armour 4½s | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| Atch cv 4s 1960 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Atchison gen 4s | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| C B & Q 4s | 95⅜ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| Erie gen lien | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Interboro Met 4½s | 80⅞ | 80¾ | 80⅞ |
| Japan 4½s | 89¾ | 89½ | 89¾ |
| Missouri Pacific cv | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| NYRy 4s | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ |
| NY Ry 5s | 56⅞ | 56½ | 56⅞ |
| N Y N H & H 6s | 125⅛ | 125 | 125⅛ |
| N Y N H & H cv 3½s | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| N Y City 4¼s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Northern Pacific 3s | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| Northern Pacific 4s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| Penn cv | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Reading gen 4s | 97 | 96⅞ | 97 |
| Rock Island 4s | 65⅜ | 65¼ | 65⅜ |
| Seaboard Als | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| Southern Pacific cv | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ |
| St Paul cv rcts | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Third Ave 4s | 81¾ | 80¾ | 81⅜ |
| Third Ave 5s | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Union Pacific cv | 96⅜ | 96⅛ | 96⅜ |
| U S Steel 5s | 101 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Westinghouse cv | 93 | 93 | 93 |

### GOVERNMENT BONDS

| | Opening Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s registered | 100⅞ | 101¼ |
| do coupon | 100⅞ | 101⅜ |
| 3s registered | 102½ | 103 |
| do coupon | 102½ | 103 |
| 4s registered | 113⅝ | 114⅛ |
| do coupon | 113⅝ | 114⅛ |
| Panama 2s | 100⅞ | 101¼ |
| Panama 2938 s | 100⅞ | 101¼ |

## SOME PROBLEMS OF IMPORTANCE TO BE SOLVED

In a special circular relative to the financial and commercial outlook for the coming year Turner, Tucker & Co. say: Several problems of importance are confronting the nation at the opening of the new year. Some of them, notably the tariff revision, are urgently pressing for solution. None of them, however, are of a vitally serious character. As to the tariff changes now in prospect, we strongly believe, as we have heretofore indicated, that the whole question will receive a judicious consideration and that all interests will be treated equitably. At the most, its discussion can cause only temporary uncertainty and is not likely to long retard business growth.

As to the high cost of living, the relations between labor and capital, the governmental supervision of the railroads and the continued judicial enforcement of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law against illegal combinations, these and other similar questions, will, we are confident, be worked out to a natural and satisfactory settlement in due course of time and without disturbing to any appreciable degree our prosperity expansion.

Conditions generally, while not perhaps all that might be desired, are surely of a character to encourage the expectation of great things for the new year. Indeed, it may prove to be the most aggressive period of upbuilding and development that has been had in the nation's history. It will certainly be such if an enlarged energy, the use of new opportunities, and the power of an unconquerable determination to "do things" can make it such.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 28)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Cincinnati, O.—Mr. Forwood of Forwood Shoe Co.; friends.
Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—B. Schutzman.
St. Louis, Mo.—I. Hamburger of Hamburger Bros.; Copley Plaza.
Toledo, O.—C. M. Dederich of Simmons B. & S. Co.; 173 Lincoln st.

LEATHER BUYERS

Orwigsburg, Pa.—A. M. Miller; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. Kendall of Lippincott & Co.; friends.
Sumter, S. C.—C. F. Leach of Witherspoon Bros. Shoe Mfg. Co.; Lynn.

### POPE MANUFACTURING CO.

Massachusetts secretary of state has issued a charter to Pope Manufacturing Company with an authorized capital of $6,500,000, comprising 25,000 preferred and 40,000 common shares, par $100. New corporation will acquire as a going concern all assets and business of the Connecticut corporation of the same name.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: Railway returns now coming to hand spell prosperity with a big P. Practically every large railway system is handling more traffic than ever before carried; earnings are setting new high records with each succeeding month.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: High rates attending the adjustment of the year-end settlements will probably keep the stock market dull, and it is hardly to be expected that any pronounced movement will take place until the Union-Southern Pacific plan for separation is given out by the supreme court and a decision in the Minnesota rate case is recorded.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Essentially a holiday market, with the customary dulness, intensified by tight money. This particular feature is somewhat improved, but its effect will be felt for another month. Since the Reading decision, and with the better prospects of peace abroad, there is a rather more cheerful feeling. Pressure to sell stocks at almost any figure, which was so marked about two weeks go, has almost entirely disappeared. At the same time there is becoming more prevalent, we think, a feeling of caution, both in financial and mercantile circles.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: The stock market is in the doldrums. Not unexpectedly the holidays have engendered a lackadaisical feeling, and until we have rounded the turn of the new year, the chances favor a narrow market, one presenting moderate opportunities for trading profits.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The whole matter of investment, of relation of prices and dividends and income return, is passing through an epochal change of greatest significance. We must emulate Captain Cuttle and "stand by"—use our best judgment, remember that the sun shines much more frequently than it is obscured, that there is a wondrous wealth of energy, of vitality, in America and that we are bound to get out of the woods. Stocks have shown clearly that they are at bed-rock; it's hard to get them down and harder to keep them down; it may not be easy to get them up but none the less is it plain that this market is sold out.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: The market has experienced typical holiday dulness with many operators away from the street. The high money rates have also exerted a restraining influence. These rates are likely to continue over the first of the year but should gradually ease during January. We believe that, temporarily at least, the tendency of the stock market is upward.

Allerton, Greene & King, Chicago: We believe that the fundamental conditions of our country are sound, and that we may expect an early settlement of the warlike disturbance abroad. The turn of the new year will bring a return of the funds to the banks in the reserve cities, and while we do not look for the low rates for money which have prevailed during the preceding year, we do look for a strong demand for conservative securities and a steadily rising bond market as the result.

## TROLLEY RETURNS FOR DECEMBER

There will be more than the ordinary differences in the showing of typical trolley properties so far as December gross receipts are concerned. The city traction properties generally have had a very fair month's business. Poor weather and lower temperatures this December than last have cut into the growth of the surburban and rural street railways.

Boston Elevated will make an excellent gain in December gross of about 4 per cent. On the other hand Massachusetts Electric, which in December, 1911, made a big gain of nearly 7 per cent, will do well to increase its December receipts by $8000 or $10,000.

### HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP

NEW YORK—Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association reports that this year's sugar crop is 595,258 tons, compared with 566,821 tons in 1911.


Harvey S. Chase & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
Audits. Investigations.
Constructive Accounting.
84 STATE STREET : BOSTON
Telephones: Main 3660 and 3917

# Latest Market Reports :-: Investment News

## RECORD PRICES FOR LEATHER ARE CAUSING MUCH CONCERN

### Shortage of Raw Material Confronts the Trade and Quotations Were Never Before Equaled Either in America or Abroad—Tendency Still Upward

NEW YORK—The leather trade today is face to face with a shortage of raw material such as it has never before experienced and the prices paid for leather have never been equaled either in this country or abroad. Owing to a variety of causes, of which the chief are, perhaps, the rapid development of the motor car and the "westernizing" of the far east, there has been an unprecedented demand for the staple and unfortunately a great shortage of hides. As a natural consequence the prices of raw material have gone up by leaps and bounds and the price of the finished article has also been advanced to the consumer.

For the present at least there does not seem to be any likelihood of a drop in prices taking place; in fact, the tendency is all the other way. The greatly increased demand has naturally contributed something to the shortage of hides, but the more important factor is that fewer cattle are being reared in this country and elsewhere. No serious efforts have been made to cope with the growing needs of an increasing civilized population so far as leather and its by-products are concerned in this country alone during the last 12 years while the population has increased 25 per cent, the supply of cattle has shrunk by 7 per cent. The boom in leather to some extent resembles the boom in rubber with this distinction that there is no substitute for leather whatsoever.

One of the most prominent members of the leather trade in an interview said: "Leather will be scarcer next year than it has ever been and I therefore expect prices if anything to advance, but I look for a decline in the price of raw material. Hides are now selling at almost prohibitive price and at the present level of raw material and of leather the tanners cannot make any money at all. Many have in fact shut down because they were not prepared to put up the high price demanded for raw material or because there were not enough hides to go around. There is no raw material today in New York, Boston or any of the large centers to speak of, and Europe is sold out. We have not brought a hide here this year that has not been sold before it was shipped. In former times there was in New York almost at any given time 2,000,000 foreign hides—at the present moment there are not more than 5000.

"One of the great causes of the present condition of the leather trade is the scarcity of cattle. Cattle get scarcer here every year; ranchers are going in more for raising crops than herds, and the American farmer does not do what he could in this respect. This is a striking contrast to the German custom where every farmer keeps as many oxen as he can afford.

"With a further advance in the price of leather the cost of boots and shoes will to some extent go up, but I am strongly advising tanners to wait for a decline in the price of hides, which cannot possibly remain at the present high rate with any good results to the industry. A point to be considered is this: that in the leather industry raw material is sold for spot cash only, no credit ever being given, while the tanner has usually to wait six or seven months for his money.

"Another reason for the shortage of hides is due to the fact that in La Plata states of South America there was in 1910-11 a severe 'seci' or drouth, and many raw hides were thrown on the market. The weather in 1912 was favorable to cattle raisers, and the ranchers are now busy replenishing their herds instead of slaughtering them. It would be more to the point to say that the output of raw material from South America has become normal again but the fact remains that the number of hides exported from La Plata states this year is 3,000,000 less than it was last year.

"But apart from these causes the demand for leather is increasing beyond all conception, the development of the automobile industry being one of the chief causes. I look for record business in 1913, with leather selling at a price it has never reached before."

Other experts hold that the supply of every description of raw material is not moving in the same ratio to the demand for it, and that being a natural product, there seems at the present moment no known means of increasing it beyond those already in force—much as may be desired. Consequently, the demand for leather must ease down until it approximates to the world supply, or else there can be nothing for it, but for raw goods value to rise further in obedience to the rigid law of supply and demand.

The following extract from the London Standard shows that British manufacturers have, in view of the shortage, asked government protection for the industry against the sale of inferior or illicit materials. The Standard says: "The extraordinary conditions in relation to leather renders exceptionally interesting the fact that a deputation covering tanners, sellers and manufacturers has been seeking the intervention of the Board of Trade for the protection, not only of the boot industry, but also the boot wearers from the use of inferior and injurious materials in the production of leather.

"There is good evidence that we are in the midst of ultra-abnormal times so far as concerns leather. When before has the hide been dearer per pound than the beef it originally covered? But the causes of cheapness and illicit gain had been realized before the price of leather reached its present climax; and whatever be the fluctuations in the leather market, it is imperative that measures should be speedily taken that the public be protected from the grave dangers which result from these practises. Selling leather by measure instead of by weight is one form of remedy; the substitution of paper for leather should be made a criminal offense.

"It seems to be generally admitted that England has fallen behind other nations in the industry of tanning. Fortunately our tanners are now offered a process which promises to put them on a par with their oversea competitors. It is asserted that what has hitherto occupied from 9 to 12 months will in future be accomplished in a month, and that 5000 hides per week can be tanned by six men, as against 60 under the ancient processes. With Professor Proctor (a name honored in the annals of the tanyard) at the head of the new school, a reform in methods which will give England something like her old place in the industry may confidently be expected."

## BALTIMORE & OHIO NOVEMBER FIGURES VERY ENCOURAGING

The Baltimore & Ohio figures for November show that the business boom of the early fall was still in its ascendency at the beginning of December.

While not at all conclusive, the fact is, in a way, a refutation of the rumors given wide circulation recently, that mid-November marked the commencement of an industrial decline in the Pittsburgh steel district. Baltimore & Ohio's fortunes go hand in hand with the business trend of Pittsburgh, and the course of its earnings, therefore, constitutes an excellent barometer of trade conditions in steel and its related departments.

The November gross of $9,040,351 was by all odds the largest ever rolled up in that month. Over last November the gain was $1,457,016 or 19.2 per cent. October's gain of $1,138,540, or 13.7 per cent, is the only other month this year anywhere near approaching November's increase.

Owing to the very much smaller gains in the first three months of the fiscal year, the gross exhibit for the five months to the end of November is hardly as favorable as that for November. Nevertheless, it is highly creditable, the $44,146,241 receipts for the period increasing $4,412,111, or 11.1 per cent over the corresponding months of the 1912 fiscal year.

Perhaps the best idea of the advantage of this year over last is to be gained from a comparison of the estimated income accounts for the five months as below:

| | 1912 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|
| Net after taxes | $12,200,000 | $11,300,000 |
| Other income | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Total income | 14,000,000 | 13,100,000 |
| Charges | 6,135,000 | 6,135,000 |
| Balance | 7,865,000 | 6,965,000 |
| Preferred dividend | 980,000 | 980,000 |
| Balance | 6,885,000 | 5,985,000 |
| On $152,246,900 com. | 4.5% | 3.9% |

The betterment, it will be seen, is equal to .6 of 1 per cent on the common stock. To get the true improvement, however, it is necessary to take the factor of maintenance into consideration. For the five months, aggregate maintenance probably exceeded that of same time last year by $1,600,000, in round numbers. In the year to June 30 last Baltimore & Ohio was maintained at a very fair standard, a fact amply shown by the operating statistic which had a most remarkable advance in efficiency.

## THE WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday.

The storm which passed over this vicinity yesterday has moved rapidly eastward and now forms a well defined storm over the north Atlantic ocean near Sydney, C. B. I. It caused general rain with high winds along the coast. It is followed by an area of high pressure that is producing pleasant weather in nearly all districts east of the Rocky mountains. The temperatures are low in the southern districts. Heavy frosts were reported as far south as Florida.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**

8 a. m. .....30 | 12 noon .....36

Average temperature yesterday, 37 17-24.

**IN OTHER CITIES**
(Maximum)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 42 | Portland, Me. | 34 |
| Washington | 42 | Albany | 36 |
| Nantucket | 50 | Pittsburgh | 34 |
| Buffalo | 32 | Des Moines | 40 |
| Philadelphia | 42 | Chicago | 30 |
| Kansas City | 48 | Denver | 32 |
| Jacksonville | 56 | St. Louis | 36 |
| San Francisco | 51 | | |

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**

Sun rises ..... 7:13 | High water,
Sun sets ..... 4:19 | 2:07 a.m., 2:32 p.m.
Length of day.. 9:06

## DECEMBER QUARTER OF UNITED FRUIT BEST IN HISTORY

### Net Profits From Fruit Sales More Than Three Times as Large as in Corresponding Period Last Year

### OUTLOOK FOR SUGAR

The December quarter of United Fruit Company has been the best in its entire history. Net profits from the production and sale of fruits have been more than three times as large as those in the corresponding period of last year. The three months to Dec. 31 are also the first quarter of the fiscal year. United Fruit Company will, therefore, go into the winter with a balance of net from fruit operations alone nearly equal to the 2 per cent dividend payment for the three months. Considering the fact that ordinarily 75 per cent of fruit earnings accrue in the six months from April 1 to Sept. 30, this record is surprisingly favorable.

United Fruit is about ready to begin sugar grinding operations at the Nipe mill in Cuba. The only reason for holding back at all is that wet weather has made the roads impassable and it will require a few days more to dry them out.

Grinding at the big Banes plant will commence soon after Jan. 1.

The sugar outlook for 1913 is, of course, much less attractive than it was for the late year, so far as net profits are concerned. This is due entirely to the lower range of sugar prices. In the late sugar year United Fruit averaged better than 2¾ cents per pound for its sugar. This year it seems now as if 2⅛ cents per pound would be about as much as can be expected.

This does not means that there will be no net profits from sugar. In the year to Sept. 30 last the Banes mill earned $1,930,000. This year it should earn about $500,000 on the basis of the present indicated prices of sugar.

On the other hand, 1913 promises to be a splendid fruit year, so that the company has an excellent prospect of recovering in fruit earnings what it drops in comparative sugar profits.

Beginning with 1913 United Fruit Company will begin to have boats coming in from year to year for which it has entirely completed payments and which stand without any capitalization against them upon the books. It will be recalled that under the plan by which the Tropical Fruit Steamship Company (a United Fruit subsidiary) builds its boats, it charges off a certain sum each year with the result that in many cases in 10 years and in other cases in 12 years, the boats have no capital obligations against them and are a free equity in the possession of the system.

By 1921 United Fruit will have 19 steamers, ranging from 2300 to over 5000 tons register, entirely paid for and charged off the books.

Of course, with this development will come some decrease in the freight rates charged for transportation of bananas. The present freight charges necessarily have to provide not only for current expenses of operation but for what amounts in effect to a 10 per cent annual depreciation charge on the steamers.

## BOSTON CURB

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska Gold | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ |
| Automatic Light | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| Boston Ely | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| Butte Central | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| Cactus | 7c | 7c | 7c |
| Calaveras | 27¼ | 21⅞ | 27¼ |
| Chief | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| Davis Daly | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| Eagle Bluebell | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 |
| Elm Witch | 7c | 7c | 7c |
| First National Copper | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| Goldfield Consolidated | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| Kuskulana | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| La Rose | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| Lion Hill | 97c | 96c | 97c |
| Majestic | 54c | 54c | 54c |
| Mexican Metals | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| Nevada Douglas | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| New Baltic | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| Ohio Copper | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Oneco | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| Raven | 28c | 28c | 28c |
| Seneca | 35c | 35c | 35c |
| Smokey | 2⅛ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| South Lake | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| Trethewey | 45c | 45c | 45c |
| United Verde Ex | 88c | 84c | 84c |
| Utah Copper | 98c | 98c | 98c |

### AMERICAN SMELTING

DENVER—Gold, silver, lead and copper ore valued at $21,162,491 was handled at Colorado plants of American Smelting & Refining Company according to figures for 1912 issued here, being derived as follows: Colorado, $14,122,949; Idaho, $3,955,502; Utah, $1,678,766; Canada, $1,214,713, and smaller quantities from Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, British Columbia, South Dakota and Wyoming.

### CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | |
| Dec | .85⅝ | .86 | .85⅛ | .85⅜ |
| May | .91⅝ | .91⅞ | .91 | .91⅛b |
| July | .88½ | .88¾ | .88⅝ | .88⅝b |
| **Corn—** | | | | |
| Dec | .47¼ | .47¼ | .47 | .47 |
| May | .48⅛ | .48⅛ | .48 | .48 |
| July | .49 | .49 | .48⅝ | .48⅝ |
| **Oats—** | | | | |
| Dec | .32¼ | .32⅜ | .32½ | .32⅜ |
| May | .32⅝ | .32¾ | .32⅝ | .32¾b |
| July | .33 | .33 | .32⅞ | .32⅞b |
| **Pork—** | | | | |
| Jan | 17.55 | 17.55 | 17.37 | 17.40 |
| May | 17.87 | 17.97 | 17.82 | 17.85 |
| **Lard—** | | | | |
| Jan | 9.65 | 9.65 | 9.62 | 9.62 |
| May | 9.72 | 9.75 | 9.70 | 9.70 |

## PRODUCE

**Arrivals**

Strs H F Dimock, from New York, brought 3 bbls sweet potatoes 100 bxs grape fruit, 1090 bxs oranges, 25 bxs dates, 135 bxs, 10 bbls macaroni.

Str Herman Winter, from New York, brought 183 bxs oranges, 25 bxs dates, 260 bxs macaroni.

## PROVISIONS

**Boston Receipts**

Apples 1693 bbls 2 bxs, cranberries 10 bbls, Florida oranges 3030 bxs, raisins 1466 bxs, dates 50 bxs, potatoes 7735 bu, sweet potatoes 240 bbls, onions 596 bu.

**Boston Poultry Receipts**

Today 4147 pkgs; last year 2812 pkgs.

**Boston Prices**

Flour, spring patents $4.65@5.10, winter patents $5.25@5.50, winter straights $5@5.30, Kansas $4.25@4.70, winter clears $4.50@5.10, spring clears $3.75@4.15.

Millfeed—Spring bran $24.50@25, winter bran $25@25.50, red dog $29, middlings $24.50@28, cottonseed meal $32.50, mixed feed $24.50@28.

Corn—Spot, No. 3 yellow 69c, new yellow 58c, new No. 3 yellow 58½c, ship new No. 3 yellow 57@57½c, new yellow 56½@57c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white 42c, No. 2 clipped white 41c, No. 3 clipped white 40½c, ship fancy 40 lbs 41½@42c, 38 lbs 41@41½c, reg 38 lbs 40@40½c, reg 36 lbs 39½@40c.

Hay—No. 1 $22.50@23, No. 2 $21@21.50, No. 3 $17@17.50, stock $16.

Straw—Oat $12@13, rye $17.50@18.50.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 36@37c; eastern, extra, 34@35c; western, best, 35c.

Butter—Northern creamery, 35@36c; western, best, 35c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, $2.65@2.70; California small white, $3.30@3.35; yellow eyes, best, $2.75; red kidneys, $2.80.

Cornmeal—Bag meal, $1.20@1.22; granulated, $3.30@3.40, bolted, $3.20@3.30.

Lard—Pure, in tierces, 12c; rendered, 14c; loose raw leaf, 14c.

Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag, $1.30@1.35; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, $1.45@1.55.

Onions—Native, per bu box, 65@75c; Conn. valley, per 100-lb bag, 75c@$1; Spanish, per case, $2.25@2.35.

Apples—Per bbl, $1.50@4.

Fruit—Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $8@8.50 (late varieties); per crate, $2.50@2.75.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations; Crystal dominoes, 7.55c; Eagle tablets, 6.45c; cubes, 5.40c; cut loaf, 5.95c; crushed, 5.05c; XXXX powdered, 5.20c; granulated, fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 5.05c; granulated, 25 lb. bags and under, $5.10@5.35; diamond A, 5.05c; Ontario A, 4.85c; Empire A, 4.85c; extra Cs, 4.60@4.80c; yellow Cs, 4.30@4.55c.

Sugar — Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated, fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 5.20c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 5.30@5.50c.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

**Boston Receipts**

Today 529 tbs 350 bxs 29,414 lbs butter, 61 bxs cheese, 1007 cs eggs; 1911, 2031 tbs 860 bxs 107,224 lbs butter, 481 bxs cheese, 1685 cs eggs.

**New York Receipts**

Today 4854 pkgs butter 390 bxs cheese, 5986 cs eggs; 1911, 4652 pkgs butter, 1110 bxs cheese, 4130 cs eggs.

**Other Markets**

ST LOUIS, Dec 27—Egg mkt firm at 24½c.

CHICAGO, Dec 27—Bttr firm, ex 35 to 35½, No 1 pkg stk 21½, rects 5279; eggs stdy, 1sts 24½ to 25, ordinary 1sts 19 to 20, rects 3767.

### NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks and trust companies issued today compares with the preceding week as follows:

| | Dec 28 | Increase |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | $1,847,389,000 | $8,257,000 |
| Deposits | 1,664,645,000 | 21,516,000 |
| Circulation | 46,874,000 | *120,000 |
| Specie | 309,108,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Legal tenders | 80,249,000 | *529,000 |
| Cash reserve | 389,357,000 | 1,471,000 |
| Cash resv required | 375,619,050 | 4,282,700 |
| Cash surplus | 4,737,950 | *2,811,700 |
| Banks—cash in vlts | 319,805,000 | 504,000 |
| Tr cos—cash in vlts | 69,552,000 | 1,167,000 |
| Tr cos—cash in bks | 44,566,000 | *320,000 |

A year ago there was a surplus, including trust companies admitted to the clearing house of $16,453,200, and two years ago a surplus of the banks alone of $8,257,800.

The actual totals of the clearing house banks and trust companies compares with the preceding week as follows:

| | Dec 28 | Increase |
|---|---|---|
| Excess cash reserve | $3,396,600 | *$1,744,500 |
| Loans | 1,852,379,000 | 13,589,000 |
| Specie | 302,442,000 | 1,891,000 |
| Legal tenders | 82,690,000 | 2,982,000 |
| Net deposits | 1,676,736,000 | 27,798,000 |
| Circulation | 46,685,000 | *332,000 |
| | Dec 28 | Dec 21 |
| Aggre cash reserve | $385,132,000 | $380,259,000 |
| Banks—cash in vlts | 325,326,000 | 320,812,000 |
| Tr cos—cash in vlts | 59,806,000 | 59,447,000 |
| Tr cos—rsv wh mbs | 46,970,000 | 43,671,000 |

### COST OF COAL IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON—United States consul at Lyons, France, who has been investigating cost of living, reports that ordinary bituminous coal is sold to wage earners in that city in sacks of a hectoliter each (165.34 pounds) at prices equal to $7.79 to $8.51 per short ton. Coal briquettes cost $8.27 to $10.40 per short ton, while anthracite coal costs $11.83 to $16.32 per long ton.

## WESTERN MARYLAND IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOT YET COMPLETED

### When Road Has Become a Through Trunk Line Company Will Be in Position to Handle Heavy Traffic

### ITS ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK—Holders of Western Maryland securities, which recently dropped to a low level, are mostly investors. Most of the $50,000,000 common and $10,000,000 preferred is held by Rockefeller, Blair & Co., Deutsche Bank and Gould interests, and the bonds are not such as would come in the speculative category.

In the past few months many causes have operated to delay plans for operation of the new extension to connect with Pittsburgh & Lake Erie at Connellsville, Pa. Other things have prevented securing early advantages from this connection, which transforms Western Maryland from a local railroad into an important through trunk line, with extensive affiliations throughout the West under its contract with New York Central.

The annual report showed that the company earned only $24,000 for its preferred and paid the dividend from money secured from interest on funds advanced for the new extension, although this money was secured from sales of stock on which Western Maryland incurred no interest obligations. Net for four months to Oct. 31, also, declined $295,000 from preceding year.

Inasmuch as the company has a profit and loss surplus of only $841,000 on which to draw and that $622,000 of this was derived from the afore-mentioned interest secured from funds advanced to subsidiary companies, there would be no general surprise if the management took some action relative to reducing its preferred dividend obligations as a temporary expedient.

As soon as physical improvements are completed on the old mileage, the company will be in position to handle the large volume of New York Central traffic now waiting upon Western Maryland's physical shortcomings. Most of the large steel mills around Pittsburgh have promised 100, 75, 50 and various numbers of carloads of business daily as soon as Western Maryland can take care of it and handle it profitably and on a fair competitive basis with either Pennsylvania or Baltimore & Ohio. New York Central officials are even now speaking of Western Maryland as "our new line." They expect it to be another Baltimore & Ohio, but with lower grades and a shorter line to tidewater. None of the big interests are parting with their holdings.

## BONBRIGHT & CO. INCORPORATION

NEW YORK—Incorporation of William P. Bonbright & Co. as William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., marks a change in organization of a public utility house of issue which has been established since 1895. The corporation will have $5,500,000 7 per cent preferred and 100,000 shares of common stock without par value. None of these securities has been offered for public subscription.

The corporation will succeed the firm Jan. 1 and a meeting of stockholders will be held early in the coming week. The board of directors has not been fully decided upon, but will include G. C. Castles, Right Hon. Lord Fairfax and F. F. Fisher of London, Eng.; William P. Bonbright, Stanley W. Childs, E. C. Walcott, G. R. Buckman, Irving W. Bonbright, O. B. Wilcox and F. W. Stehr of New York city, together with several well-known men in the electrical development field. Officers will be selected from present members of the firm, William B. Bonbright being president.

The present firm is a member of the stock exchange and the fact of incorporation will make necessary a change in this regard, as the stock exchange does business only with partnerships or individuals and not with incorporated companies. A decision as to disposal of the stock exchange seat held by the firm will be made when the corporation takes over the business.

## EARLY ISSUES OF STATE BONDS

NEW YORK—The following state bond sales will take place soon: Oklahoma $3,000,000 4 per cent 1-10 year serial bonds on Jan. 15; Arizona, $2,000,000 4½ per cent 15-25 year optional bonds Feb. 8; Maryland, $1,000,000 4 per cent 22-27 year optional bonds Jan. 2; New Mexico, $450,000 20-40 year optional bonds, and $180,000 5-year prison certificates, both on an interest basis bid on Dec. 30.

Troy, N. Y., will receive bids until Jan. 3 for the purchase of $120,000 4½ per cent 1-20 year serial public improvement bonds.

### AUTOMATIC STOP DEVICES

CHICAGO—Western roads have combined to experiment in automatic stop devices.


An Investment Worth Investigating

¶ A Real Estate Bond Issue of $90,000.
¶ Security (conservative value) $250,000.
¶ Net Annual Income, $40,000.
¶ Net Annual Income, 44% of total bond issue.
¶ Interest Rate, 6%.
¶ Bonds in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

Send for Circular No. 103C.

SENEY, ROGERS & CO.
501 Harris Trust Building
111 W. Monroe Street Telephone: Randolph 4911—4912
CHICAGO, ILL.


## DIVIDENDS

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15.

The Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 20, to stockholders of record Jan. 7.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ on preferred, payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Denver & Northwestern Railway Company declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 10, to stockholders of record Jan. 1.

The Corn Products Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 6.

The American Rolling Mill Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, both payable Jan. 15.

The Standard Underground Cable Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and the usual year-end extra dividend of 3 per cent, both payable Jan. 10.

The directors of the Bay State Street Railway have declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 a share on the first preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 18.

At a meeting of the directors of the United States Trust Company of Boston a semi-annual dividend of 12½ per cent was declared payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 28.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 15.

Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on preferred and a quarterly dividend of $1 per share on common stock, both payable Jan. 15, to stock of record Jan. 2, 1913.

Narragansett Mills of Fall River declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 27. Its former usual rate was 2 per cent, last paid for the first quarter of 1911. The three succeeding dividends were 1½ per cent each. The one just declared is the fifth successive dividend of 1 per cent.

Springfield & Xenia Railway Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an additional dividend of ½ both on the preferred stock. This makes a total of 6½ per cent to be paid for 1912 the same as in 1911. Of this amount 1½ per cent is on account of accumulated dividends and 2¾ per cent of accumulated dividends now remain unpaid.

The directors of the Baldwin Company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent on common stock under the plan for distribution of the surplus. This is the first extra disbursement ordered. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred and 2 per cent on common stocks also have been declared. The dividends are payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The directors of the Reece Buttonhole Machine Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. The directors of the International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The directors of the Reece Folding Machine Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. All the dividends are payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 4.

### CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

| | 1912 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday— | | |
| Exchanges | $26,674,871 | $30,837,569 |
| Balances | 1,380,586 | 814,027 |
| For week— | | |
| Exchanges | 131,722,062 | 132,649,651 |
| Balances | 5,718,438 | 6,550,940 |

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $101,990.

### BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN—Weekly statement Bank of Germany: Cash on hand increased 1,288,000 marks; loans increased 23,342,000; discounts increased 131,477,000; treasury bills decreased 15,755,000; notes in circulation increased 102,177,000; deposits increased 39,805,000; gold on hand increased 4,648,000 marks.

## POWER COMPANY REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK—New York firms interested in reorganization of Central Colorado Power Company say there is nothing new in report that consolidation of Central Colorado Company with Northern Colorado Power Company is considered.

Several times in four or five years a consolidation has been discussed, but financial difficulties of the Central Colorado were a bar. Now that it will be reorganized along conservative lines, these reports have cropped up again. Northern Colorado Power is doing a successful business and for several years there has been an arrangement between the two companies for exchange of current.

There is no division of properties of Central Colorado Power being considered and talk of a new corporation with a capitalization of $50,000,000 is characterized as absurd. Practically all bonds of Central Colorado Power have been deposited under reorganization plan, and soon receivers will ask an order of sale of the properties, which will be bid in by reorganization committee. Until reorganization is completed nothing in the way of a merger can be taken up.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is reported dull and the nominal quotation is 41c ex-yard.

Rosin—Small jobbing transactions only are noted and the market is tame and uninteresting, without important change in values, except a reduction in common and general sample E. The New York Commercial quotes: Common $5.90@6, Gen. Sam. E $6.05, graded B $6.30, E $6.30, F $6.30, G $6.40, H 6.45, I $6.45, K $7.10, M $7.70, N $8.35, WG $9, WW $9.10.

Tar and pitch—Business is slow and unimportant with quotations unchanged at $6 for tar and $4.25 for pitch.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 31s Rosin, common, 15s 1½d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 30s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 15s. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin weak, good $5.20. Spirits weak, machine 36½c. Tar quiet at $2.20; turpentine, hard, $3; soft, $4; virgin, $4.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 37¾c; sales 194, receipts 390, exports 366, stock 35,353. Rosin firm; sales 1474, receipts 2520, exports 1403, stock 152,256. Prices: WW $7.45, WG $7.35, N $7.25, M $7, K $6.35, I $5.75, H $5.70, G $5.70, F $5.65, E $5.60, D $5.55, B $5.55.

### THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)

| NEW YORK | Open | High | Low | Last sale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec | 12.58 | 12.61 | 12.52 | 12.59 |
| Jan | 12.61 | 12.62 | 12.51 | 12.60 |
| March | 12.55 | 12.60 | 12.48 | 12.56 |
| May | 12.53 | 12.61 | 12.47 | 12.59 |
| July | 12.47 | 12.54 | 12.40 | 12.51 |

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton quiet; prices easy. Middlings 7.11d, off 7 points. Sales estimated 5000 bales, receipts 54,000, including 50,500 American. Futures opened easier at 4 to 7 off and closed easy, 5 to 7½ off previous close: January-February, 6.89; March-April, 6.86½; May-June, 6.75; July-August, 6.70½; October-November, 6.30.

### SOO LINE EXTENSIONS

MINNEAPOLIS—President Pennington says Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie will build 81 miles from Ambrose, N. D., west to take it into Montana, where it will strike Great Northern competitive territory. Soo line will also be extended from the present terminal at Plaza, N. D., to the Missouri river early in 1913.


GUNN, RICHARDS & CO.
Resident Manager, M. L. Cooley, C. P. A.
Boston, Tremont Bldg. Tel. Haymarket 191
New York, 43 Exchange Place
AUDITING AND ORGANIZATION



UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 54

A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, 1913, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1912.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.



American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, January 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1912.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## FRANCE WATCHING HER INTERESTS IN CONQUERED TRACTS

### Premier Poincare Refuses to Permit Debate on the Balkan Question but Gives Assurance of Alertness

### PEACE IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The important statement with regard to French foreign policy, made by M. Poincare before the committee of foreign affairs, has entirely defeated the efforts of a section of the committee to have a full debate in the chamber on this subject.

The minister refused their request point blank, on the ground that the action of France was not isolated, but in conjunction with that of other powers, and further that as events were changing from day to day a discussion, even if desirable, was at this stage extremely difficult.

The minister first made a long statement dealing with the specific action and interests of France in the Balkan crisis, and also as to the cooperation between France, Russia and England. He then went on to give a short account of the history of the Balkan alliance, stating when and how the French government first became acquainted with this alliance, and how they had in a disinterested manner warned the Ottoman government of the danger to be apprehended therefrom.

He then referred to the Austrian intervention, which commenced with the proposals of Count Berchtold, and to the negotiations that followed with the object of preserving peace, afterward referring to the communications made respectively by Austria and Russia to Turkey and the Balkan states in the name of the European powers.

#### War Causes Described

He then dealt shortly with the more direct causes of the war, and the disinterested attempts that had been made, so far as territory was concerned, to mediate between the parties. The committee became specially interested when M. Poincare proceeded to define the attitude of the government in regard to French interests in particular.

Their interests in the Balkan states and in the Ottoman empire were, the minister said, both varied and considerable. They were the principal creditors of Turkey, and the Ottoman debt was chiefly in French hands. It was, he said, a well settled principle of international law, recognized everywhere, that in case of the dismemberment of a state, the one which annexed it could only take over territory subject to the charges upon it, and the new owners must equitably discharge the debts publicly contracted by the dismembered state. The question was how were they going to apportion this debt and what proportion would be repayable by the Balkan states.

They must also know whether the present administration of the debt should remain, and as to the contribution of an annual sum by the Balkan states towards the service of the debt. Further they must consider whether or not the contribution should be assessed on the basis of the value of the territory taken over, regard being given to special territories mortgaged to pay special loans.

#### Alternative Outlined

Would it be best on the other hand to ignore all these detailed questions and just fix a specific sum to be paid by each state towards the Ottoman debt service, such payment to be assessed on the basis of the value which existed between the revenue of the particular territory taken over and its relation to that of the whole empire. The settlement of all these questions as well as many others could be accomplished only by submitting them to a collective examination.

The debt, M. Poincare said, was not the only question that interested France. They were also interested in the tobacco monopoly, and had large sums of capital invested in several of the Turkish public services. The administration of the lighthouses of the whole Ottoman empire, the Dock and Port Company of Salonika, the companies that work the mines of Kassandra and Selenitza were all, in fact, French enterprises.

Some of the French companies, such as the Societie Generale d'Entreprise, La Regie Generale des Chemins de Fer, and La Societe d'Etudes Topographiques, had already begun to carry out their work pursuant to their concessions. All these were engaged in the building and repairing of state roads, the river Kiri scheme and the topographical raising of the plains of Vadar and Maritza.

Many other schemes of importance were referred to by the premier, including the railways of Albania, Epirus, and Macedonia, together with several financial institutions which had their registered offices in the Turkish capital, such as the Ottoman Bank and the Bank of Salonika.

#### Patrimony to Be Safeguarded

It would be necessary for those which found themselves in the territory annexed, and consequently under another regime, to readjust their organizations. They had, however, in these countries, in which the political status was being transferred, a traditional and moral patrimony which they intended to safeguard, and which was more important than their economical, industrial and financial interests. Thanks to private enterprise and to the aid of the French government, they had, the minister said, created and maintained at great cost both in Macedonia and Thrace important work of all kinds, including the Lycee at Salonika with its commercial section, classes for higher education and branch schools (all of which had been established by the secular mission), the commercial secular school at Adrianople and various orphanages and dispensaries.

In addition there were the educational and philanthropic works of the Lazarists and many others, all of which supplied benefits available for all, regardless of race or religion. They had, moreover, certain rights which were reserved to them by the treaty of Berlin, and which gave to France specific privileges in Turkey, and they did not intend to sacrifice any means available for the advancement of French influence.

In conclusion, he said that they would daily watch the evolution of events without losing sight of their general direction, which he had already indicated, and sincere and continuous efforts would be made to maintain the European entente and peace. Above all, they would retain their calm but firm resolve to insist upon the full respect of their rights and the maintenance of their national dignity.

## LORD DENMAN LEAVES SYDNEY WHILE GOVERNMENTS ARGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W. Aus.—When federation took place between the states and a governor-general was appointed, it was arranged that during a certain season of the year the governor-general should reside in Sydney, and the official residence known as government house was offered for the purpose. The government of New South Wales purchased a new residence for the state governor, where he at present resides.

The arrangements made three years ago as to the terms and conditions of occupancy of government house, expired some few months ago, and negotiations began between the state and federal ministries for a renewal of the lease. These negotiations failed to bring both parties into agreement, the result being that Lord Denman, the governor-general, has finally taken his departure from Sydney as a place of official residence.

Lord Denman is very popular with all classes, and many meetings have been held all over the country expressing sympathy with him and condemnation of the failure of the two ministries to agree on what should be a very simple matter.

The state government have not yet decided to what use the residence is to be put, but it has been decided to incorporate most of the grounds in the botanical gardens. This meets with public approval and, as a matter of fact, was proposed by Lord Denman himself early in the controversy as a way out of the difficulty, but every effort made failed to bring the parties into agreement.

## PORTLAND CEMENT IS WIDELY USED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The town of Portland, 110 miles northwest of Sydney, New South Wales, lives and thrives on cement. A dozen years ago there was no town of the name worth speaking of, but at the present time it has a population of 4000 people. The Commonwealth Portland Cement Company in the district employs 700 hands, and since 1902, when the works came into operation, 500,000 tons of cement have been manufactured and distributed through Australia, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands.

## RUSSIA PRACTICALLY OWNS GREAT DEPENDENCY OF CHINA

(Reproduced by permission)

*Summer dwelling in Mongolia, territory that is half the size of Europe*

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—The acute crisis in the Balkans has diverted attention in Europe from what is taking place in the far east, in Mongolia.

For a long time Russia has had her eyes fixed on China's great province. It was at first supposed in official circles in China that the Russian claim was confined to what is known as outer Mongolia, but from more recent information it appears that Russia lays claim to the whole of that enormous district. The usual diplomatic reasons are, of course, advanced, the desire for a buffer state, but really Russia practically has this buffer in the Great wall.

The absorption of this immense province, half the size of Europe, consisting roughly of 1,500,000 square miles, means not merely the shutting of the door commercially in the face of every other nation, but the control of the resources and populace of Mongolia. From a military point alone the move is fraught with considerable consequences. The Mongolians are a nation of horsemen, infantry are unknown to them, and when the Russian military system is extended over the country some 200,000 cavalry would have been added to the Russian forces.

One of the most interesting phases of the departure will be to watch the steps which Japan will take to checkmate this development. China herself can do nothing without allies. She will, of course, protest in the usual diplomatic manner, but there her objections are likely to end. To all intents and purposes Mongolia has been added to the Russian empire. China will abide her time. There can be no doubt that during the last months the Chinese have given the world many proofs of their real greatness by showing that they are prepared to lay aside their national differences and petty jealousies so as to work shoulder to shoulder for the country. The Czar may have recognized the autonomy of Mongolia. The Chinese, however, have set out to show the world that they are determined to take their position amongst the great nations, and the day will probably come when the treaty concluded by the Hutuktu of Urga and Monsieur Korostowetz, the Russian special envoy, and late minister at Peking, will be summarily rebuked.

This treaty consists of 21 articles, of which six alone have been officially communicated to the Chinese government:

(1) Mongolia acknowledges the protection of Russia. (2) Russia undertakes to represent Mongolian interests at Peking. (3) Russia undertakes to assist Mongolia in introducing an independent administration. (4) Russia undertakes to provide Mongolia with good arms. (5) Russia undertakes to endeavor to persuade the great powers to acknowledge Mongolian independence. (6) Russia is to obtain concessions for the exploitation of the forests, mines and fisheries of Mongolia, Mongolia conceding to Russia the monopoly of buying war material.

## GOVERNOR PRAISES QUEENSLAND POLICE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—Sir William Macgregor, on the occasion of the ceremony of presenting to Major Cahill, commissioner of police, the order of the commander of St. Michael and St. George conferred upon him by his majesty the King, made some very eulogistic remarks with regard to the police force of the state. He said that the mounted men were, taking man and horse, the finest he had ever seen in any country.

Recipients of other honors on the occasion were Sergeant T. H. L. Seymour, who had the King's police medal presented to him for courageous and efficient conduct; former Inspectors John Warren White and Charles Savage, former Senior Sergeant James Whiteford, former Acting Sergeants William H. Wardle, Patrick Keogh and Joseph Clifford, and former Constable William J. Bevans were presented with the imperial service medal for long and faithful service.

### PROFESSOR GOES TO LEIPZIG

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Prof. Nathan Soderblom, formerly professor at the University of Upsala in Sweden, has been given a professorship at the Leipzig University, Germany.

## PRIX GONCOURT IS AWARDED TO ANDRE SAVIGNON

### Coveted French Literary Honor Almost Won by Jules Benda

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The "Prix Goncourt," which may perhaps be regarded as the most coveted honor in the younger literary world in France, has, after a keen competition, been awarded this year to Andre Savignon. The prize is f.5000 and is given for the best novel appearing during the year.

The successful author is this year a southerner from the department of the "Basses Alpes," who spends most of his time over in England at Plymouth, where he is occupied with journalistic work and also gives French lessons. The book which has gained him the prize and is called "Filles de la Pluie," is his first venture. It is not actually a romance, but rather a series of highly colored and somewhat rugged scenes and impressions of life in the island of Oudessant. The young author is indebted for the idea to his publisher, Bernard Gasset, who advised him to write on this subject, after the perusal of some sketches he had made.

It was by the casting vote of the chairman only that the Prix Goncourt was awarded to M. Savignon, the voting of the 10 members of the council of the Academy de Goncourt standing at five for M. Savignon and five for Jules Benda.

The title of M. Benda's book was "The Ordination." It was sometime ago described by the well-known writer M. Glasser as a classical work that would certainly place the writer at the head of all the Goncourt candidates and would determine the recognition of a very remarkable talent. M. Benda is perhaps best known as the writer of a masterly analysis of the writings and philosophy of Professor Bergson.

## SOLICITOR-GENERAL SUPPORTS MOTION FOR WOMAN'S VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir John Simon, speaking at a large meeting, convened at the London opera house for the purpose of securing woman's suffrage on broad and democratic lines, made an appeal to every member of the House of Commons sincerely devoted to the cause of woman's suffrage. Sir John's resolution was as follows:

"That this national meeting of delegates calls on the House of Commons to include the enfranchisement of women on broad and democratic lines in the franchise and registration bill, and that copies of this resolution be sent to members of the cabinet and to the leaders of the other parties in the House of Commons."

Speaking to the motion, the solicitor-general said that the present was a time when the friends of woman's suffrage had very special reason for asking for an organized and concentrated House of Commons in favor of woman suffrage.

For many years the supporters of this movement had been in a majority in the House, but the private opinions of individuals had failed to carry the reform into law. What had now happened was that the government had given to woman suffrage an opportunity they had never before enjoyed. The prime minister, speaking in the name of the government, had made certain declarations which had created a Parliamentary situation of which full advantage should be taken by the friends of woman suffrage.

Mr. Asquith had made four declarations. He had stated that it was the intention of the government to introduce, and if possible to carry into law, a franchise bill this season. This intention had become a realized fact. Mr. Asquith had further stated that the government bill should be so drafted as to admit of amendments introducing women to the franchise on other terms than men. This also had been effected. Again Mr. Asquith had promised that the government would not oppose woman suffrage amendments, but would leave the matter to the House of Commons as a whole. Lastly, the prime minister had promised that the government would regard any amendment to enfranchise women, if carried by the House, as an integral part of the bill and would defend it in all its stages.

Sir John Simon characterized the promises of the prime minister as good enough for any Liberal and for any single-minded suffragist. "I would not stand here," Sir John added, "and take part in any discussion which hinted at the possibility of the prime minister's plain declaration being repudiated or qualified, and the views I am expressing are shared by every one who knows Mr. Asquith and the quality of his leadership."

### MRS. JULIA CLAUSSEN TO SING

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Mrs. Julia Claussen, the well-known Swedish prima donna, has been engaged to sing at the Chicago opera during the coming season. She has left for America for that purpo

## SERIOUS THINKING URGED BY LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—At the St. Andrew's hall, recently, Augustine Birrell, M. P. was installed lord rector of Glasgow University. Mr. Birrell, in his address, said that to any one like himself to whom the past was an engrossing reality, in whose ears "the murmur of living, the stir of existence" sounded, and who was forever recalling some event from the storied past, it was a circumstance of great moment to stand before them.

It was an overwhelming fact to him that he was the last of a long line which traveled back to the time when, as Macaulay had told them 63 years ago, the Moslems were plundering the Christian churches and palaces of Constantinople. Willingly would he, were he able, light up some of those dim years which belonged to the past, and therefore ought to belong to us but did not. He could not do that being lacking in the qualifications to do so; and also being convinced of nothing half so clearly as he was that of all the hidden and unfathomable things in this world the deepest hidden and the least fathomable was the mind of man.

The present, however, offered very much worthy of the deepest meditation. For the last months those who were studious of the drama of life, of that larger life with its organizations, institutions, principalities and powers, had been spectators of great and compelling events.

It was Disraeli who in "Coningsby" had said, "What things are events! The least are of greater importance than the most sublime and comprehensive speculations." What was it that was meant by the fascination of great events, things that happened in the world of action instead of books? He thought it must mean that men were glad to recognize in the happening of great events, the outcome and the realization, in some more or less permanent form, of what was honestly due to real effort, and to that might, that superiority of strength, which came from hard discipline and sternly maintained purpose.

Yet when they looked in wonder on great events and rejoiced over great occurrences, what was it they were wondering at and over what did they rejoice? It was not, he hoped, brute force or blind fate. To do that would mean the dethronement of conscience, the denial of justice and the derision of human effort. The Disraelian dictum about the majesty of events had not blinded him to the audacity of the subsequent statement that, in comparison to them, the sublimest speculation sank into insignificance. What event, he would ask, could ever compare in lasting significance with a sublime speculation?

Man remained the same, it was his thinking that differed. Was it asked, what mattered what was thought? It mattered enormously. Any European book of the least note picked up and read for five minutes would reveal whether it had been composed before or after the revival of the ancient learning, before or after the reformation of religion, before or after the revolution. Were he once again to form his habits of thought he would try to be content, without compassionating himself, to share to the full the thoughts and speculations of his own time, without recklessness, levity or cowardice. His message to them, therefore, was, "think seriously, for the times we are living in are serious; as men think so will they live; and it is the lives of men and not blind fate that weave the destiny of the human race."

## N. S. W. PROGRESS IS DESCRIBED IN BUDGET SPEECH

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The colonial treasurer, Mr. Cann, delivered his financial statement speech in the House and many interesting figures were given.

The total of last year's receipts, £15,776,816, was balanced by an expenditure of £15,732,081. Estimated current revenue for this year £17,035,508; estimated expenditure, £17,001,200. The public debt now stands at £100,652,634 and it has increased during the financial year by £4,528,709. The railways and tramways show a surplus of £473,209. The railways give a return £4 8s. 2d. and the tramways £4 12s. 6d. per cent on the capital invested.

During the year 7734 new buildings were erected in Sydney and suburbs costing £4,495,017. Deposits increased at the government savings bank by £2,500,000 and the total now stands at £18,612,000. The total value of productions was £66,084,000, or £39 15s. 2d. per head of population and £213 per square mile. Seven years ago the amounts by comparison were £24 8s. 3d. per head and £116 per square mile.

New loan expenditure amounting to £6,113,174 is proposed for the current year, the railways to receive £2,427,000 for urgent works and £2,530,000 for the works department to provide for national construction purposes. New taxation, estimated to yield £200,000 from stamp and probate is also proposed.

## VICTORIANS BAND FOR PROTECTION OF THEIR FORESTS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A forest protection league has just been formed in Victoria. Considerable damage has been done to the forests in Australia during the past, whilst no provision has been made to look after them in the future. In the beach forests timber to the value of from six to ten million pounds has already been destroyed.

The objects of the league just formed are to protect, maintain and extend the forests and forest reserves and to insure their permanent preservation by wise use. The appreciation of the value of the timber has been steadily growing and there is, at present, a good market for it. It is hoped that the example set by Victoria will be followed by other Australian states.

## TRIPLE ALLIANCE RENEWAL ALLEGED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—It is announced in the Frankfuerter Zeitung, a usually very well-informed paper, that the renewal of the triple alliance has already taken place. This announcement has caused no great surprise, since it is evident that owing to the expiration of the existing agreement in 1914, the renewal would take place in the near future if it was to be renewed at all.

### BELGIAN LINE FOR POLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—It is understood that a Belgian company has been formed with a capital of f.10,000,000 to construct and work light railways in the industrial districts of Russian Poland.

## RUMANIAN SOCIALIST LEADERS AT WORK ON LAND REFORM PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The Socialist movement in Rumania, which was founded in 1880, and has for its leader the well known Dr. C. Racovski, exiled for alleged complicity in the peasant rising of 1907, has set itself the task of bringing about the much needed reform of the land tenure system of the country.

At present, of the total area of arable soil 9,500,000 acres is owned by 4171 landlords, whilst 1,015,302 peasant cultivators are the owners of 8,300,000 acres, and the remaining 2,150,000 acres is the property of 38,699 proprietors, with holdings varying between 25 and 250 acres.

The landowner has legal control of the peasants by means of an agricultural contract by which the peasant is given the loan of land, money, and seed on the condition that the first harvest belongs to the landlord, plus royalty as a compensation for the advance. The terms are rendered even more onerous for the peasant by the fact that he has to provide every instrument necessary for cultivation. The old feudal penalty of seizure of lands and cattle is had recourse to in the event of the peasant failing to meet his obligations. The peasant thereupon becomes the serf of the landowner.

In 1907 a revolt occurred, directed at first against the Jewish syndicates and then against Rumanian land owners. The revolt was mercilessly suppressed, but it led to questions being asked in the Rumanian Parliament in 1908, when incredible conditions of hardship were brought to light. This served to introduce legislative measures for relief of the peasants, including a minimum wage. But on the whole very little has been done and the emancipation of the agricultural classes remains still to be achieved.

### JEWISH CHANUCAH HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The feast of the Chanucah, which commemorates the heroism of the Maccabees, was celebrated at the Great synagogue, Aldgate. Among those present were the lord mayor, the sheriffs, Colonel Thompson, representing the adjutant-general, Admiral B. Currey and many others. The naval and military force present numbered 390, including 45 Jewish officers. The Chanucah feast is regarded as a symbol of Jewish greatness by the Nationalist Jews, the Jewish victories being symbolic of the triumph of Hebraism over Hellenism. In official Anglo-Jewry the feast being of a military nature affords the occasion of a demonstration of loyalty to the state.

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## BETTER CONDITIONS IN BRITISH TEXTILE MILLS ARE ADVISED

### Paper by J. A. Scholfield, of Managers' Association, Outlines Ways of Making Factory Work Attractive

### PREJUDICE IS FELT

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Much attention is being drawn just now toward the question of mill life. At a meeting of the Lancashire section of the British Association of Managers of Textile Works an important paper on the popularizing of occupations in mills was read by J. A. Scholfield, one of the members of the association.

The better class workers were going, he said, to occupations other than mills in which the wages were less, but the conditions were better, and went on to propose a number of reforms to overcome the prejudice against mill life. It would take a long time, he thought, to establish it in public favor, and would need the careful cooperation of all officials in the textile industry. The factor of wages was not the only one to be considered. His main recommendations were:

(a) As managers their efforts should be to improve the moral tone of mill work;

(b) To drop names having associations of bad repute;

(c) Cleaning up should be done by special employees; the workers be encouraged to dress in suitable clothes, dressing-rooms provided and going-home clothes kept away from the workroom, to encourage pride in personal appearance;

(d) The periods of work should be reduced or broken by intervals of rest, recreation and refreshment; tea rooms should be provided and 10-minute intervals after about two hours' work, short talks, songs or any amusing entertainment, all being encouraged to take part:

(e) Early rising, a national matter, eight hour day, diningrooms, suitable cooked foods provided at cost prices or on cooperative arrangements, proper dining crockery, etc.;

(f) Younger employees should be encouraged to continue classes, and short lessons given by paid teacher from the office staff;

(g) The education system of the country should be altered to enable children to get instruction in more than one occupation.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## THE CHILDREN OF OEDIPUS

*Short studies in Greek literature*

THOSE who know the splendid Antigone of Sophocles are interested to study the picture of her sisterly fidelity in Aeschylus' "The Seven Against Thebes." This play describes the siege of Thebes and the seven Argive champions who advanced each to one of the seven gates. Polynices, wroth with his city, attacks the seventh gate and Eteocles, his brother, the other son of Oedipus, goes to withstand him.

Eteocles is shown remonstrating with the chorus of Theban maids who with wailing invoke the aid of the Olympians. He is all the warrior, with no patience for women's nonsense. He says (Buckley's translation):

"Intolerable creatures! is this, I ask you, best and salutary for our city and an encouragement to this beleaguered force for you to . . . shriek, to yell?—O ye abominations of the wise! Neither in woes nor welcome in prosperity may be associated with womankind! For when woman prevails, her audacity is more than one can live with; and when she is affrighted she is a still greater mischief to her home and city. Even now, having brought upon your countrymen this pell-mell flight, ye have, by your outcries, spread dastard cowardice; and ye are serving as best ye may the interest of those without; but we within our walls are suffering capture at our own hands; such blessings will he have if he live among women. . . . What passeth without is man's concern, let not woman offer advice—but remaining within do thou occasion no mischief."

Chorus—O thou dear son of Oedipus, I felt terror when I heard the din from the clattering ears. . . .

Eteocles—What then? Does the mariner who flees from the stern to the prow find means of escape, when his bark is laboring against the billows of the ocean?

Eteocles shows his doubt whether the prayers of the women avail. The women insist that the powers that be "often in adversity raise the helpless out of severe calamity." Eteocles says that it is the business of the men to present offerings of worship. "It is thine on the other hand to hold thy peace and abide within doors."

The chorus reminds him that it is by the blessing of the divinities that they inhabit a city unconquered, and Eteocles says that he is not offended that they should honor the Olympians, "but that thou mayest not render the citizens faint-hearted, keep quiet." The chorus cry: "And do I in truth hear the snortings of horses?"

Eteocles—Do not thou when thou hearest them, hear too distinctly?

Chorus—Our city groans from the ground as if foes were hemming her in.

Eteocles—Is it not enough that I take measures for this?

Chorus—O associate band (of divinities), abandon not our towers.

Et.—Can ye not endure it in silence? . . . O Jove, what a race hast thou made women!

Ch.—Just as wretched as men when our city is taken.

Et.—Would to heaven ye would grant me a trifling favor on my requesting it, and he begs them to hold their peace.

Later the chorus entreats Eteocles not to go out against his own brother in combat. They say, "Yield to women, albeit thou lov'st them not." But he stubbornly persists and goes.

Later we see Antigone showing forth the same determination. The state forbids her to cry aloud for the recreant Polynices, and she answers, "I beg thee not to announce to me superfluous things" and again, "Make no more words." Her courage and sisterly love carry the day and she wails unrebuked, half the chorus joining her.

## Flowers of the Desert

The cactus of the desert is thought of by most people as a synonym for what is repellant and ugly, attesting the rigors of the desert itself. But those who have studied the cactus find in it delicacies of form and color and even fragrance that equal those of the plant world in seemingly more favored climes. A writer in Out West says that the color and fragrance of the cactus blossoms are seldom equaled by the flowers of the gardens. The candle cactus of the California deserts has so fine and delicate a spine and in such countless numbers that in the sunlight it appears to be covered by a soft ivory halo, more beautiful than words can describe. The arrangement of the spines is exact and lovely in infinitesimal detail.

## Canal As It Is Now

To see the big canal at Panama now is equivalent to looking into the Atlantic ocean with the water drawn off, observes a writer in Suburban Life. To see it later will be to lose much of the marvel of it, when the big ditch has become just a plain waterway from sea to sea.

## Picture Puzzle

What early western settler?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Retreat.

## Nation's Pocketbook

Referring to the counting of the money in the United States treasury, Leslies Weekly says that it takes a corps of experts 60 days to finish it. There are 156,708,960 silver dollars alone. Much of the coin counting is done by weighing, but there is an ingenious machine which digests silver dollars, quarters and halves and counts them as fast as a man can turn the handle. If the silver dollars were stacked one on top of another, they would tower 835 miles high. If they could be laid in a continuous line, each touching the other, the silver horde would stretch out for a distance of 13,000 miles.

## Nautical Boston

Boston has more bookshops to the acre than any city within my knowledge except Aberdeen (not North Carolina, but Scotland), writes Arnold Bennett in his book on the United States. Its bookshops, however, are as naught to its yacht clubs. I was permitted to enter the celestial and calm precincts of the Boston Yacht Club itself, which overlooks another harbor. The acute and splendid nauticality of this club, all fashioned out of an old warehouse, stamps Boston as a city which has comprehended the sea. I saw there the very wheel of the Spray, the cockboat in which Slocum wafted himself round the world! I sat in an armchair which would have suited Falstaff and gazed through a magnified port hole at a six-masted schooner as it crossed the field of vision. And I had never even dreamed that a six-masted schooner existed! It was with difficulty that I left the Boston Yacht Club. Indeed, I would only leave it in order to go and see the frigate Constitution, the ship which was never defeated and which assuredly, after over a hundred and ten years of buoyant life, remains the most truly English thing in Boston. The afternoon teas of Boston are far less English than that grim and majestic craft.

He who followeth Him must forsake all; and the work . . . is surely ample enough in its exercises and rich enough in its rewards to engross and occupy the whole man. Suffer not any one thing to come into competition with it.—Thomas Chalmers.

I do not want women to have power over men but over themselves.—Mary Wollstonecraft.

## Church and State

*IT cannot be maintained that because church and state are separate, therefore Christian ideals can exert no influence in civic life. A community consists of individual units, each . . . capable of creating sentiment favorable to certain principles. Here lies the individual Christian's opportunity. Then the church, while not joined organically to the state, can and should lay upon its members the obligation to be true citizens, to be law-abiding and to see to it that only good men are placed in positions of public trust.—Howard R. Chapman in Baptist Standard.*

## Housekeeping and Singing

IN A sketch of some of the well-known women singers a writer in the Pictorial Review is authority for the statement that Mme. Rita Fornia, a San Franciscan, who is among the best known of the Metropolitan singers, is especially devoted to housekeeping. She attends to her household interests with all the zest that she gives her singing, and it is not an unknown thing for a reporter to have an interview with her as she sits in her blue-checked apron over some homely task. Indeed, the statement is made that of the leading singers at the Metropolitan only one of the women is not an experienced housekeeper of the first rank.

## TOP WATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI

ALONE in a wilderness flows a creek which never has been dignified by geographers, cartographers or natives. Trees sprout beside it, struggle with the crowd of trees for light, rise in the long years to giant height, fall, and other trees grow up and wrap their roots around the mossy boles. Swamps almost absorb it. It is half-concealed in marshes. But it perseveres and joins the lakes long called the source of the Mississippi river—itself the supersource.

There are 365 lakes in the 35 square miles of the Itasca forest which the state of Minnesota has bought that the wilderness may remain wild for the pleasure of people who care for wildernesses and for the protection of the waters which, joining there, start our great river on its journey through the land. "The Mississippi takes its rise in Lake Itasca," our old geographers said. Later editions named Elk lake, whose waters flow a thousand feet through Chambers creek into Itasca. Visitors to the state lodge in the park are content to walk the two miles to Elk Lake springs and behold in their cold waters, pouring out of the bank some 30 feet above the shore and running down it in a course made red with iron—to behold in them what they suppose to be the real headwaters.

With this introduction a writer in the Bellman goes on in the same key, attuned to all things of the woodworld, to describe how in the lead of a woodwise friend, through dark woods and swamps, through unexpected open meadowy places, across tamarack swamps where one must step quick and sure to avoid sinking, but can do well if he keeps going ahead, past a marvelous beaver dam like a long letter S across the valley, he followed the upper waters of Elk creek till he emerged at what he asserts is the true source and the top waters of the Mississippi—Little Elk lake. They tramped through a wilderness unknown to men and found no least evidence that their path had ever been passed over before by foot of man. It was a matter of two nights camping to make the trail, though as the crow flies they were but three miles from their starting point. This shallow lake is about a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. It has no affluent, and the waters that slowly seep from it under the tamarack roots are said really to be the headwaters of the mighty river.

## "Hamlet" a Bit Vague

District School Inspector (cross questioning the awed class)—And now I want you boys to tell me who wrote "Hamlet"!

Troubled Boy—P-p-please, sir, it—it wasn't me.

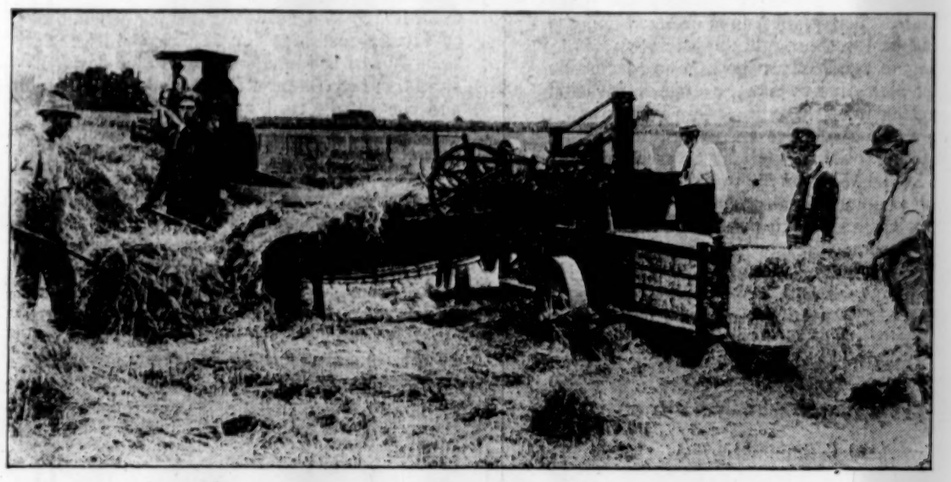
That same evening the inspector was talking to his host, the squire of the village. The inspector said:

"Most amusing thing happened today. I asked a boy who wrote 'Hamlet.' He answered, tearfully, 'P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me.'"

After loud and prolonged laughter the squire said:

"That's pretty good; and I suppose the little rascal had done it all the time!"—Tacoma Tribune.

## MAUD MULLER UP TO DATE



AUTOMATIC PRESS AND OIL ENGINE HANDLES 35 TONS A DAY

MAUD MULLER might of course have taken a hand in work such as is pictured here, but it is not likely that she would have been quite so picturesque a figure amid this businesslike looking machinery. Here 35 tons of hay are baled in a day with the baling press which is driven by the oil engine seen at the back. The hay is tossed not upon toppling hay wagons that children love to ride home on, but into the eager fingers of the press, which packs it down close and tight and turns it out in neat bundles that are easy to handle all along the route to the distant mangers for which it may be destined.

## From "A Mother's Professions"

THE TEACHER

NO EAGER, questioning class before me stands,
No college to my name has honor paid;
My badge of office is a primer laid
Upon my lap, by tired, childish hands. . . .

THE MINISTER

My words no mighty congregations sway,
Within no lofty pulpit do I shine;
Yet where is sweeter ministry than mine:
To teach two faltering baby lips to pray?

THE LAWYER

The lawyer, jury, judge combine in me,
The clients come securely, not in awe,
The nursery is the courtroom, and the law
Is that of Justice, Love and Courtesy.

—Florence L. Patterson.

## CHAUFFEURS' CHORUS AND THE OPERA

THE neighbors of the Boston opera house have until very lately wondered at the sounds which arise in that region at 11 o'clock of opera nights. Has the music reached a climax, and is Richard Strauss out-Wagnering his compatriot in the vocal and instrumental picturing forth of regions terrible beyond the ken of every day, where fantastic creatures utter weird and unaccountable wailings, or is he setting forth a medley of voices?

For the sounds are not unlike music. They have pitch and variation of intensity and tone. They sometimes seem to slide the gamut or to skip in hideous repeated fifths bare of the softening color of the thirds. They whoop and swoop as never soprano has dared to do; they answer each other with impish glee and insistent stridence. Are they the chorus and orchestra just let loose, rehearsing their grievances on their homeward way?

Out of the realm of faerie, out of the orderly confusion of sweet sounds, the zitter airs of violins, the pealing of golden tenors—or is there only one such, after all?—the delicious shrilling of the sopranos, the boom of the deep brasses, the suave roundness of the wood winds—out of all this beauty, charm, color, light and harmony the opera goers emerge, to find themselves in a world that echoes with this travesty of their recent delights. For it cannot be that only the would-be sleeping neighbors are jarred under the infliction of the automobile horns at the close of the opera. Certainly no ear that delights in music hears unaffronted the pandemonium of shrieking sirens and whistles and horns and gongs that assault it emerging from the opera. From afar the sound is like the choiring of engine whistles at midnight of the old year, except that the variety of pitch is greater and so teases the ear to alertness, whereas the screeching of the engines is usually terrific enough to wipe out all consciousness of hearing.

Now what is the explanation of this noise? It would seem to be a wilful infliction. Sometimes it is as if the drivers of the cars are merely amusing each other, jeering back and forth with every manner of ingenious trick of shrill and rasping sounds. Perhaps one fancies that the short puff and long outcries, the honking and the blare, note just when pedestrians rush in where only policemen should tread; but then one remembers how slowly the machines move past the side door of the opera house and knows that there is no need of such clamorous warnings. The foot folk are surely sufficiently on the qui vive.

The actual explanation of the uproar seems to be that opera patrons do not stand in patience waiting for the turn of their own car at the entrance. The ladies in satin slippers and furry wraps and huddling heads, with light fingers on a cavalier's arm run all round the block seeking the point where their own motor is signaling. He or she is a poor automobilist who does not know his own motor horn or siren by ear. And so the chauffeurs have orders to signal and keep at it till the familiar voice of one's own car carries at last through the medley. But now public protest has done its work and the neighbors no longer hear when the opera is out.

*Why does a company fall so readily into a conversation about trade or politics or agriculture, but on the moment that there is the slightest approach to religion, there is an embarrassment visible on every countenance?—Thomas Chalmers.*

## They Got the Bites

"Are you aware that this lake is private and that you are not allowed to take fish from it?"

"Huh! I'm not taking your fish. I'm feeding them."—Denver News.

Through the glances of the rain
His victor hours shall shine again.
—Ridgely Torrence.

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## THINK ON THESE THINGS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL exhorted mankind to direct their thoughts to the contemplation of those things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report, concluding: "If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." As we read this perhaps Christendom seems to have wandered a long way from the road pointed out to it in its infancy. Today mankind is confronted by accounts of evil in the newspapers, in the theaters, and in many of the "best sellers" of the book mart.

Christian Science has come in good time to check this tendency of modern thought, and to turn men's attention to better, purer things. The value of the change is not merely a question of good taste or healthy point of view—the effects run down into the very groundwork of life as expressed by those assuming the better mode of thinking. Not only character but environment is influenced by what thought feeds upon. Probably all realize that thought to a degree affects the state of being of the individual. Christian Science shows that not merely some but every condition of life is the fruit or expression of thought. How important then that the thought be guarded most zealously from all that could work for harm; how important to learn to think aright; how necessary not only to exclude the wrong, but to know how to develop the right thought! Consciousness becomes the treasure house, the most precious personal possession, and the getting of understanding the "tree of life" that Solomon declared it to be.

John the Baptist, preaching in the valleys of Judea, commanded of men: "Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Jesus took up this declaration and carried it further when he said: "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you." The word translated "repent," which John used, meant in the original Greek "to have another mind" (Young's Concordance). Another translation is, "Change your mind or opinion." The kingdom of God within is, then, most evidently that state of consciousness in which God, good, alone reigns, and in which no allegiance to evil is admitted through fear, false appetite, or even through morbid interest.

The effects of striving to obey the command to change the thought and to attain this divine state of consciousness are immediate and far-reaching. The experience of every student of Christian Science, who begins ever so humbly to seek the Mind of Christ, is that better thoughts bring better outer conditions; that a thought of truth is a lever wherewith the ills that formerly blocked the way can be dislodged, one by one; that the directions in which this new weapon can be used are as manifold as the issues of life itself; that the result of a battle with wrong conditions is always a revelation of more of good, more of God, in human experience, in place of what seemed evil. And soon comes the conviction that the finale of this progress, if faithfully adhered to, must be the kingdom of heaven declared to be at hand so many years ago by John and Jesus.

All the healing works of Christian Science are based on this fact, that the right knowledge of God, of Truth, finds expression in better outer conditions. Christian Science is a religion of works, not words merely. It makes life the laboratory in which to demonstrate its statements. It lays its emphasis on good solely, insisting that good is the only real, and then proves its point by the works that bring more of good into the daily experience. It thus shows definitely one reason why Paul's command to think on things pure, lovely and of good report, was necessary and wise.

Since good is the real, man in the image and likeness of God is good and spiritual. Therefore the instinct to seek out the things of God is itself a natural expression of man's nature. Many who have learned the way in Christian Science have testified that, instead of having a struggle to overcome some bad habit, they have felt the false appetite of itself die away, leaving them free. In other words the true nature of man, which is untrammeled by evil, had asserted itself, proving once more that the good only is the real, and that the kingdom of God within is a present fact.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 187 of "Miscellaneous Writings," says: "The self-existent, perfect, and eternal are God; and man is their reflection and glory." The consciousness of present oneness in nature with God carries with it the sense of noblesse oblige, and will do more toward bringing in the millennium than can ever be accomplished by warnings against error. He that is born again into Christ does not need the old Mosaic "thou shalt not." He whose thought is filled with the truth may be trusted to do right, because the wellspring of right-doing is within him. A course of action is the result of a mode of thought. Therefore once more be it said that Paul's urging to think on things pure and of good report was right and necessary.

The goodness of God which was once but dimly felt becomes Immanuel, "God-with-us," to those who have learned, through right-thinking, to bring God, good, into their daily walk. The universe takes on new meanings to him who has learned to uncover more of good in every experience. The joy which marked early Christianity is again found among those who have learned that life is a perfect gift, to be claimed and demonstrated in all its perfection by those who are willing to serve the truth with singleness of heart.

## Glimpse of Lake Tahoe, California

AT last you turn a sharp corner, and there lies the lake only a few rods off. What color you see it, depends on the tone of the day. It has its own calendars—its springtime and winters, its dawns and darkness—incalculable by almanacs. It is apt to begin by gray early in morning; then the mountains around it look like pale onyx, and the sky, too, is gray. Then it changes to clouded sapphire, and the mountains change with it also to a pale, opaque blue, then to brilliant, translucent, glittering sapphire, when the right sort of sun reaches just the right height; and, when there is this peculiar translucent sapphire-blue in the water, then the mountains are of opal tints, shifting and changing, as if heat were at work in their centers.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."


## EDITORIAL


Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 28, 1912


### The Value of the Strike

THE RECENT railway strike in England has raised once more quite clearly the value of the strike as a weapon in an economic war. Those who wish to understand clearly the change which is slowly being wrought in the labor world, must obtain a more or less clear perception of the attitude of the workers today towards the strike as compared with the attitude of even a decade ago. Ten years ago the strike was a final effort, only resorted to almost as a forlorn hope. The privations to which it led made it almost as unpopular with the workers as the losses it involved made it unpopular with the capitalists. Today, all this is changed and the reasons for the change cannot be too thoroughly appreciated.

That the change is owing to syndicalism there is no reasonable question. The syndicalist has endeavored to take the sting of privation out of the strike by representing it to the workers no longer as an isolated incident to secure a doubtful rise in wages, but as an engagement in a colossal economic war, waged for no mere purpose of altering wages or hours of work, but for the purpose of expropriating the means of production and entirely altering the social system. The consequence is that the privations which used to be regarded as a rather fearful element in a somewhat sordid struggle are now looked upon very much as the privations endured by an army in the field, for the purpose of a victory which is to produce a social millennium. The strike, writes M. Pierrot, one of the best known syndicalist authorities, is excellent in itself apart from anything gained by it; strikes exercise men in solidarity, in working together for their own aims and in revolution and therefore are useful "although they may not aim at arriving at more than very precarious modifications."

The conditions of the workers in innumerable of the world's industries are not such as to produce thinkers. The savagery of Nantes, the wild effervescence of the carmagnole, were the result of the sudden loosening of the fetters of mental subjection which had held centuries of serfs in bondage. The labor conditions of today are in no way comparable with the labor conditions of the Midi, a century and a half ago, but they are sufficiently undesirable to have made it possible for a wild theory like syndicalism to strike the roots of an idea into the workers. In terming syndicalism wild, what is meant to be implied is that it is little more than a thing of shreds and patches. Nobody has yet molded it, even on paper, into a possible social system which could be substituted for the present system. Its very teaching, however, with respect to the strike, contains the germ of an idea, and when an idea once takes hold of the human mind it is difficult to say what may or may not be possible.

### Boston's Lighting Needs

THAT there is some defect in Boston's present method of getting its streets, squares, parks and public buildings lighted seems scarcely debatable. As much has been admitted by administrative officials and by the council, else there would hardly be such controversy as we have had evidenced of late over ways of reform and responsibility for inaction. If now a body of business men like the Chamber of Commerce urges speedy ending of present contracts and assumption by the city of control of its own function, such a radical recommendation is proof of the measure of dissatisfaction provoked by present conditions. Even with the possibilities of further extension of politics and influence in and about city hall clearly hazarded, the Chamber of Commerce nevertheless urges on the city purchase of its own lamps and thus control of its lighting service, the poles already being public property. The money to be saved will not be inconsiderable. A modern and up-to-date form of lamp will provide greater illumination. The grip of a corporation, alien to Massachusetts in its ownership, will be broken, and an end given to conditions that provoke constant charges of venality in connection with granting of monopoly rights.

IT IS yet to be determined whether the modern steel vessel will wear as well as the wooden ship of other days. For instance, one of the latter, the Seal, built at Southampton, is to sail shortly from Biddeford, Eng., to Durban, South Africa. This ship, however, is far from being the oldest wooden one in use.

NOTWITHSTANDING occasional references to the "Gold Coast," it will probably be found upon investigation that the great majority of the 4460 students now in Harvard University, being good democrats, are entirely content with plain living.

### Salem's City Planning

THE inference might be drawn from current controversy that Salem was still in the midst of reminiscences and polemics, and that local interest was centered, favorably or otherwise, on the projected statue of Nathaniel Hawthorne by Bela Pratt. Salem really is in a far more modern and constructive mood; and the proof of it is the plan for future city growth just made by a competent planning commission. The major details and essential principles of that report the Monitor made public on Friday. Suffice it to say here and now that what Salem has quickly done, following favoring state legislation, other of the old seaport towns along the New England coast would better be about imitating. To save the best of the past era and to conserve the most wholesome sort of urban growth in the future, communities that are altering rapidly under new economic and industrial trends must quit the policy of drift and of hit-or-miss growth and deliberately outline a civic policy.

To the changes that altered industrial conditions are bringing to communities that once grew rich by their fleets and traders, Salem also adds those made necessary by profound changes in modes of transportation. She is a mecca for tourists who come by trolley and by motor car. She is on the great highroad along which Boston, New York and regions beyond the Hudson pour an incessant stream of automobiles in the summer season as these pilgrims on wheels seek the famous coast resorts of Massachusetts and Maine. Salem's former roadways cannot meet new traffic conditions. Hence her most immediate need is to provide relief from a congestion that increases each year. Betterment of these conditions, along lines proposed by the commission, therefore has more than a local interest. Persons who would benefit by it are innumerable, and they have their habitat far from Salem.

The commission's report is significant also because of the frank recommendation that the city venture boldly on the German plan of zone distribution of homes, shops and industries in such future growth as may come; and equally wise is the recommendation that Salem find, in its Essex county neighbors, allies in what should prove to be a county federation for civic expansion and esthetic growth. Were this plan perfected a region already admirable in the main, through use of wealth by individuals of taste, might be made well nigh perfect in its external setting.

### Scholars Confer and Fraternize

THE custom of using the Christmas vacation for assemblies that are educational and fraternal in type has become fixed on American teachers, investigators and savants. From a physical standpoint it may not be the ideal use of time that academic institutions allow to faculty members for respite and recreation. But of the intellectual stimulus derived from these conferences there can be no doubt, and the papers read and the investigations reported upon have a social value that is high. Boston this year happens to be acting as host to nine learned societies. New York is the rallying point for philosophers and Cleveland for physicists, chemists, biologists, naturalists and the like. To the Boston gathering accrues the importance that comes from the intimate relation existing between history, economics, social science, labor legislation and kindred fields of investigation on the one hand and current politics and social propaganda on the other hand. At a time when the country is just regaining its normal poise after a strenuous presidential campaign it is both interesting and significant to find the leading agitator of the combat emerging as president of a society of historians and lecturing on "History as Literature," revealing the varied mental resources and acquisitions of omnivorous reading which made interesting his addresses in European capitals, following his trip to Africa.

Contrasting earlier conferences of the historians and social science investigators and teachers with the one now in session in Boston it is obvious that the years have brought a concreteness of aim and an essence of modernity that at first were not so patent. Recourse by the nation, by states and by municipalities to the expert advice of men who have studied the past and who know the present has been greatly accelerated by events in national history during the past fifteen years. The consequence is that many of the participants in the sessions planned for the Boston meeting come with the prestige of constructive service rendered in contemporary statecraft, as well as that attaching to their reputations as authors and university professors. The effect upon the deliberations is to broaden and to vitalize them.

The Monitor congratulates the American Economic Association that it has had the prescience to arrange for a discussion of journalism at the session of next Monday evening to be in the public library. It is high time that the subject was discussed in its broader bearings on social life.

THE EDUCATIONAL value of travel is exemplified in the case of the French lawyer who is reported to have said the other day that Americans put their feet on the table after dinner. Americans should not complain. Some of them who have not been far from home have ideas about other nations equally as absurd.

MILWAUKEE working girls, it is said, have succeeded in reducing their living expenses considerably through cooperation. This is not strange. What is strange is that there is not more cooperation among consumers.

### The Business Situation

AS THE year is drawing to a close a moderate slackening in the business pace has been noted. It is a natural recession following the unusual activity that has prevailed in almost all commercial lines during the last twelve months. It bears no other significance than that this is the inventory taking period and business interests usually like to take a glance over their balance sheets, obtaining a general survey of the future before entering upon new enterprise. The year 1912, generally speaking, has been a very satisfactory one. Dire predictions made at the beginning of the period have not been fulfilled. Pessimists who predicted depression had occasion to revise their guess. Business has come through great stress and strain by reason of legislative investigations, prosecutions, wars and rumors of wars, political excitement and various other harassments. Notwithstanding all of these handicaps net results at the end of the twelve months show that the world generally is in a very prosperous condition.

What the future may bring forth is problematical. Coming changes in the United States tariff law are expected to make a radical difference in methods for many lines of trade. There may be considerable unsettlement as a temporary result. To what this may lead depends largely upon how men look upon tariff reductions. If they make up their minds that the readjustments in the schedules are inevitable and necessary, and endeavor to do the best they can in the circumstances, grit and resourcefulness will probably win the day. Orders on the books of steel companies are sufficient to keep the mills running well into next summer. There have been no cancellations to speak of. Some big undertakings are on foot. Railroad improvements are to be made, entailing heavy expenditures if the money can be obtained at reasonable rates. This has been a wonderful year in equipment buying, but the coming year will see even greater things; for traffic has increased in greater proportion than the purchasing of freight and passenger cars. Most of the transcontinental lines are yet entirely unprepared for handling the travel expected for the Panama Canal exposition at San Francisco.

In fact, the outlook is very hopeful so far as fundamental conditions are concerned. The great crops this year will be of much benefit in keeping the wheels of business going another year. The United States sent $154,000,000 worth of agricultural commodities to foreign nations during the last month, a record-breaking figure. The total for the year will not fall far short of $1,000,000,000. Manufactured products sold abroad will exceed this figure. If the new year comes anywhere near matching the old one in point of prosperity the business world will have abundant reason for gratitude.

### "Hieland Raid" on Brazil

PERCIVAL FARQUHAR, chief of a clan of financiers and engineers, continues to be of absorbing interest to South Americans because of the South American interests he and his syndicate have been absorbing in late years. The Monitor has received many news reports from all over South America, especially from Brazil, on the subject of the growing alarm spread by the colossal operations of this Hieland chieftain and has commented on it editorially. It is worth while to glance at an article that recently appeared in a leading Rio paper—O Paiz—that in the past was rather friendly to the syndicate but that lately has taken up the cry "To arms!" as vigorously as any. In the echo which the crusade against foreign monopoly finds throughout the states, that paper rejoices to perceive the signs of "great civic stores accumulated in the anonymous soul of the people" of which there never could have been any reasonable doubt, since without them the nation could scarcely have weathered the storms through which the federal system peculiar to Brazil has had to pass and indeed is still passing. It is largely, perhaps wholly, due to this federal system, with the huge authority it vests in the individual states, that foreign capitalists are enabled to secure one concession after another as they go from state to state and that they end by dominating the industrial and commercial development of the entire nation.

The list of the Farquhar enterprises printed by O Paiz is really imposing. It includes the control of navigation on the Amazon river, the mightiest in the world; the American-built Madeira-Mamore railroad, which is to South America what the Panama canal is to the world; the port works of the greatest rubber port in the world, Para; those of Rio de Janeiro; the electric light and street railway, power and gas of that capital, and those of Sao Paulo, the greatest coffee center in the world; a dozen railroads or so, including the Northwestern, now under construction into the heart of South America; besides hotels, lumber interests, packing interests, port works, city improvements. What the list will be when the Argentine, Uruguayan, Paraguayan, Chilean, Bolivian and Peruvian railroads and other enterprises are added, which the Farquhar syndicate either controls already or is about to absorb, is altogether beyond calculation at this time. In the opinion of O Paiz, such a gigantic trust would be quite impossible anywhere else, even in the United States; and for Brazil the situation is greatly aggravated by the foreign nationality of the syndicate.

"A syndicate that has attained to such power," says the paper, "really has the right to consider itself omnipotent in Brazil, to impose its law, to demand the surrender and vassalage of any other enterprise, native or foreign, that it may covet." But, after all, the "raid" was the worst of it, and that is over, in Brazil. Now comes the constructive work and there is hardly cause for a great Brazilian paper to exhort the Scottish chief to "let this immense cathedral stand which, if it fell, would be the ruin of Brazil." What Mr. Farquhar and his associates are doing is evidently no mere financial venture; rather it is pioneering on a huge scale. To the outsider it is simply another sign of the era of transformation now opening for South America.

### Some Aspects of American Humor

AMERICANS are a humor-loving people. There can be no questioning their fondness for joking. In no other country is there more widespread appreciation of the witty saying, the quaint expression, the ridiculous situation. From the time of George Horatio Derby, the Dedham (Mass.) boy who grew up to be "John Phoenix" and the first of the long line of humorists distinctively American, down to the present hour, Americans have reveled, so to speak, in exaggerated absurdity. In many respects, Captain Derby, of the United States army topographical corps, should rank as the greatest of American humorists, although on this point there may be considerable dispute. There are people who will at once claim this credit for the author of the "Biglow Papers." A country that has contributed such names as Lowell, Saxe, Warner, Clemens, Harte, Field to the domain of humor, will not easily decide who should be accounted greatest.

Other nations frequently listen when the American jokes; they are sometimes puzzled, sometimes amazed, often amused. Now and then they join heartily in the laughter. But they are more discriminating than the native audience. They are disposed to sift the American output carefully and reject the coarse. One does not have to be very penetrating to see that Americans of education and taste in these days are also inclining strongly in this direction. There is less acceptance than there used to be of the humor that is broad, exaggerated, ironical, sarcastic, intentionally spiteful, biting, hurtful. Personality in American humor is one of its greatest faults, one of its most inexcusable offenses. This is true whether it be directed against people in private life, people in public life, or people who, willingly or unwillingly, are in the public view. It is true when it is directed rather against classes of people or groups of people than against individuals. It is just as reprehensible when it is employed to bring into ridicule and derision the cherished wish, the cherished hope or the cherished cause, as when it is aimed wantonly and unfeelingly at the cherished friend.

There is no lack of genuine wit, pleasing humor, laughter-provoking quaintness among the lighter writers of the present period in America. If the same talent that is so often misused and misdirected in an effort to say something vitriolic under the disguise of pleasantry were employed for the better purpose of taking the bitterness and sting out of human contact and human comment, this would be a much happier country for many. The true humorist will not be humorous at the expense, or to the hurt, of others. He will strive to diminish rather than to increase the load his neighbor has to bear. He can, if he will, be a powerful moral factor. The talent that has been entrusted to him assures a sympathetic audience. He is read when the more serious are neglected. He can, as Lowell did, as Dickens did, lead in reforms that statesmen have overlooked. It is within the power of the humorist to become a public benefactor, to brighten the lives of those about him, never to darken them.

STRAWBERRY plants are reported to be in bloom in some parts of Arkansas, and it is impossible to say what the publication of this little item may lead to, so great is state pride in the Southwest.

THIS talk about "breaking the corner on eggs," of course, will not make it any easier for the immigrant from a non-English-speaking country to grasp the language of the United States.